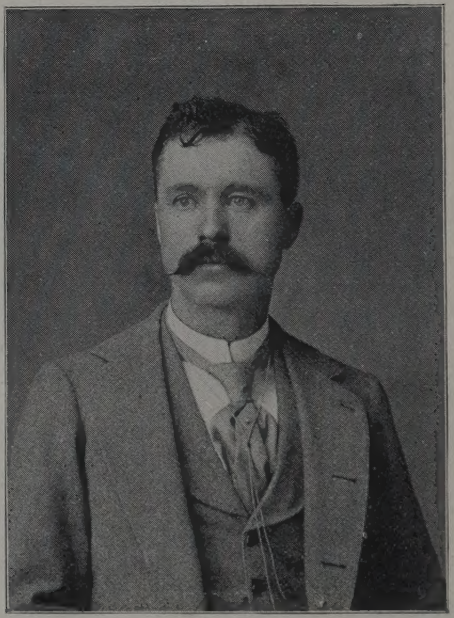
HISTORY OF
Monroe County
Iowa

ERRATA.

On page 138, third paragraph, the name Stephen R. Barnes should read: "Alpheus R. Barnes."

On page 318 the title to the illustration should read: "Wapello Coal Company's Works, Hiteman, Iowa."



Yours truly
Frank Hackenloper

An Illustrated History

OF

MONROE COUNTY, IOWA.

A COMPLETE CIVIL, POLITICAL, AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM ITS EARLIEST PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION DOWN TO 1896.

INCLUDING SKETCHES OF PIONEER LIFE, ANECDOTES, BIOGRAPHY, AND LONG-DRAWN REMINISCENCES SPUN OUT BY THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."

BY

FRANK HICKENLOOPER,

ALBIA, IOWA.

1896.

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TO

THE OLD SETTLERS WHOSE FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF

MONROE COUNTY

WAS UNSHAKEN BY THE MIDNIGHT CHORUS OF THE WILD WOLVES, THE STING OF THE WINTER'S FROST CREEPING THROUGH THE "CHINKING" OF THE CABIN WALLS, THE SWEEP OF THE PRAIRIE FIRES, THE DEPLETED MEAL-CHEST, THE STROKE OF THE PRAIRIE RATTLESNAKE, THE PALL OF THE "DEEP SNOW," AND THE LONELINESS OF THE PRAIRIE CABIN--HUSBANDS AND WIVES, YOUTHS AND MAIDENS, WHOSE BRAVE, TRUE HEARTS AND WILLING HANDS DEFIED THE WILDERNESS; AND IN AFTER YEARS MADE IT TO BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE, THIS VOLUME IS MOST SINCERELY DEDICATED.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Before unfolding the contents of this volume, the Author desires to express his deep sense of obligation to those who have kindly aided in the preparation of this work, and especially to Rev. E. L. Waring, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and A. R. Barnes, of Albia—two gentlemen pursuing parallel paths in life: the former a minister of the gospel and one of the "pathfinders" in pioneer church mission work; and the latter a veteran in both journalism and the War of the Rebellion.

To the former the Author is indebted for valuable assistance in tracing the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monroe County. From the latter the Author has received various forms of encouragement and valuable aid, especially in having granted him access to the historical data contained in the preserved files of the newspapers of the county from 1854 to the present time.

THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

It is with a mingling of both pride for the locality of one's birth and a sincere desire to preserve the annals of its community that the writer has undertaken the authorship of this volume. It may perhaps be a source of regret that the work has not been performed by abler hands; and especially by some one who has seen with his own eyes the procession of events as they have transpired. However, in porportion to the disadvantage of being of a later generation, the writer has endeavored, by special pains and untiring application, to attain the same result as that which would have been achieved with less difficulty by one whose life has been a part of the history of Monroe County from its earliest organization down to the present time.

No words of surprise need be uttered at the mutations which time has wrought within the comparatively brief period of the county's life.

That Monroe County should, in the course of time, become one of the garden-spots of earth, was a natural sequence. Already it has been verified in part; and the most sanguine dreamer may fail to see through the mist of the future the full grandeur of that which is yet to be.

The annals of a community should not be classed as something trivial or commonplace. The history of a county ought to be preserved, in order that some day it may offer to the historian, whose field is of wider scope, details to augment the sum total of a State's, or even of a nation's history.

Another reason why it should be preserved: it sets up to posterity examples of exalted manhood and womanhood, as revealed in the lives of the pioneer settlers. They were men and women with brave hearts and unclouded hopes. Their hands were willing and their faith was strong. They "blazed" out the lines of their habitations in the forests, and broke the violet-studded sod of the prairie, in good faith of a future home.

They built their "claim-pens" in the "New Purchase," not that they intended to acquire the land for purposes of speculation and trade, but that they might mark the places

of their homesteads as soon as the Government placed the land upon the market.

And there was still another "claim-pen" built by the early settler, which stood as a monument of his faith and as a testimony of his intention to remain and occupy the land: it was a small enclosure built about with fence-rails to keep out the wild animals or the tread of careless feet; it was the tabernacle of the young father's and mother's parental love, set up in the wilderness, with the wild rose and the violets as the vessels of the sanctuary; it was the little grave of perhaps their first-born infant. They did not carry the little rudely constructed coffin with its precious treasure back to their old home for burial, but they planted it beneath the wild sod of the prairie, or in the lonely forest glades, knowing, as they planted a wild rose for a head-stone, that some day a marble shaft would take its place, that some day the tangled forest would disappear, and that through the embellishing touch of civilized life the little tomb would be ranged with others in avenues of flowers and rows of marble and granite in the village cemetery.

For accuracy of statement, the author, in many instances, has relied solely on the memory of old settlers, which, in a few cases, may lead to slight error. He has also assumed the liberty of incorporating a few personal reminiscences, anecdotes, and personal allusions, without consulting the wishes of those whom their narration would involve in publicity. These reminiscences he has regarded as already belonging to the public, and they have been assigned a place in this volume merely to afford the reader any pleasure he may derive from their perusal.

The roster of the Monroe County soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion has been compiled from the Adjutant-General's Reports, mainly. The Reports themselves contain frequent inaccuracies, which have been corrected in this volume, wherever the errors concerned the Monroe County volunteer. The roster is complete; yet it is possible that a few names have been omitted, owing to the fact that occasionally a volunteer enlisting from Monroe County gave his post office address as in some adjoining county. This frequently occurred; and the Adjutant General's Reports thus fix his residence in some other county. This fact will account for any omissions on the part of the author.

At the close of the war many of the non-commissioned officers were promoted in rank, and their promotion was never reported or recorded in the office of the Adjutant-General. Owing to this fact, the roster herein may not in every case give the promotions, as they were made at a late period, by the Governor of the State.

In the preparation of this volume the author has done the very best his limited ability would allow, and hence feels that he need not consume space by inserting apologies.

FRANK HICKENLOOPER.

Albia, Iowa, September 1, 1896.

History of Monroe County, Iowa.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

If all existing land-marks were obliterated, leaving no means of identifying the surface of country comprising Monroe County, Iowa, the boundary lines could be relocated by going down to the mouth of the Arkansas River, where here is an imaginary line running east and west, known as a "base line." Here the surveyor would find another imaginary line, crossing the base line at right angles and extending north and south. This latter line is called a meridian line, and that one which the surveyor would have to follow in the search for Monroe County is known as the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Beginning where these two lines intersect, and extending east and west, and north and south, are lines marked by spaces 6 miles apart, which are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Six miles north of the base line, on the meridian line, township 1 is marked, and the township adjoining it on the west would be described as township 1, range 2, west. Proceeding northward until township 71 is reached, here the surveyor should turn his course due west, and proceed a distance of 16 townships, as indicated by the sixteenth range line west from the Fifth Principal Meridian. These range lines, which are those spacings on the base line, are exactly 6 miles apart; but, in order to keep them equidistant, their course has to be slightly rectified about every 40 miles, else the distance between them would increase with the curvature of the earth. These shiftings of lines are known as "correction lines." These lines are 24 miles apart north of the base line, and guide or meridian lines are 54 miles apart. Meridian lines are astronomical lines.

By following the course indicated, the surveyor would arrive at Urbana Township, situated in the southeast corner of Monroe County. This township is therefore described as township 71, range 16, west of the Fifth Principal

Meridian, and by this system, all the land in the State of Iowa was surveyed by the Government.

In making this Government survey, section lines were also run off, 1 mile apart, east and west, and north and south; and as each Congressional township was laid out 6 miles square, there are 36 sections in each Congressional township, and 640 acres in a section.

In all cases where the exterior lines of townships to be divided into sections and half-sections exceeds or does not extend 6 miles, the excess or deficiency is specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections; hence fractional subdivisions of sections are found on their northern or western borders.

To number the sections in a township, beginning is made at the northeast corner section of the township, and the sections are numbered from 1 to 36, by numbering from east to west and from west to east alternately. Thus section 6 is the northwest corner section, while section 7 adjoins it on the south, and section 12 would be next south of section 1; section 13, likewise, would be the second section south of section 1, and so on.

Monroe County is in the second tier of counties from the southern line of the State; and is the fifth county in the tier, from the Mississippi River. All the counties in this tier west of Henry County have but 12 Congressional townships each, having 4 townships in tiers running east and west, and 3 north and south. Monroe, therefore, is less by 4 townships than her northern and southern neighbors.

The townships of Monroe County lie in the following order, enumerating them from east to west, and beginning at the southeast corner of the county: Urbana, Monroe, Franklin, and Jackson; Mantua, Troy, Guilford, and Wayne; Pleasant, Bluff Creek, Union, and Cedar.

Albia, the county seat, is situated in the northern half of section 22.

Monroe County is from 500 to 700 feet above the level of the sea, and varies somewhat, in both geological arrangement and exterior character. While its drift formation is not different from that of its neighboring counties, the southwestern portion of Monroe County is probably outside of the region of the great coal-producing portion of the lower coal measure of the State. While this fact has not hitherto been positively admitted by geologists, investigations of

recent years prove pretty conclusively that the townships of Jackson and Franklin lie west of the western border of the lower coal-bearing district, and it is quite probable that the western portion of Monroe Township also extends beyond these limits, as the lower coal-bed apparently disappears at the town of Moravia.

The southwestern portion of the county is a plateau, which seems to blend abruptly into the geological structure of the great southwestern water-shed. Its drift deposits are of greater thickness than those in eastern Iowa and other localities within the district of the Des Moines basin.

The lower part of Jackson and Franklin Townships are drained by the tributaries of the Chariton River, which flows into the Missouri River. The northern and middle portions are drained by Cedar Creek, which empties into the Des Moines River.

While it is true that the lower coal-beds extend farther westward, along Cedar Creek, to the north of this locality, it is barely possible that the coal worked on Cedar Creek and White-breast may lie at a great depth beneath a vast accumulation of drift. If it does, it probably lies at a depth of from 300 to 400 feet, as a drilling was made at Moravia to a depth of 300 feet without finding any trace of the lower coal-bed.

The only fact to encourage this conjecture is that the Cedar basin seems to have cut itself to a great depth in this drift deposit.

Monroe and Urbana Townships occupy a lower elevation, and are drained by the headwaters of Soap and Avery creeks.

Little or no prospecting for coal has ever been made in Urbana Township, yet it is quite probable that in addition to the upper coal-bed, which crops out everywhere along Avery Creek, and which is about 3 feet in thickness, with an interval of fire-clay of about 8 inches in the center, the locality is underlaid by a rich deposit of the lower coal, which in Monroe County reaches a thickness of 8 feet in some localities.

As the upper portion of Monroe Township, particularly a few miles north of Foster, is on rising ground, no special effort has yet been made to locate the coal, which doubtless lies at a depth of about 300 feet; and as Troy Township rises still higher, prospectors have not yet been tempted to make much search in this township, in the vicinity of Albia.

By referring to a profile of the C., B. & Q. Railroad survey it will be seen that Albia is situated on a high knoll or eminence, and whether the coal strata pass through this rise, unbroken, is a matter for conjecture.

Not until the Government had surveyed Iowa into Congressional townships were the counties established and surveyed. Counties were created by legislative acts of the Territorial Council and General Assembly, which later took the place of the Council when the State was admitted into the Union. The State Constitution provides that in organizing a county it shall be composed of not less than 12 Congressional townships.

As all surveys are subject to slight inaccuracies, later surveys do not exactly conform to the original Government survey. For instance, a county surveyor, beginning to survey a township, starts at the southeast section and runs north. The section lines which the Government has established he adopts as his own survey—*i. e.*, he makes his own measurements to conform to them; but when he gets to the northern line of the township, the variation in measurements of the two surveys result in what are known as "fractional tracts," and as the surveyor runs westward after reaching the north line, these same variations occur on the west line of a section. Thus fractional tracts are found on the north and west lines of townships, and what was intended for a forty-acre tract by the first survey becomes by the second either more or less. Deeds of transfer are for this reason worded thus, in speaking of the amount to be transferred: "More or less, according to the United States survey of the same."

CHAPTER II.

Speculation.

While it is not within the province of the historian to record history which has not yet transpired, the writer cannot refrain from a casual introspection concerning the destiny of Monroe County.

All terrestrial things have an end, as well as a beginning; and in the somewhat vague theme of this chapter, one positive conclusion may be adduced—viz., that Monroe County will some day come to an end. Whether this end is brought about by fire and sword; by the peaceful readjustment of political boundaries; by the whisk of the tail of some malicious comet; or by the inevitable "crack of doom"—no one can say.

The past affords no basis upon which to even form a conjecture as to the ultimate fate awaiting the subdivisions of the United States, or even of the Republic itself. In the present age the spread of human intelligence has elevated the standard of justice so high that war and invasion can scarcely be reckoned as an agent effecting the downfall of an enlightened state, or, more properly speaking, of its transformation into some other political division.

There is a probability that at some distant day townships will enlarge their functions until their political organization shall be not very different from that of the boroughs or townships of England and other densely populated regions, but this would not affect the existence of counties. No reason can be conceived, at present, why the boundaries of the several States should be disturbed or obliterated, and new divisions of the domain substituted, thus redistricting the land into smaller or greater subdivisions.

County seats, located as they usually are, in or near the center of counties, will have a period of life coëxistent with that of the counties in which they are situated. Their growth will be measured by the resources of their respective counties, and not by industrial advantages possessed by them over less favored neighbors. The great cities of the country will become fewer in number, until, by that universal

law of natural selection which adds to the favored, to the extinction of the weaker, the smaller cities of the continent will arrive at a stand-still or tend to decay, while the greater will add to their size, wealth, and grandeur. It is the same law which enables the giant oak of the forest to lift its head above a grove of thousands of saplings, when all had apparently equal advantages of growth.

There is a system of modern philosophy which asserts that all physical manifestations operate in cycles. If this be true, civilization, too, in shifting from continent to continent, may some day complete the cycle. The stork and the bittern then will perch upon the Arc de Triomphe, or the wild jackal howl through the valley of the Hudson or scamper through the deserted thoroughfares of New York. The worn-out and rocky wastes, where now only broken columns and fragments of chiseled friezes, façades, and domes mark the burial-places of proud empires, may some day be awakened by the touch of the returning rod of empire.

The indolent Arab, sitting cross-legged beneath the shade of a giant cactus, will watch some sturdy race of foreigners gather up the fragments of tiles and bricks and stones, cart them away, and with plowshare turn under a new growth of soil. By fertilization and culture the land will again produce, and a new race will rebuild cities and make railroads, cut canals, and cultivate soil reënriched by the mold of desolation and by the sweep of the soil-laden winds of the wilderness.

"Cleopatra's Needle," overthrown and submerged in the soil of Manhattan Island, may be exhumed in some far-distant age, and carried back to the valley of the Nile from whence it came.

A broken shaft, over which the sands of the Potomac River have drifted for thousands of years, may tell the future archeologist of a Washington; or the washing away of the shore-line of Lake Michigan may, ere its waters cease to roll, reveal a colossal horse and rider, which to-day stands in Lincoln Park to perpetuate the memory of Grant.

What destroying force, then, shall accomplish this desolation? Shall it be the tooth of time, alone, or the canker of a worn-out, polluted, and vicious race?

In the United States civilization may not reach its zenith for thousands of years. Then will begin the equally slow process of decay; the contest for supremacy will begin.

Upon the theory of selection, the strong will oppress and enslave the weak; those who have accumulated wealth will pass from luxury to indolence and vice; Government will become tainted with crime and intrigue; the population will be so great that the soil will not sustain it; the people will no longer be self-supporting by legitimate industry, and the stronger will prey upon the weaker; a feudal condition will assert itself, and this population will dwindle away or shift to other zones.

Then it will be that States will be broken up or subjected to principalities of some despotic form. Counties will lose their identity, and thus Monroe County, with her once proud capital, shall have run her race. Away down beneath the surface, submerged like the relics of proud Ilium, some one will find a corner-stone of some stately palace—presumably the parliamentary palace of the Board of Supervisors—and, digging beneath it, he will find a sealed receptacle containing coins bearing the undefinable inscriptions, "*E Pluribus Unum*," "United States of America," etc. He will also find valuable parchments, and, among them, a copy of this book. Then some archeologist will turn up with a "Rosetta Stone," and by its aid translate the documents, and thus perpetuate the history of Monroe County and the deeds of her illustrious citizens.

CHAPTER III.

Organization.

Shortly after that vast southwestern territory known as the Louisiana Purchase had been acquired by the United States, from France, Congress, by an act of 1804, divided this new possession into two bodies. That lying below the thirty-third parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans; and the remaining portion was known as the District of Louisiana. This latter, for political purposes, was engrafted on to Indiana Territory.

In 1805 the District of Louisiana was merged into a Territory of its own. In 1807 another subdivision was made, and the Territory of Iowa was created, which was at first attached to the Territory of Illinois, and later, in 1812, to Missouri Territory.

When Missouri was admitted as a State, in 1821, Iowa was again an outcast, until 1834, when she clung to the skirts of Michigan Territory. By this time all the region west of the Mississippi and north of the north line of Missouri had been purchased from the Sac and Fox Indians, and comprised Michigan Territory. It was usually referred to by the people of Illinois and other Eastern States as "The Purchase."

In 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was created by an act of Congress, and Iowa Territory was again placed in the keeping of a new foster-parent, by being attached to Wisconsin. In 1838 Iowa Territory was given a separate Territorial government, but it still included a part of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi River.

In 1846, after considerable wrangling over the boundary question by the people of the Territory, they finally voted in favor of going into the Union as a sovereign State, and accordingly Iowa was admitted December 28, 1846.

Several years prior to the admission of Iowa as a State, the Territorial Council had passed an act to organize new counties, as will be seen in Chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes of Iowa, 1843:

"An Act to establish new counties and define their boundaries, in the late cession from the Sac and Fox Indians, and for other purposes.

"Sec. 4. The following boundaries shall constitute a new county, to be called Kishkekosh, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Wapello County; thence west on township line dividing townships 73 and 74, to range 20, west; thence south on said line to the northwest corner of Appanoose County; thence on the township line dividing townships 70 and 71; thence east to the southwest corner of Wapello County; thence north to the place of beginning; which county, with Wapello and the territory lying west, shall be attached to Jefferson County for judicial, revenue, and election purposes."

This same bill provided for the creation of ten other counties, and also made provision for their survey as soon as the Indian treaty could be ratified.

The first measure to conserve the peace in these newly organized counties was the appointment, by the Governor, of justices of the peace for the various precincts throughout the counties so created.

On the 1st of May, 1843, the Indian title became extinct, and immediately followed an influx of sturdy pioneers, a further account of whose incursion and pioneer life will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The name Kishkekosh seemed harsh to the ears of the white settlers, and the name was subsequently changed to that of Monroe County.

The name Kishkekosh was given to the county in honor of a minor chief of the Sac and Fox band, and the name, in the Indian tongue, is said to mean "a savage biter."

Kishkekosh was a member of Black Hawk's suite, who accompanied that redoubtable chieftain, after his capture, in his tour throughout the East, and by contact with civilization rapidly learned the manners and customs of the white race. It is said that, in a superficial way at least, he assumed the graces of a Chesterfield, and grew particularly gallant towards the squaws of his tribe, when he returned to his people to inculcate among them the customs of the whites. In sitting down to a meal, he would first assist the dusky lady guests to the food; and he carried this spirit of gallantry so far as to attempt to correct the state of slavery to which the squaws were subjected by their oppressive lords, by enjoining the latter to do the drudgery themselves.

It is said that he entered into this reform with so much zeal that he actually set the example himself.

Black Hawk never made his predatory incursions as far west as Monroe County, when there was any white prey within its borders. He died in 1837, at Iowaville. Yet it is quite probable that many a fierce encounter has been waged on Monroe County soil between the Sacs and Foxes of eastern Iowa and western Illinois and the Iowas, Pottawattamies, and other less powerful tribes west of the Mississippi River.

The very name of Black Hawk was sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of the pioneer settlers of eastern Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.

Most writers, describing the personal appearance of Black Hawk, represent him as the very embodiment of all that is fiendish and terrible; but Joseph Hoskinson, one of the pioneer settlers of Iowa, who died at his home in Monroe County a few years ago, and who was present at the treaty between the Government and the Sacs and Foxes, where Burlington now stands, informed the writer that Black Hawk was the handsomest Indian he ever saw. He stood near him at the treaty and admired the imperial bearing of the chief.

While he showed the treachery and cunning of a fiend—like Red Jacket, he would "not bend the knee." No imperial crown ever sat upon a prouder head, and no monarch ever merited a coronet of higher token of fidelity to his people than Black Hawk. How strange it is that the hand of fiction has never woven about the harsh outlines of his memory the softening gauze of sentiment and romance!

Until the 13th of February, 1844, all the territory west of Wapello County, including Kishkekosh County, was attached to Wapello County for election and judicial purposes, and the first court whose jurisdiction included Kishkekosh County was held in Ottumwa in September, 1844; but the character of the litigation was mainly disputes over claims to land.

At that time, the homestead laws were different from those of the present day, and were also more lax in their provisions. Every person entitled to the homestead privilege was allowed a half-section of land—160 acres in prairie and 160 acres of timber. The earliest settlers took their claims before the land was placed upon the market for homesteading, and for several years held them by virtue of "squat-

ter sovereignty," intending to enter the land when placed upon the market. When the land was finally opened for filing, many of the settlers did not have the funds for making the homestead entry, but continued to hold their claims. There was always someone in the country who had a little spare money with which to contest claims occupied by the "squatter." While he had this lawful right, he seldom had the effrontery to exercise it.

Necessity, the mother of invention, devised a means of protecting the "squatter's" interests. Judicial proceedings were expensive, and, even if resorted to, would have afforded no relief to the "squatter." The "Club law" was accordingly instituted by the settlers to protect themselves and their neighbors from the "claim-jumper." While it was not in strict accord with the laws of the land or the equity of indiscriminating justice, the great body of the people, in whose interests all written laws should be framed as against the opposing few, construed it as "*Vox populi, vox Dei*"—"The voice of the people is the voice of God."

Some brave pioneer settler would select a claim, but, being unable to make a homestead filing on it at once, would erect a "claim-pen"—*i. e.*, a log pen sixteen feet square and four rounds high; this would hold his claim for six months, at the end of which time it was presumed he would have completed a cabin. Frequently, however, owing to sickness or other unavoidable cause of delay, he failed to erect a domicile or make the necessary improvements on his claim. Then would the "claim-jumper" attempt to take possession by moving on to the land or into the vacant domicile, in case the "squatter" had temporarily abandoned it. The captain of the "Club" was at once notified, and the entire population—for everybody belonged to the "Club"—turned out, and, marching to the usurper's stronghold, would force him to depart. Sometimes the "jumper" became defiant, and was roughly handled by the "Club," but usually he quietly acquiesced in their verdict, and vacated without protest.

While at this day the "Club-law" may seem somewhat revolutionary, yet no rule for the regulation of society has ever been placed in the statutes by a higher tribunal than that of the sturdy pioneers of Monroe and other counties in their struggles in the wilderness to support and provide a home for themselves, their wives, and their little ones.

The first election held in Kishkekosh County took place

at the house of W. G. Clark in the autumn of 1844; and in the spring of 1845 the precinct was duly organized into an independent county by an act of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa. The act also provided for the location of a county seat, and following is the text of the bill:

"An Act to organize the County of Kishkekosh and to provide for the location of the seat of justice thereof.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, That the county of Kishkekosh be, and the same is hereby, organized from and after the first day of July next; and that the inhabitants of said county shall be entitled to all the privileges to which by law the inhabitants of other organized counties of this Territory are entitled, and the said county shall constitute a part of the First Judicial District of this Territory.

"Section 2. That, for the purpose of organizing said county, it is hereby made the duty of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, and in case there should be no such Clerk appointed and qualified, or for any cause such office should become vacant on or before the tenth day of July next, then it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Wapello County to proceed immediately after the tenth day of July to order an election in said county of Kishkekosh for the purpose of electing three County Commissioners, one Judge of Probate, one County Treasurer, one Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, one Surveyor, one County Assessor, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one County Recorder, and such number of Justices of the Peace and Constables as may be directed by the officer ordering such election; the officer having due regard for the conveniences of the people; which election shall be on the first Monday in the month of August next. And that the officer ordering such election shall appoint as many places for holding elections in said county as the conveniences of the people may require, and shall appoint three Judges of Election for each place of holding elections in said county, and issue tickets to said Judges for their appointment; and the officer ordering said election shall give at least fifteen days' notice of the time and place of holding said election, by at least three printed or written advertisements, which shall be posted up at three or more of the most public places in the neighborhood where each of the polls shall be opened as aforesaid.

"Section 3. That the officer ordering the election aforesaid shall receive and canvass the polls and grant certificates to the persons selected to fill the several offices mentioned in this Act, and in all cases not provided for by this Act. The officer ordering said election shall perform the duties of a Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners until there shall be a Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners elected and qualified for said county under the provisions of this Act.

"Section 4. Said election shall, in all cases not provided for by this Act, be conducted according to the laws of this Territory regulating general elections.

"Section 5. The officers elected under the provisions of this Act shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Section 6. The officer ordering the election in said county shall return all books and papers which may come into his hands by virtue of this Act to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, forthwith after said Clerk shall be elected and qualified.

"Section 7. That the officer conducting said election shall be allowed the same fees for services rendered by him, under the provisions of this Act, that are allowed by law for similar services performed by the Sheriff in similar cases.

"Section 8. That the Clerk of the District Court of said county of Kishkekosh may be appointed by the Judge of said court, and qualified at any time after the passage of this Act; but shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office prior to the 1st day of July next.

"Section 9. That all actions at law in the District Court for the County of Wapello, commencing prior to the organization of the said county of Kishkekosh, when the parties or either of them reside in said county of Kishkekosh, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, order, or decree, as freely and effectually as if this Act had not been passed.

"Section 10. That it shall be the duty of all Justices of the Peace residing within said county to return all books and papers in their hands, appertaining to said office, to the nearest Justice of the Peace which may be elected and qualified for said county under the provisions of this Act. And all suits at law or any official business which may be in the hands of such Justice of the Peace, and unfinished, shall

be completed or prosecuted to final judgment by the Justices of the Peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned, as aforesaid.

"Section 11. That the County Assessor elected under the provisions of this Act, for said county, shall assess the county and in the same manner and be under the same obligations and liabilities as now are or may hereafter be provided by law, in relation to Township Assessors.

"Section 12. That James A. Galliher, of the county of Jefferson, E. S. Rand, of the county of Van Buren, and Israel Kister, of the county of Davis, be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners; or any two of them shall meet at the house of W. G. Clark, Esquire, in said county, on the first day of July next, or at any other such time within a month thereafter as a majority of said Commissioners may agree upon, in pursuance of their duties under this Act.

"Section 13. Said Commissioners shall first take and subscribe the following oath, to-wit: 'We do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we (or either of us) have no personal interest, either directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of justice in the county of Kishkekosh, and that we will faithfully and impartially examine the situation of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population; also to pay strict regard to the geographical center of said county and locate the seat of justice as near the center as an eligible situation can be obtained;' which oath shall be administered by the Clerk of the District Court or Justice of the Peace of the county of Kishkekosh; and the officer administering the same shall certify and file the same in the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, whose duty it shall be to receive the same.

"Section 14. Said Commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county; and as soon as they shall have come to a determination, they shall commit to writing the place so selected, with such name as they may see proper, and a particular description thereof, signed by the said Commission and filed with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners in which such seat of justice is located, whose duty it shall be to record the same and forever keep it on file in his office, and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

"Section 15. Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day, while necessarily employed in the duties enjoined on them by this Act, which shall be paid by the county, out of the first fund arising out of the sale of town lots in the said seat of justice.

"Section 16. That the territory west of said county be, and the same is hereby, attached to the county of Kishkekosh for election, revenue, and judicial purposes.

"Section 17. The judge of the First Judicial District may appoint such time for holding court in said county as he may deem proper and convenient.

"Section 18. This Act to take effect and to be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved June 11, 1845."

On the fifth day of August, 1845, the committee named to select the location for a county seat chose the spot where Albia now stands, and named the place Princeton.

At the same time an election was held throughout the county to elect the various county officers, as provided in the bill. Wareham G. Clark was elected Probate Judge; James Hilton, Clerk of the District Court; Jeremiah Miller, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners; T. Templeton, Treasurer; John Clark, Sheriff; and Joseph McMullen, Moses H. Clark, and J. S. Bradley for County Commissioners.

John Massey, who still resides on his farm a couple of miles south of Albia, surveyed the county seat in the summer of 1845. When the survey was made, it was found that one John Stephenson owned a part of the site selected by the committee, but, after some wrangling over the matter, the dispute was finally settled by arbitration.

In the original survey of Princeton, the streets were run due east and west, and north and south. Each street was made sixty feet wide, and each block contained eight lots, except the four blocks fronting on the public square, whose lots were but half the size of the others. This original plat of the town has long since been lost, with the record book in which it was placed, and it is not definitely known whether the plat was ever recorded.

Scarcely had Princeton been selected as the county seat when she found herself confronted by a rival. A post-office had been established at Clarksville in January, 1846, with Levi Dungan as postmaster. While Princeton was

but a hamlet, Clarksville was no larger, and the claims which the latter presented for consideration were embodied in the following:

"PETITION.

"To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa:

"Your petitioners, citizens of Kishkekosh County, Iowa, ask of your honorable body the adoption of a bill referring the re-location of the seat of justice of the county to the people, at the coming election in April, 1846.

"Your petitioners ask of your hororable body that the citizens of said county may be privileged to vote for Princeton or Clarksville as the future seat of justice of said county.

"Your petitioners would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the location of the seat of justice of said county by Commissioners appointed by your honorable body has resulted much to the dissatisfaction of a large majority of the inhabitants of said county.

"Your petitioners believe that it is for the interest of the present, and will also be for the interest of the future population of said county, that its seat of justice should be re-located.

"Your petitioners would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the quarter-section on which the town of Princeton is located is three miles east of the geographical center of said county, to its nearest point; that it is fifteen miles from the west line of said county, and eight and one-half miles from the east line of said county; that the geographical section upon which the town of Clarksville is located is one mile north and one and one-half miles east of the geographical center of said county; that it is a handsome, eligible town-site, and is situated upon the main divide running diagonally through the county from the southeast corner to the northwest corner of the county. And it is far superior as a central point for natural divide roads, and is one and one-half miles from two good mill-sites, on Cedar River, with good ridge roads running to the same, and good bodies of building timber convenient to said mill-sites; that the town of Princeton is situated four and one-half miles from a good mill-site, and a road cannot be obtained nearer on suitable ground.

"Your petitioners would respectfully say to your honorable body that two, only, of the Commissioners officiated in the selection of the present town-site (Princeton), and that they commenced their labors on Tuesday evening at about four o'clock on the fifth day of August, ultimo, and finished on Friday following, examining the county as such not to exceed two and one-half days, mainly without roads and when the exuberance of vegetation would necessarily retard their examination.

"Now your petitioners firmly believe that no Commissioners can, in so short a time, sufficiently examine this county, and that in this hasty examination great injustice has been done our county.

"Your petitioners would respectfully represent to your honorable body that there were polled at the present August election in said county one hundred and thirty-two votes for Congressional Representative, and the same number for and against the Constitution, and that the number of voters within the county will not materially swell the above number at the present time; and that while the population is small, and before any expense shall have been incurred by the improvement of the said town of Princeton, the question of selection should be referred to the people.

"Your petitioners fully believe that if the town of Princeton is suffered to remain the seat of justice in said county, that it will ever be a subject of contention between the citizens of the county, and that an inland county like the present Kishkekosh should have as central a location as could be selected.

"Your petitioners would further say that that portion of the county lying west of the geographical center is not settled as fully and as thickly as it is east of said center, and for this reason, that the east part of the county lies the most convenient to the Old Purchase, on which most of the settlers are at first dependent for the common necessities of life; but that the west portion of the county will compare favorably with any other portion of the county; that it has fine bodies of timber and good prairie, and will, in all probability, very soon be as densely settled and improved as any other portion of Iowa."

To this petition were attached the following signatures: Robert Husted, H. W. Brown, Geo. Root, Elijah Johnson, Henry Barnes, N. E. Hendrix, Wm. Hendrix, Amos

Strickland, R. O. Strickland, Joshua Flecheart, Geo. Weaver, Daniel McIntosh, Daniel Chance, John Chance, John Sappenfield, John Hammer, Nathaniel P. Jackson, Michael Hittle, James Findley, Orlando Myers, Solomon Robinson, Peter Cain, M. H. Clark, Henry H. Harrison, Geo. Bougher, Wm. H. H. Davis, Jacob Hammer, Daniel Cone, David Ramsey, Matthias Hogg, Allen C. Phinney, Christopher K. Wilson, Andrew Gillespie, Wm. Records, Joseph McMullen, T. G. Templeton, Jonas Wescoatt, James McCarroll, H. Runnels, Eliphalet Johnson, Samuel Tyrrell, John Miller, Job Rogers, Madison Anderson, Nelson Wescoatt, Wm. Bailey, Michael Blair, John Bougher, J. G. Epperson, Wm. Stewart, Oliver Tyrrell, John Clark, N. B. Preston, Levi Dungan, James Stephenson, Roland Inghan, John Stephenson, Harden Searcy, John Bailey, H. F. Bailey, Wm. Garland, Nelson Cain, E. H. Brandon, Geo. Cain, I. C. Layton, A. Wilson, Reuben D. McKinney, Wm. Murphy, Wm. Miller, Jeremiah Miller, Orrin Miller, Aaron Pickerell, Wm. V. Beadle, Chas. Anderson, Jas. Anderson, Orrin Wilson, B. F. B. Bates, Harry Miller, Daniel Judson, Philander L. Tyrrell, Josiah Edmonds, Marshall S. Tyrrell, Elam Judson, Smith Judson, Chas. Bates, Homer J. Tyrrell, James O. Render, Lewis M. Bentley, Nathaniel Newman, Andrew De Koven, Thos. E. Forest, John Copple, Willis Stephens, Ezra P. Cone, Leonard Copple, Jesse Combs, Samuel Cane, Joseph H. P. Stewart, John H. Wilson, James Stewart, Nathan H. Wilson, Wm. Clodfelter, Solomon Byerley, W. G. Clark, Thos. Coppedge, Isaac Hopper, Ivan Beebe, Peter Wells, James Hilton, John Stephenson, S. J. Warden, Otho Williams, Jesse Walker, Allan Williams, Joseph Kerns, Marvin Williams, Walter H. Cross, Harry Cross, Thos. H. Brock, Jacob M. Davis, Samuel Davis, Jonathan Mason, John Davis, Wesley Cain, C. H. Brandon, Willoughby Randolph, Geo. H. McLaughlin, Geo. Cain, Thos. Williamson, Abner Barbour, Jackson Scott, William Bisland, John M. McIntyre, John McGinnis, Peter Johnson, Jas. Brandon, Robert Finley, Robert Henderson, Perry Runnells, Abram Williams, Geo. Cline, James Pomeroy, Anson Wiseman, John M. Wallace, James R. Bruce, Levi Hagan, David Cooper.

Notwithstanding that the foregoing petition was accompanied by an indorsement from one John Bailey, who certified among other things that he had lived on the creek

for about nine months, and had explored the stream both ways, and had found elegant timber, good rock, and fine spring water in abundance, etc., for a verification of which statements he invites the public to visit his residence, about five miles southwest of Clark's Point; and notwithstanding the averments in the foregoing petition, to the effect that there were "two good mill-sites" on the lordly "Cedar River," within one and one-half miles of Clarksville, the county seat remained at Princeton.

The patrons of the town of Princeton, however, retorted by a

"REMONSTRANCE.

"*To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa in Legislature assembled:*

"*Whereas*, A petition is gotten up for an Act to be passed by your honorable body for an election to decide whether our county seat shall remain at Princeton, or be removed to Clarksville;

"We, the undersigned citizens of said county, feel it our duty to oppose the same, believing your Honors will see the propriety of this opposition in the following reasons, to-wit:

"We, as a county, petitioned your honorable Legislature for Commissioners to be appointed by them to locate our county seat, which was granted, and according to law they have acted. Although the petition aforesaid is said to contain evidence that said Commissioners traveled and labored but two and a half days, it is well known to us to be a misrepresentation. We know they commenced operations on Tuesday in said county, and stuck the stake on Saturday following, on the northwest quarter of section 22, range 17, west.

"We oppose said petition from the fact that at least two-thirds of their signers have never seen the location of either Princeton or Clarksville, and know nothing of the propriety or impropriety of removing it.

"Again, many of the names on the petition were under the age of 21.

"The northeast corner of the county being more thickly settled than the south, but not likely to be so in the future, serious inconvenience will necessarily be suffered by future population. The center of the county is in Cedar Bottom, consequently not suitable for a town. Your Commissioners

located Princeton on the center line of the county running east and west, and the north-and-south line on the west of the town is just three miles from the center.

"Again, the quarter of land Princeton contains is worth at least double, to the county, what the quarter at Clarksville is worth, from the situation of both. Clarksville is a narrow, crooked ridge, interrupted by sloughs, while Princeton is a beautiful, level prairie.

"We oppose the unnecessary expense for the county to make an election on the subject.

"Your petitioners, therefore, request your honorable body to let the county seat of Kishkekosh County remain at the town of Princeton, according to its location, for which your petitioners would ever pray."

To this remonstrance were attached the following signatures:

F. R. S. Byrd, Aliathan Newton, Noah Bonebrake, John Bonebrake, Geo. W. Bethards, Wm. Olney, Josiah C. Boggs, L. M. Boggs, Jeremiah Wilson, A. M. Walker, John Walker, Michael Lower, John Lower, Jas. McRoberts, Wm. Scott, Jas. R. Boggs, Joseph Lundy, Wm. Bellsland, Eliphalet Johnson, Abram Tilley, Lawrell Tyrrell, Creath Renfro, John Renfro, John B. Gray, John A. Massey, Abraham Webb, Andrew Gillespie, Andrew Elswick, Jonathan Elswick, Calvin Elswick, John Walker, F. New, Jabez Tuttle, Thornton F. Chapman, Thos. R. Barbour, Christopher K. Wilson, Abner Harbor, Jas. T. Bradley, Horace I. Tyrrell, F. Healy, Robt. M. Hartness, Oliver Tyrrell, Philander Tyrrell, I. Beebe, G. Judson, Joseph Bruce, John Midlain, Wm. McBride, George Anderson, Job Rogers, John Gunther, Israel Green, Oliver P. Rowles, David Rowles, James Hardestay, Reuben Mock, Thos. McSouth, Ira Beebe, Peter Miller, Andrew Barber, B. F. B. Bates, Chas. Anderson, Wm. H. McBride, Wm. Buchanan, Geo. Day, Jas. Gordon, Jas. McIntyre, Jacob Zigler, John M. McIntyre, John R. Bruce, Mesach Pluffs, Lawson Bradley, Orwin Judson, Wm. Bonebrake, A. Dorothy, Smith Judson, Harry Miller, Chas. Bates, Joseph Franks, John Webb, Wm. Lower, Jacob Bonebrake, M. Cross, Alfred Marvin, Geo. Marvin, Foster Marvin, John Mock.

To the petition calling for an election to reëstablish the county seat, and in behalf of the town of Clarksville, there were 149 signatures, and to the remonstrance were attached

88 names, among which Ira Beebe and Wm. McBride each subscribed his name twice. The names of Andrew Gillespie, Ira Beebe, Philander L. Tyrrell, and B. F. B. Bates occur in both petitions.

An election was held in April, 1846, and it was decided, by a bare majority of 4, to allow the county seat to remain at Princeton. Accordingly, on January 19, 1846, the Legislature passed a bill permanently locating the county seat at Princeton, or Albia, as it was named in the bill—an act having been passed the same day changing the name.

At the county-seat election there was considerable political wire-pulling. At the same election some officers were to be elected, among which was a delegate to the constitutional convention called for the purpose of adopting a State constitution. Wareham G. Clark, W. H. H. Davis, and Mr. Leighton were the aspirants. The Princeton crowd were Whigs, and Clark and Davis were Democrats, but the Whigs entered into a compact to support Davis if he would use his influence in behalf of Princeton. He did so, but the Whigs went back on him and voted for Leighton. Mr. Clark, on the other hand, was elected delegate by a good majority.

The county-seat question now being settled for all time, the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Smith Judson, Wm. McBride, and Andrew Elswick, met on the 17th of August, 1846, for the purpose of arranging plans to erect a court-house. According to specifications, the structure was to be 20 feet square and 14 feet high, and constructed of hewn logs 7 inches in thickness and hewn on two sides, and the cracks between the logs were to be not more than 3 inches wide at the corners. The roof was to be composed of clapboards 3 feet in length and nailed to rafters hewn on one side. The gable ends of the building were to be weatherboarded in the prevailing architecture of the period. The architect undertaking the erection of this edifice was placed under a bond of $160 to secure its completion by the 25th of September.

Another session of the Board of Commissioners convened in extra session on the 18th of August, to consider plans and proposals for the chinking and daubing of the court-house, and the transaction of other matters of importance.

In 1847 the subject of liquor trafic came up, and at the April election a vote was taken on the proposition to issue

a license for the sale of intoxicants; 82 votes were cast in favor of license, and 42 against the measure.

When the court-house was finally completed, and the contractor paid for the job, which amounted to $75, the Board of County Commissioners next began to canvass the question of erecting a county jail. In April, 1848, arrangements were made to build a jail 16 feet square. The walls, loft, and floor were to be composed of hewn logs 1 foot square, and there was to be one window 14x16 inches, secured by suitable fastenings. Alpheus Miller and Doster Noland were awarded the contract for building the jail. The cost of the structure was $174.

CHAPTER IV.

Early Political Methods.

As early as 1848, Empire's evil star began to flit her fitful beams upon the political organization of Monroe County. The Democrats had attained the zenith of power, but the aggressive and rapidly increasing Whig element had become so formidable a rival that to maintain the ground held by one, and to advance the line of pickets of the other, political acumen was taxed to its utmost. At that period the political fabric was not so intricately interwoven as at present, and it was almost impossible for the politician to get in his "fine work" without detection. Yet, to offset this disadvantage, the manipulator of party interests was not so greatly hedged in by the law as he is now; and however unscrupulous his methods, the statutes offered little remedy for correcting the abuses of partisanship.

At the time we speak of (1848) a Congressional campaign was to be waged in the First Congressional District, of which Monroe County was then a part. Monroe County had a Democratic majority over the Whigs, but the eastern counties of the district had a large Whig following, who exhibited a burning desire to defeat the Democrats, by methods doubtless equally questionable if necessary.

The Whigs brought into the field Daniel F. Miller for Congress, and the Democrats nominated Wm. Thompson, of Mt. Pleasant.

At this time many of the Mormons of Illinois, in making their hegira from Nauvoo, had located temporarily in different localities in southern Iowa, to rest and recuperate before proceeding onward across the plains to the Salt Lake valley, whither Joseph Smith, their saint and leader, had prophesied they should be gathered under the immediate supervision of the Lord.

As before stated, all the territory lying directly west of Monroe County, as far as the Missouri River, was attached to Monroe County for election and judicial purposes.

This unorganized territory comprised the tier of counties now consisting of Lucas, Clark, Union, Adams, Montgomery, and Mills. Several small settlements of Mormons

were made in one or more of these counties; one was at Garden Grove, in Lucas County. The Mormons were the first to settle Lucas County, and, indeed, many of the early settlers of Monroe were Mormons, but they had lost faith in their doctrine and made up their minds to embrace the belief of their "Gentile" neighbors, and remain.

In this connection it will be of interest to state that some of the most conspicuous and highly esteemed families residing in Monroe County at the present day were apostates from the Mormon Church. That branch of the "Hairy Nation" locating in Mantua and Urbana townships was largely composed of ex-Mormons; but, as the extravagant doctrines of the "Latter-Day Saints," as they chose to style themselves, and their sometimes predatory exploits among their "Gentile" neighbors, have attached considerable odium to the Mormons as a church organization, those who apostatized and are now living in Monroe County are a little reticent about speaking of their connection with the Mormon Church. In this digression it is but just to add that these apostates had joined the Mormon Church before the doctrine of polygamy had been ingrafted into their creed; consequently none of them either sanctioned or practiced polygamy, as they withdrew from the church as soon as Brigham Young began to inculcate polygamy in the doctrines of the sect.

The Mormons of Nauvoo had always been Democrats, and it was but reasonable to suppose that in their exit to the west they had brought along with them their political as well as their spiritual convictions. They had formed a settlement on the Missouri River in Pottawattamie County, at a place called Cainsville, which occupied the present site of Council Bluffs. There were a considerable number of Mormons at this settlement, and if their votes could be secured in the Congressional canvass of the First District, their strength would constitute a balance of power.

In furtherance of this scheme, the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Andrew Elswick, Wm. McBride, and Geo. R. Holliday, and Dudley C. Barber as clerk, all Democrats, made the following order for the establishment of an election precinct in Pottawattamie County, *"which lies directly west of Monroe County"*:

"Ordered by said Board, That that portion of country called Pottawattamie County, which lies directly west of Monroe County, be organized into a township, and that

Cainsville be an election precinct in said township, and that the election be held at the Council House in said village; and that Chas. Bird, Henry Miller, and Wm. Huntington be appointed judges of said election; and that the boundaries of said township extend east as far as the east Nishnabatna."

This order was promulgted by the Board on July 3, 1848. Pottawattamie County, as everyone knows, does not "lie directly west of Monroe County," being one tier of counties north of the Monroe County tier. The geography of western Iowa was not very well known at that time, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Mormon settlement at Cainsville was included in the territory directly west of Monroe County, Judge Mason and Judge Weber, the latter a surveyor, were sent west on a surveying tour to ascertain the exact geographical location of the precinct of Cainsville.

Notwithstanding the fact that the location of Cainsville is at least twenty miles north of the northern line of Monroe Couny (Mills County lying between), these gentlemen returned with the information that the Cainsville precinct fell within the jurisdiction of Monroe County. It seems that they had also made a survey of the political sentiments of the Mormons, for they reported them as solidly Democratic.

This was encouraging news to the party, but when the matter leaked out, and the design of the scheme became fully apparent to the Whigs, the latter were thrown into great consternation. Emissaries were dispatched by both parties to the Mormon stronghold to negotiate for the Mormon vote. Their woes and persecutions were duly commiserated by the agents of each party. They were petted and fondled and pitied and cajoled like the laboring class are to-day, by political demagogues. But the unexpected was destined to occur at that day as well as at the present. The Mormons, at the election on the 7th day of August, 1848, voted solidly for the Whig candidate.

Whether this sudden and altogether unlooked-for change in the political convictions of the "Latter-Day Saints" of Cainsville was attributable to the use of money cannot be definitely stated. It is charged that the Democrats offered but one thousand dollars for their votes, while the Whigs raised the amount to twelve hundred, and thereby secured the vote. While this assertion may be true, it is equally probable that the Mormons had lost faith in the Democratic party, and wanted to experiment on a change of administra-

tion. Under the existing administration they had been driven from place to place and had failed to secure the rights of religious liberty, as they claimed was guaranteed them under the Constitution, and in their exasperation they probably voted the Whig ticket through mere caprice, or through a desire to experiment with the Whig doctrine.

J. C. Hall, a prominent Democrat of Burlington, on hearing of the disaster to his party at Cainsville, mounted his trusty horse and set out for Albia to take counsel with his party in Monroe County, and possibly devise some means of preventing the canvass of the vote of Cainsville. He arrived in Albia in advance of the Cainsville poll-book.

The Board convened to canvass the vote on the 14th day of August. The canvass was made at the log cabin of Dudley C. Barber, the clerk of the Board of Commissioners. Among those present was Dr. Flint, a brother-in-law of Barber, and an intensely zealous Democrat. Israel Kister, of Jefferson County, was also present. A heated discussion arose as to the validity of the Cainsville returns. Mr. Mark, who was afterwards postmaster at Albia, was also present, and championed the cause of the Whigs. After considerable wrangling, it was concluded to make another examination of the returns, when the Cainsville poll-book could not be found. It had miraculously disappeared from the table, where it had quietly rested a few moments before. It finally became apparent that the book had been surreptitiously concealed or stolen. A row ensued, and pistols were drawn, but no blood was shed. It is not definitely known who stole the poll-book, but it was strongly surmised that Kister spirited it away from the room and carried it off in his saddle-bags. It is at least claimed, by a gentleman whose statements cannot be impeached, that Kister admitted the purloining of the book. Some say it was thrust through a crack in the "puncheon" floor and afterwards fished out.

The Democrats had a majority in the Congressional District, and Miller, the Whig candidate, contested his seat, on the grounds of fraud in the poll-book incident. The case was sent back from Congress to be decided in the courts. The case was tried at Keokuk, and in the trial which ensued further light was shed on the stealing of the Cainsville poll-book. It transpired that either Kister or Dr. Flint had secretly deposited the book in the saddle-bags of Judge

Mason, the gentleman already referred to in this incident, and that that gentleman was unaware that it was there until he had gone to his home at Agency, and opened the saddle-bags. In the trial of the case, Thompson, the Democratic nominee, got Mason to defend his case. Miller called upon Mason to show his authority to act for Thompson; whereupon Mason drew from his pocket what he supposed was the authority, but it proved to be the missing poll-book. Miller then stated to the court that he had just come into possession of what he had been looking for for a year—the missing book.

The District Court decided that the returns from the Cainsville precinct gave a majority to Miller, the Whig candidate, and Miller was admitted to his seat in the thirty-first Congress.

Thompson, in the meantime, had taken his seat at the opening of the session, but when the case went to Keokuk for trial, he returned from Washington to defend his claims.

The final adjustment of this Congressional dispute was not made until after the State election of 1850, in which Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield, was elected to Congress, and took his seat in 1851. Henn was a Democrat of the Buchanan school.

During the last session of the thirty-first Congress the Thompson-Miller case was taken up and disposed of in the District Court. It was ordered that another election be held in the district in September, 1850, to fill the vacancy—the court holding that neither party to the contest had been duly elected. In this election the Democrats carried Monroe County, but the district was carried by the Whigs; and Miller was elected and served during the last session of the thirty-first Congress.

This Congressional contest was so bitter that it engendered a spirit of party acrimony which did not subside until the Whig party was superseded by the Republican party, at the opening of the Civil War.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous Topics.

The early settlers of Monroe County were composed mainly of people from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. There are to-day probably a greater number from Indiana than from any other State; and there are no doubt more people in the county to-day from the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio than from all the other States in the Union.

The Missourians never showed much partiality for Monroe County, nor to the State at large, for during that period when the migration of settlers from adjoining States was at its highest point, the breach which was gradually widening between the North and South seems to have placed a check on Northern emigration as early as the period of Buchanan's administration.

Later, the intense sectional hatred aroused by the border warfare still further impeded emigration from Missouri, and the term "border ruffian" seems, even at this late day, to occasionally stir up a long-dormant feeling of reproach in the recollections of the pioneers of southern Iowa.

It is probable that the enactment of the famous Kansas-Nebrsaka Bill also had something to do towards discouraging emigration from Missouri to Iowa. On the enactment of this bill, Missouri poured a flood of emigration westward, for the purpose of augmenting the pro-slavery sentiment in Kansas and Nebraska, and also of acquiring homes.

The "Sucker" of Illinois was lured here by the magnificent stretches of prairie. In going from east to west, one first encounters the border of the great prairie region of the continent in western Illinois and Iowa. This transition is very marked in Monroe County. To the east of Monroe, the Des Moines and Mississippi valleys interrupt the uniformity of the surface by their broad wooded valleys and the narrow ridges between their innumerable tributaries.

To the west of Monroe, a complete change takes place. The river valleys are narrower and shallower, and the upland tracts of timber disappear. The prairie region then rolls away unbroken to the Rocky Mountains.

A line drawn north and south through Monroe County presents much the same characteristic. From the rolling prairies of Mahaska County to the grassy steppes of Minnesota and the Dominion territory is one expanse of prairie.

Our southern neighbor, Appanoose County, with her wooded ridges and brushy pastures, may be said to define the physical limits or mark the boundaries, in a physical sense, of the North and South. The surface of Missouri is broken by the Chariton, Grand, Nodaway, Missouri, and other rivers; and, indeed, this line of demarcation may be located six or eight miles south of Albia, on Soap Creek. From that point south to the Gulf there are no natural prairies of any considerable extent.

Those who settled in Monroe County in the early days, and who had come from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, and other mountainous localities, did not consider the beautiful grass-grown prairies of the county fit for human habitation. They scouted the idea that crops would grow where the wild prairie grass waved in a sea of emerald. They selected the densely wooded creek bottoms and made their clearings in the forest. They were accustomed to the rock-strewn hills of their native States, and were instinctively lured to those localities which most closely resembled their own, which they had left.

It will seem strange at this day that the beautiful prairies (the word "prairie" in French means "meadows") of Monroe County, growing in grass and studded with wild sweet williams, asters, and golden rod, and a profusion of other flowers, should for several years remain untenanted by those who had come here to acquire homes.

Those who were a little slow about making choice (?) selections of claims were obliged finally to settle on prairie tracts like what is now the farm of Hon. O. P. Rowles, and that of John Collins, a few miles south of Albia, and other magnificent estates within the county.

The ox-team and the break-plow were the two most potent factors of pioneer civilization. The plow was constructed as follows: the settler would remove the two front wheels from his wagon and place them on a rudely constructed axle made from an oak sapling 6 or 8 inches in diameter and about the length of an ordinary wagon axle; the plow, which had a very long moldboard and a prodigious wooden beam, was partially suspended between the two

wheels of the trucks by an upright frame resting on the axle; a long lever extended from the front end of the plow-beam back to the upright frame, where it was secured by a wooden pin; there was a series of auger-holes in the upright frame, and the depth of the furrow could be regulated by simply removing the adjusting pin from one of the holes and lifting or bearing down on the lever. There has never been a plow manufactured since then so suitable for turning under wild sod and hazel-brush as this rudely constructed break-plow of our fathers. It could not rise out of the furrow when it struck a root; it could be set to any desired depth, and it would stay there; with two or three yoke of oxen attached, it would cleave its way through almost anything; when it encountered a "running-oak," it did not "pass by on the other side," like the Levite, but it went through it and turned it under.

When the county was first settled there was little underbrush. The hazel, which some years later became so abundant on the prairies, grew very sparsely. Prairie fires for ages had swept the prairie whenever vegetation was in condition to burn, and these kept down hazel and other shrubbery; but when the settlers began to take precautions against the ravages of fire, a dense growth of oak and other varieties of trees began to grow into low upland thickets, much to the detriment of the farmers in after years.

In the early days of Monroe County the forests supplied an abundance of fine saw timber, and even at the present day there are several good bodies of white oak in Urbana Township, in the vicinity of Elisha Leech's saw-mill.

There were originally, along the streams, many magnificent walnut-trees, which at the present day would have yielded a handsome profit by shipping them to Eastern cities. They were thoughtlessly chopped down and split into fence-rails or sawed into plank.

The oak predominates in this county, and there are at least eight different varieties—viz., white oak, red oak, black-jack, yellow oak, post-oak, burr-oak, and a low shrub variety, known as chincapin-oak, or running-oak. There are also a few chestnut-oak, which grow more plentifully along the streams in western Iowa.

The white oak and burr-oak are the most valued for lumber and building purposes, owing to their greater lasting qualities. Yellow oak decays in a short time. Red oak, while

not quite so lasting as white oak or burr-oak, makes good saw timber, owing to its straight growth. Black-jack is more abundant throughout the county than all the other varieties combined. The tree does not grow as large as some of the other varieties and it is of little value for lumber or building.

The chestnut-oak is closely allied to the burr-oak, and is rarely found within the county.

The post-oak grows on the uplands and occurs in dense thickets. This variety seldom attains a greater diameter than 6 inches.

The running-oak is in the form of a shrub; and also grows on the uplands. It is a great annoyance to the plowman, since its roots are hard to remove. It bears a nutritious acorn.

There are two varieties of elm, the slippery-elm and the water-elm. The former is nearly as lasting as oak if kept above ground; the latter is absolutely worthless for any purpose.

There are also two varieties of hickory, the shell-bark and the soft-shell, or pig-nut.

The black walnut is the only native variety of walnut within the county. When growing on the uplands it does not attain a great height, but in the valleys its growth is very exuberant.

There are two varieties of maple. The soft-wood maple is found occasionally along streams in a native state, and when planted as a shade-tree, grows rapidly, and may be seen on nearly every farm in the county. The other variety is a dwarfed variety, growing on low ground, and commonly called box-wood or swamp-maple.

The white ash also grows in the forests of the county. Like the maple, it is not largely distributed. The hackberry is a rough-barked tree, which is occasionally found solitary in the woods.

The poisonous buckeye, or horse chestnut, is frequently met with along the creeks. Its wood is of little or no value.

The soft linden, or lind, as it is commonly called, is another tree growing almost everywhere. It is a handsome tree, and is much used for making "caps" for coal props. It is also used to some extent in the manufacture of cheese-

boxes. It blooms twice in a season, and the bloom yields considerable food for the honey-bee.

The aspen is the stateliest tree of the Monroe County forest. It is of rapid growth, but its lumber is always more or less "wind-shaken," and, when green, contains a greater proportion of water than other wood; for this reason it warps badly and splits when sawn into lumber.

There are also two varieties of locust. The black locust occurs both on uplands and in valleys, but never attains a larger size than about 16 inches in diameter. On the uplands it does not live long, as the worms infest the wood and in a few years kill the tree. The black locust lasts longest of any native wood in the county, especially when underground. The honey-locust is much less numerous.

There are also several varieties of willows and poplars, besides crab-apple, white-thorns, etc.

THE OUTPOST.

CHAPTER VI.

In Defense of the Flag.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, Monroe County, from her close proximity to the pro-slavery border, was one of those new counties upon which the evil stroke of war fell with a heavy hand. She was ill prepared at the time to make the great sacrifice, but the record of her soldier boys, and of her fathers, upon whose locks time had left its frost-marks, shows that they not only took their lives in their own hands, but bowed to a still greater sacrifice, in leaving behind, in privation, their wives and little ones, to battle with hunger and possibly to suffer at the hands of guerrilla hordes from across the Missouri border.

No pen of later days can depict the thrilling scenes that still haunt the memories of those who lived in that joyless spring of 1861. The robin and the bluebird were trilling their happy notes; and the wild flowers were blooming on

the hillsides and in the forests, innocently unconscious of impending harm; but there was a blanched look upon every cheek. The farmer did not hitch up his plow and go out into the fields; the merchant locked his store door to attend the "Union meeting." There was the roll of the drum in the streets, and the shuffling of feet in measured tread by night and day; there was the singing of patriotic songs by the choir of female voices upon the roof of the court house, and the hurried enrollment of volunteers. Then came the day when the boys said good-bye to their parents, their friends, and their sweethearts, wives, and little ones. The young wife tried to smile through her tears in trying to assure her husband that she would take care of things until he came back; then when he said good-bye, and the column was marching away, she lingered at the front gate, watching him disappear perhaps forever, and it was then that she felt the weight of helplessness and despair. The young soldier was hurried to the front before he scarcely learned the use of a musket. He saw for the first time the maneuvering of regiments, and heard the jarring sounds which only can come from the rapid wheeling of artillery over rough ground. He had perhaps seen cannon before in his Northern home, but he had only known them as a harmless engine for celebrating public events. He now saw in their blackened visage the engine of death. He knew that from their sulphurous throats would belch the iron hail of death instead of the gala-day salute of his peaceful Northern home.

Then there were those who, for sufficient reasons, could not go to the war; they had to remain behind, and to their ears, no less loyal than those of the boys at the front, came the echoes of the guns at Ft. Sumter and Manassas. They read the reports of the scathed and bleeding army of McDowell being cut down by the Bull Run batteries, and of the Northern army being hurled back upon the city of Washington, and they realized that they were tied at home, powerless to offer one stroke for the liberty for which others were striving.

Then up from that dreaded border, like auroral streamers, shot the malignant tongues of disloyalty and secession, which stirred up bitterness and strife between friends and neighbors. Nobody could foresee which side would come out victorious in the gathering conflict. The housewife scarcely

dared to express her views to her next-door neighbor, lest they should invite strife; for in the days of '61 the public brain was aflame and maddened with partisan zeal, and for a time there were disloyal families in Monroe County, and they were families of social influence. As the war progressed, and success to the Union arms began to appear more favorable, these disunion sympathizers somewhat modified their disloyal sentiments; but whether the change was due to sincere convictions unconsciously instilled by patriotic surroundings, or to politic considerations, cannot be stated, and need not be stated at this late day, if known. Most of those whose sympathies were with the South, and who were liable to conscript duty, skipped to the far West to avoid the draft which was ordered in the latter part of the war. They were designated "draft-skedaddlers" and "moss-backs." Some, however, may have evaded the draft merely through a dread of military hardships or a disinclination to stand up and be shot at.

There were many trials and hardships that the soldier of Monroe County had to meet and undergo which were not experienced by many of those enlisting from older counties. This county was still new, and domestic improvement had not progressed far enough to secure to the settlers many of the comforts of life. Most people were poor. Everybody came to the county poor, a few years previous, and the great majority of those who enlisted were men who were either clearing out homes for themselves and families, on the wild prairies, or were helping dependent parents to establish a home for their old age.

The volunteer's pay of thirteen or fourteen dollars a month was of course inadequate for the support of a family during his absence, and he felt that at best he would have to return at the close of the war and begin anew with the privations which he had just begun to surmount when his country called for his aid. He was offering too, to the Union, the best part of his life—a time when he should be laying the foundation for his calling.

The quotas of volunteers to be furnished by Iowa under the Federal calls were as follows:

For 3-months men (75,000), volunteers..... 2,643
For 500,000 men, volunteers.....17,617
For the July 2, 1862, call for 300,000, volunteers.....10,570
For the August 4, 1862, call for 300,000 men, to be drafted.....10,570

Total for volunteers.....41,400
For August 18, 1862, call for men to fill up old regiments..... 8,005

Total.....49,405

Monroe County's quota from this total was 630, of which 619 were raised without drafting, leaving a deficit of only 11 to be raised by draft or voluntary enlistment.

The quota of Appanoose County was..... 876
The number furnished was..... 705

Leaving a deficit of..... 171
The quota of Mahaska was.....1,087
Number furnished..... 946

Leaving a deficit of..... 141
Wapello's quota was.....1,063
She furnished.....1,225

An excess of..... 162
Lucas County's quota was..... 423
The number furnished was..... 419

Leaving a deficit of but..... 4

The following roster of Monroe County volunteers is compiled mainly from the Adjutant-General's Reports and is as nearly correct as it is possible to get them. The Adjutant-General's Reports contain frequent inaccuracies, which it has been the aim of the author to herein correct.

The greater portion of volunteers enlisting in the service from Monroe County were mustered into the Sixth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and the First Cavalry.

Company E of the Sixth was composed very largely of Monroe County men. The list of volunteers for this company overran the maximum limit of enrollment, and a number of men were assigned to other companies.

In the Thirty-sixth Infantry, Companies A and K were chiefly composed of Monroe County men.

In the official roster of these companies the residence of a volunteer in many instances is placed in some adjoining county, when he really enlisted from Monroe County. This was when his post-office address was in some other county, residence being inferred from post-office address.

The Sixth Iowa Infantry was one of those regiments of the Northern army over whose head seemed to hang the pall of an avenging fate. The Sixth Iowa was composed of boys fresh from the fields and cities of Iowa. They were enrolled, mustered in, and hurried off to the front before they fully realized the great responsibilities which devolved on them as conservers of the nation.

They were boys with the steady eye and unwavering columns of veterans. The regiment suffered the greatest loss in killed and wounded of any Iowa regiment. It lost in action 7 officers, and 100 men; 18 officers were wounded, and 469 men.

In the Thirty-sixth Infantry there were killed in action during the war 35 men, and 25 men died of wounds; also 235 died of disease, 1 committed suicide, and 142 were wounded.

Companies A and K were made up from Monroe County. The Eighth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second Iowa Infantry contained a large number of volunteers from the county; also the First Cavalry. There were also a good many Monroe County men in the Thirty-seventh Infantry, or "Graybeard Regiment."

SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

Jas. M. Porter, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in May 1, '61; wounded six times at Corinth, yet staid on the field; pro. 6th corp.

Wm. McCreary, age 27, private, Co. K; must. in May 6, '61.

Wm. H. H. Ashbury, age 20, private, Co. K; must. in May 6, '61; rejected—loss two fingers.

Conrad Stucker, age 41, private, Co. K; must. in May 6, '61; rejected—cause unknown.

John Coen, age 20, private, Co. K; must. in May 20, '61.

H. G. Judson, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in May 20, '61.

Harrison Smith, age 30, private, Co. K; must. in May 20, '61; rejected—physical disability.

Zach. M. McAlister, age 23, 3d corp., Co. K; must. in Nov. 1, '61; promoted fifth sergeant.

SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

Fred F. Weed, age 19, 3d ser., Co. A; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Geo. R. Watson, age 23, 3d ser., Co. A; must. in July 17, '61.
Daniel McCoy, age 32, 1st ser., Co. A; must. in Dec. 21, '61.
Edward Freeman, age 28, 2d lieut., Co. B; must. in April 17, '62; resigned June 11, '62.
Jas. H. Spurling, age 29, private, Co. B; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Andrew J. Egbert, age 28, private, Co. B; must. in July 17, '61.
Isaac R. Plymate, private, Co. B; must. in July 17, '61.
John Hardin, age 19, private, Co. B; must. in July 17, '61.
Geo. W. Scott, age 28, private, Co. B; must. in July 17, '61.
Lewis Armstrong, age 20, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Solomon Kellogg, age 23, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh and died at Keokuk.
Jas. Kellogg, age 25, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh and died at Keokuk.
Walter Smith, age 24, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Robt. F. Stewart, age 21, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61.
Henry L. Tucker, age 21, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61.
Michael Combs, Jr., age 19, 1st ser., Co. D; must. in July 17, '61.
Sam'l D. Harn, age 20, private, Co. D; must. in July 17, '61.
Sam'l Sumner, age 21, private, Co. D; discharged at La Mine Bridge for phthisis Jan. 17, '62.
Thos. Sumner, age 34, private, Co. D; discharged at St. Louis for consumption, Aug. 22, '61.
Almer Swift, age 20, private, Co. D; must. in July 17, '61.
M. J. Swift, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in July 17, '61.
Geo. W. Trussell, age 43, private, Co. D; must. in July 17, '61; died at Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 29, '61.
Henry Saunders, age 39, captain, Co. E; must. in May 24, '61.
Calvin Kelsey, age 29, 1st lieut., Co. E; must. in July 1, '61; died at Cairo, Ill., 1865, of cholera.
Leander C. Allison, age 20, 1st lieut., Co. E; must. in May 24, '61; promoted captain Jan. 4, '64; wounded at Mission Ridge.
John H. Orman, age 23, 2d lieut., Co. E; must. in Feb. 17, '62; wounded at Shiloh and resigned Nov. 23, '62.
David J. Hayes, age 33, 1st ser., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Jas. Evans, age 25, 2d ser., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Henry Roberts, age 25, 3d ser., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62; wounded at Missionary Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain.
Alex. McDonald, age 36, 4th ser., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62.
Oliver Boardman, age 21, 5th ser., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62; killed at Black River Bridge, Miss.
Robt. A. Wills, age 21, 1st corp., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62.
Richard W. Courtney, age 30, 3d corp., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62; wounded at Griswaldsville, Ga., and discharged for disability, '65.

Elihu Hill, age 28, 4th corp., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged for disability Jan. 21, '62.
B. F. Scott, age 25, 5th corp., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Henry Chamberlain, age 21, 6th corp., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62.
Wm. Jenkins, age 37, 7th corp., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Henry Roberts, age 24, 8th corp., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Owen J. Prindle, age 21, 8th corp., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62.
David C. Ely, age 27, 5th ser., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Henry Chamberlain, age 21, 5th corp., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62.
Hiram Hull, age 31, 6th corp., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged at Keokuk, Nov. 25, '62, for chronic diarrhea.
Geo. W. Hibbard, age 20, 7th corp., Co. E; must. in Sept. 27, '62.
Jas. Amber, age 31, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged at St. Louis, April 2, '62.
John A. Burris, age 27, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; died at Sedalia, Nov. 17, '61, of congestion of brain.
Geo. A. Brown, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Josiah N. De Tar, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Grandon Hendrix, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Matthew W. Kemper, age 25, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Thos. J. Smith, age 22, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Isaac Lafever, age 29, musician, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Noah Carmach, age 29, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Thos. B. Buchanan, age 30, wagoner, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged for disability, Dec. 4, '61.
Wm. Bradley, age 24, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; died at Memphis of brain fever, July 3,'62.
Thos. Baker, age 19, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Elijah P. Bradley, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Cyrus Blue, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Calvin Barnard, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Dallas, Ga.
Edward A. Canning, age 23, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; promoted to 1st lieutenant, 1863.
Wm. B. Crawford, age 26, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Samson Cooper, age 26, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged at St. Louis for disability.
David Cooper, age 23, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged at Syracuse, Mo., for hepatitis.
John E. Carhart, age 21.
Chas. H. Claver, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
David S. Cone, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged in 1862 for lameness.
Wm. Collett, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Patrick Conway, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

Jas. B. Duncan, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Shiloh.

Oliver P. Evans, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Shiloh.

John Easter, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

Alexander Easter, age 19, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

Thos. Fullerton, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh and died of wounds at Keokuk.

John W. Forrest, age 24, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; discharged for disability in '62.

Ira W. Gilbert, age 20, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Francis Gilbert, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

H. Hickenlooper, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wound- at Missionary Ridge; promoted corporal.

Levi. S. T. Hatton, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

Jas. W. Hare, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.

Jas. A. Hickcox, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; killed in battle, Jackson, Miss.

John M. Hayes, age 28, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

Willis S. Hayes, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

James M. Hayes, age 26, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

Ephraim Conklin, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in Feb. 29, '64; addi tional enlistment—three years.

Ira B. Hutchins, age 26, private, Co. E; must. in Feb. 29, '64; died at Scottsborough, Ala.

N. B. Moore, age 22, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64; killed at Atlanta.

John H. Hiteman, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64.

Chas. V. Holsclaw, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64; died of typhoid fever at St. Louis, Dec. 4, '64.

Jonathan S. Knight, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64.

Geo. A. Looman, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64; wounded at Shiloh.

Thos. H. Looman, age 19, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64.

John T. Little, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64.

Geo. Lee, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64.

Albert Myers, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in June 28, '64; died of convulsions at Tipton, Mo., Feb., '62.

O. S. McCoy, age 19, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64.

Elias A. Miles, age 22, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; taken prisoner at Shiloh and paroled.

Joseph McKissick, age 25, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64, wounded at Shiloh.

Dennis McCarty, age 22, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; died at La Mine Bridge, Mo., Jan., '62.

Andrew Mock, age 35, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; died at Sedalia, Mo., of typhoid fever, Dec., '61.

Martin Pierson, age 23, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64.

Owen J. Prindle, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; promoted to 8th corp.

John T. S. Price, age 19, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; discharged at La Mine Bridge for debility, Jan. 2, '62.
Robt. B. Rumsey, age 23, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; discharged for disability at Memphis.
Henry Roberts, age 24, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64.
Allan Roberts, age 19, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; discharged for disability.
Ashbel Sperry, age 25, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; transferred to 8th Iowa Infantry, Company C.
Wm. Swayny, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; killed at Shiloh.
Thos. J. Smith, age 22, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; wounded at Shiloh.
John W. Service, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; wounded at Shiloh.
Saul Swayny, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64.
Jas. H. Turner, age 28, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64.
Robt. G. Wallace, age 22, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; discharged at St. Louis for disability, Dec. 19, '61.
Wm. H. Waugh, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; killed at Shiloh.
Wm. S. Whitmore, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; wounded at Shiloh and discharged at Keokuk, Aug. 15, '62.
Edward S. Weed, age 21, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64.
Thos. McKissick, age 25, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; killed at Shiloh.
Casper Dull, age 45, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; rejected on account of over age.
Chilo McClean, age 46, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; rejected on account of over age.
Thos. J. Forest, age 17, private, Co. E; must. in March 11, '64; rejected—under age.
Jas. Stoddart, rejected—rheumatism.
Milton Cox, age 27, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 19, '61.
John L. Harrison, age 26, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 19, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Thos. Hinton, age 23, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 15, '61.
Ben. F. Kimbler, age 23, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 19, '61.
Jas. H. Murphy, age 28, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 19, '61.
Jas. H. Wills, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 15, '61; died at St. Louis of diarrhea, May 12, '62.
Andrew Singer, age 31, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 17, '61.
Stephen J. Gahagan, private, Co. E; must. in Oct. 17, '61; transferred to Company K; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
Nathaniel Carter, Co. E; must. in April 15, '61; died of wounds received at Shiloh.
Geo. W. Hibbard, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
Matthew Kemper, age 25, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
David C. Ely, age 27, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; promoted regimental wagon master.
Henry Chamberlain, age 21, corporal.
Hiram Hull, age 31, corp., Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.

Geo. R. Watson, age 23, private, Co. A; must. in July 17, '61.
Joshua Lee, age 19, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
Jas. McGonegal, age 20, private, Co. C; must. in July 17, '61; promoted corporal.
Jas. Amber, age 31, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61.
John Burris, age 27, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; died at Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 17, '61.
Geo. A. Brown, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh.
Josiah N. De Tar, age 20.
Grandon Hendrix, age 20, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh, but rejoined regiment and served during the war.
Hilas Kells, age 18, private, Co. E; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Shiloh and died at Cincinnati, O.
Sam'l D. Harn, age 20, private, Co. D; must. in July 17, '61; wounded at Missionary Ridge.
Michael Combes, Jr., age 19, private, Co. D; must. in July 17, '61.
Warren Turk, private, Co. G; must. in July 17, '61.
Sam'l Sumner, age 21, private, Co. G; must. in July 17, '61; killed at Atlanta by the bursting of a shell.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Tobias S. Benson, age 24, 3d ser., Co. F; must. in Feb. 11, '62.
Conrad Stoker, age 41, 4th ser., Co. F; must. in July 11, '62.
Calvin Walden, age 28, private, Co. F; must. in July 11, '62.
Henry C. Marck, age 19, private, Co. F; must. in July 24, '61.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Henry C. Markham, age 40, cap., Co. I; must. in Sept. 2, '61; resigned at Sedalia, Dec. 21, '61.
Calvin Kelsey, age 29, cap. Co. I; must. in Dec. 1, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
John G. Harron, age 27, 1st lieut., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; resigned at St. Louis, 1861.
Andrew Robb, age 51, 2d lieut., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; resigned at Sedalia, 1861.
Jas. Noffsinger, age 27, 1 ser., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; died of dysentery at Camp Sherman, Miss., Sept. 10, '63.
Thos. R. Robb, age 26, 2d ser., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Porters W. Codner, age 24, 3d ser., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Albert Haywood, age 24, 4th ser., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Robt. Fullerton, age 18, 5th ser., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; died of wounds at St. Louis, Oct. 21, '61.
Jonathan C. Payne, age 27, 5th ser., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
John F. Wright, age 25, 6th ser., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Robt. M. Myers, age 27, 1st corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged at St. Louis for disability, Oct. 21, '61.

Michael Cahoe, age 27, 1st corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
Elias C. Hunter, age 26, 2d corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
John Haver, 2d lieut., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Joseph N. Lyon, Co. I; must. in June 24, '61.
Wm. Kelsey, age 19, 3d corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
Henry Judson, age 22, 6th corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; reduced to ranks at Keokuk for disobedience, Nov. 10, '62.
Henry Gordon, age 21, 3d corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Martin Acheson, age 22, 7th corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; wounded at Corinth, Oct. 4, '62.
Jas. Cattern, age 44, 8th corp., Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; reduced to ranks at Keokuk for disobedience.
Geo. T. Lease, age 39, 8th corp., Co. I; must. in Aug. 10, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
David Carter, age 19, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Thos. Ellison, age 42, wagoner, Co. I; must. in Nov. 10, '61.
Isam Adcox, age 23, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged at St. Louis, March 13, '62, for disability.
J. A. Breckel, age 22, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
David Carter, age 19, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Chas. Covert, age 24, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Nathaniel D. Clark, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Chas. E. Fox, age 35, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; wounded in right shoulder.
Wm. Z. Free, age 23, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; promoted to 6th corporal.
Henry C. Gordon, age 21.
Wm. H. Hittle, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Daniel Hammer, age 24, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
John Holmes, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; died of fever at Quincy, Mo., March 16, '62.
Cyrus Judd, age 25, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
John Judson, age 25, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; died in hospital, St. Louis, Nov. 20, '61.
Harlow Judson, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner.
Robt. Level, Jr., age 21, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
Wm. McMichael, age 43, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
Chas. McClain, age 44, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; killed at Shiloh.
Miles Woodford, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Albert C. Nolan, age 22, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged for disability at Corinth, June 14, '62.
Wm. H. H. Paisley, age 21, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged for worthlessness at Sedalia, Feb. 16, '62.
Albert Paisley, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged for worthlessness at Sedalia, Feb. 16, '62.

Elijah Robb, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Silas R. Shipley, age 37, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged by order of Gen. Ord at Corinth, July 5, '62.
Amosy E. Sweet, age 22, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged for worthlessness at Sedalia, Feb. 15, '62.
Sylvester A. Sperry, age 28, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged for worthlessness at Sedalia, Feb. 15, '62.
Andrew Singer, age 31, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; transferred to Co. E, 6th Iowa Infantry, Oct. 17, '61.
Oliver T. Taylor, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; taken prisoner at Shiloh.
Wm. A. Trowbridge, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; discharged for disability at Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 4, '62.
Wm. J. Welshire, age 41, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61; transferred to First Nebraska Infantry, Dec. 31, '61.
John A. Wright, age 25, private, Co. I; must. in Sept. 12, '61.
Geo. Opie, age 18, private, Co. I; must. in Oct. 3, '61.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Jas. M. Robb, age 25, 1st lieut., Co. H; must. in Sept. 17, '62; enlisted as private Nov. 21, '61.
John A. Robb, age 16, musician, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61.
Jas. G. Boyle, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; discharged for chronic diarrhea, Oct. 23, '62.
Jas. Bain, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61.
David M. Conley, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61.
Thos. Elder, age 20, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; wounded in foot at Shiloh.
Jas. C. Eggin, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; wounded in arm at Vicksburg.
W. D. Harrison, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61.
Sam'l Little, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; died at Monterey, Tenn., May 26, '62.
Louis A. Meeks, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; deserted.
Harvey W. Norman, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
Thos. Porter, age 27, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61.
Alex. C. Watson, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; wounded in mouth at Atlanta.
Chris. C. Woodcock, age 20, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61; died at Monterey, Tenn., May 26, '62.
Hardin Wilson, age 27, private, Co. C; must. in Jan. 1, '64.
Alva F. Woodcock, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Nov. 2, '61.
Geo. R. Robinson, age 32, private, Co. D; must. in July 25, '64; wounded slightly at Stephenson, Ala., and again at Kingston, N. C., March 9, '65.
Jas. R. McDonald, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Oct. 15, '61.
John M. Kuhn, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in Oct. 15, '61.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Geo. W. Kuhn, age 29, 6th corp., Co. I; must. in March 29, '62; died of wounds at Keokuk, May 11, '62.

Geo. Anderson, age 45, private, Co. I; must. in Jan. 24, '62; transferred to Co. K, 17th Iowa Infantry, March 1, '62.
David Boon, age 45, private, Co. I; must. in Jan. 24, '62; discharged for disability at St. Louis, May 25, '62.
John A. McGee, age 29, private, Co. I; must. in Jan. 24, '62; severely wounded in jaw at Corinth.
Marshal H. Wilson, age 21, private, Co. I; must. in Jan. 24, '62; killed at Shiloh.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Oliver B. Smith, age 20, private, Co. F; must. in Jan. 24, '62.
David A. Craig, age 29, cap., Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Chas. Eubanks, age 29, 5th ser., Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Jas. Craig, age 20, 1st ser., Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Jackson Johnson, age 21, 5th corp., Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Thos. Beezley, age 21, 6th ser., Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Oliver M. Archer, age 20, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Wm. H. Cummings, age 22, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Noah Clodfelter, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62; discharged at Corinth, Nov. 20, '62—disability.
Dominic Carr, age 27, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62; promoted 3d sergeant, captured at Missionary Ridge.
Sam'l Enochs, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
John Fitzpatrick, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Joseph Hollingshead, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Wm. Hilliard, age 42, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62; discharged for disability at St. Louis, June 8, '62.
Aaron V. Howard, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62; died at Keokuk of congestion of brain, April 15, '62.
Isaac Link, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Sam N. Link, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
John McCoy, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Chas. McMichael, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Thos. M. Paisley, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62; died of dysentery at St. Louis, May 25, '62.
John W. Sage.
Cyril Tempton, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Alexander Trimble, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Simon D. Mock, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Robt. M. Mock, age 22, private, Co. H; must. in April 11, '62.
Wm. A. Walker, age 33, private, Co. K; must. in March 7, '61.
Geo. Anderson, age 44, private, Co. K; must. in March 1, '62; joined Co. I, 15th Inft., and discharged for disability July 12, '62.
Geo. Rybolt, age 32, 4th corp., Co. K; must. in April 16, '62.
John Anderson, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in April 16, '62; wounded slightly in arm at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, '62.
David Warner, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in April 16, '62.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

G. W. Vance, age 27, 1st corp., Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
John F. Evans, age 22, 2d corp., Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
Sam'l F. Newell, age 24, 5th corp., Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.

Victory F. Aubrey, age 34, 7th corp., Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
E. A. Couchman, age 18, private, Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
David H. Easley, age 18, private, Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
P. H. Fitzpatrick, age 21, private, Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62; wounded slightly.
Abraham Iseley, age 18, private, Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
Stoddard Jenison, age 24, private, Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
Jas. M. Kemper, age 24, private, Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
John F. McClure, age 27, private, Co. C; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
Andrew H. Howard, age 19, private, Co. F; must. in Aug. 8, '62.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Robt. M. Wilson, age 47, cap., Co. D; must. in Sept. 10, '62.
Wm. Phinny, age 28, lieut., Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Matthew A. Robb, age 28, 2d lieut., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
N. B. Humphry, age 22, 1st ser., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
Richard W. Shahan, age 38, 2d ser., Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; discharged for disability, Aug. 4, '63.
M. L. Clemmons, age 30, 3d ser., Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded slightly in left thigh at Vicksburg.
Nathaniel Hays, age 43, 4th ser., Co. D; must. in Aug. 28, '62.
John W. Flynn, age 25, 5th ser., Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
N. T. Frederick, age 21, 1st corp., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
Nathaniel G. Teas, age 33, 2d ser., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; killed in battle at Vicksburg.
Newt. B. Gordon, age 30, 3d corp., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
Thos. B. Buchanan, age 32, 4th corp., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
Chas. H. Stephenson, age 21, 5th corp., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; captured Sept. 19, '64, at Winchester.
Eleven Hambler, age 21, 6th corp., Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; discharged Feb. 4, '63, for disability.
Geo. W. Buchanan, age 21, 6th corp., Co. D; must. in Dec. 24, '62; wounded slightly in the head at Vicksburg.
Harry M. Gibson, age 27, 7th corp., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
John B. Grimes, age 21, 7th corp., Co. D; must. in Sept. 28, '62.
Ferdinand Wood, age 34, 8th corp., Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; wounded at Vicksburg and transferred to invalid corps.
Chester W. Farrar, age 27, musician, Co. D; must. in Aug. 28, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
Benjamin Drummond, age 39, wagoner, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Amos Adkison, age 27, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 30, '62.
Jas. V. Adkison, age 22, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
E. L. Anderson, age 22, private, Co. D; Aug. 26, '62; wounded at Vicksburg, May 27, and died of wounds May 24, '63.
Francis M. Anderson, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
John Burch, age 24, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 28, '62.
Sam'l Byerley, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
Wm. Barber, age 35, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
J. T. Bellman, age 36, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.

Abner Barnard, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
Henry M. Collins, age 25, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
W. W. Cook, age 25, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; wounded at Cedar Creek, Jan. 19, and died Jan. 2, '65.
Wm. Conway, age 41, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Acquillia Combs, age 33, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
S. R. Conley, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; captured at Vicksburg; wounded at Cedar Creek.
Elvin Drummond, age 29, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
David Darrow, age 22, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
H. Drummond, age 27, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
Adrian Durby, age 25, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; transferred to invalid corps Jan. 15, '64.
Chas. M. Forrest, age 17, private, Co. D; must. in Feb. 13, '64.
E. F. Eshom, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; died at New Orleans, Mo., of dysentery, July 21, '64.
Jas. A. Eshom, age 23, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
Geo. W. Eshom, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; died of typhoid fever at Rolla, Mo., Dec. 17, '62.
Andrew Eccles, age 29, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; died at Vicksburg of typhoid pneumonia.
Thos. J. Forest, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; discharged Dec. 19, '62, for debility.
Chas. B. Foshier, age 24, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; died Dec. 19, '62.
Sanford R. Fuller, age 27, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
John B. Grimes, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; promoted 7th corp. and died on steamer *City of Memphis*, June 9, '63, of typhoid fever.
John H. Hittle, age 28, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Thos. B. Hickenlooper, age 20, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 28, '62.
Philip Hertzer, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 28, '62; captured at Indianola, Tex., Feb. 22, '64.
Wm. Hardenbrook, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; discharged for disability, Feb. 25, '63.
J. H. Holbrook, age 41, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 28, '62; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, and died Sept. 20, '69.
Isaac Hayes, age 19, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Horace H. Judson, age 23, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
J. A. Kesler, age 24, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Henry Kritzer, age 25, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; captured Sept. 19, '64, at Winchester, Va..
Wm. Lundy, age 31, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
Sam'l Lloyd, age 31, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; wounded and captured at Vicksburg and died of wounds June 8, '63.
Jas. Lindsay, age 28, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
G. W. Lefever, age 24, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded severely in foot at Winchester and died Oct. 26, '64.

Geo. H. Miller, age 27, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
Cornelius E. Miller, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Geo. W. McManis, age 22, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
O. S. McCoy, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; discharged for disability, June 26, '63.
Alex. McCahan, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Jacob D. Mock, age 35, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded slightly in right foot, May 22, '63.
Jas. A. Moore, age 19, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded severely in hip at Cedar Creek.
Cy. T. McConnell, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded May 22, '63, and discharged Jan. 29, '64.
Geo. W. Maiden, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 28, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
Isaac Mock, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; died July 18, '63, on steamer *Crescent City*.
W. H. Needham, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
W. H. Norman, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
C. C. Pyeatt, age 19, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; died of disease, May 2, '63, at Milliken's Bend, La.
Jacob S. Ray, age 29, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded and died June 12, '63, at Memphis, Tenn.
Sam'l Rose, age 43, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; died of chronic diarrhea at New Orleans, Sept. 28, '63.
Wm. M. Runnells, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
John A. Robb, age 31, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; killed at Vicksburg.
H. F. Rogers, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; captured May 22, '63, and died Jan. 5, '65, of diarrhea.
Noble A. Rogers, age 27, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; drowned at St. Louis, Sept. 18, '62.
Arthur Rose, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 30, '62; deserted.
Hugh Sinclair, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
P. S. Stone, age 30, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Ashbill Sperry, age 26, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62.
Chas. M. Smith, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; died Jan. 3, '64, of typhoid fever, at Mustang Island, Tex.
N. P. T. Smith, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; discharged for disability, June 26, '63.
Wm. H. Salyer, age 22, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; transferred Sept. 15, '63, for promotion in 2d Mass. Vols.
Thos. B. Tate, age 21, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded May 22, '63, and discharged Jan. 29, '64, for disability.
Fred. A. Tibbals, age 44, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; discharged for disability, June 4, '63.
J. N. Van Pelt, age 26, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded severely in the head and leg at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, and discharged for disability, Jan. 30, '65.
Thos. J. Wilson, age 31, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 30, '62.
Joel Webb, age 24, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; captured at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.

Abraham Wallick, age 42, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; transferred to Invalid Corps.
J. L. D. Williamson, age 38, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 26, '62; deserted Sept. 28, '62.
W. C. Wilson, age 19, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded severely in both thighs.
Geo. W. Kimball, rejected on account of rupture.
Henry E. Crawford, rejected on account of enlargement of heart.
Chas. T. Hartley, age 24, 2d corp., Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Anthony Bemer, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Pleas P. Cardwell, age 42, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded severely in both feet, May 22, '63, and discharged Dec. 26, '65.
Allen Cloud, age 41, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded at Vicksburg in left arm and discharged for disability Sept. 14, '63.
John Y. Davis, age 20, private, Co. D; must. in Aug. 27, '65; wounded at Vicksburg and died June 23, '63, at Memphis.
Geo. W. Flint, age 27, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded slightly in head at Winchester.
Peter L. Fowler, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
S. W. Geeslin, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
H. H. Grosvenor, age 30, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Thos. Griffiths, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
John Hall, age 30, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; died Aug. 13, '63, at Benton Barracks, of diarrhea.
E. P. Huffman, age 25, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded in right breast at Vicksburg and died Aug. 14, '63.
G. M. Huffman, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; captured Jan. 22, '64, near Lavacca, Tex.
Geo. Hunt, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; wounded in right arm and shoulder at Vicksburg.
A. H. Maxwell, age 20, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Alex. Miller, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; captured at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, and died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.
Nicholas Alfred, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
John Olston, age 22, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62; died at Vicksburg, June 26, '63.
G. H. Patton, age 28, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
M. Phillips, age 22, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 27, '62.
Jas. W. Stearns, age 20, private.
Wm. Winterstein.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Moses Cousins, age 35, surgeon, Co. A; commissioned Sept. 3, '62.
Michael Hare, age 44, chaplain, Co. A; commissioned Nov. 7, '62.
Daniel Ivens, age 44, hospital surgeon, Co. A; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Martin J. Varner, age 35, cap., Co. A; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
John Walker, age 39, 1st lieut., Co. A; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
John M. Porter, age 37, 2d lieut., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. and captain in '64; wounded twice at Mark's Mills.

David H. Scott, age 37, 1st ser., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.

Asa S. Baird, age 38, 2d ser., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.

Davidson P. Bay, age 26, 3d ser., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; wounded in right shoulder by guerrillas in Yazoo Exp. and died at Tyler, Texas, in '64.

David Ross, age 31, 4th ser., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Carbondale, Ill., Dec. 5, '62.

George P. Barton, age 25, 5th ser., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.

Washington Shahan, age 29, 1st corp., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Keokuk, Nov. 15, '62.

David M. Warren, age 27, 2d corp., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.

Chas. S. Deyo, age 33, 3d corp., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.

Michael Hittle, age 21, 4th corp., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.

Laurel H. Tyrrell, age 39, 5th corp., must. in Sept. 11, '62.

Jacob Hittle, age 42, 6th corp., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.

Sam'l B. Tyrrell, age 30, 7th corp., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Keokuk, Nov. 15, '62.

Wm. Snethen, age 44, 8th corp., Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged for disability, Jan. 24, '63.

David Lyon, age 30, musician, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Keokuk in '62.

Henry Bain, age 19, musician, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged at Keokuk for disability.

Jas. H. Morris, age 35, wagoner, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged for disability, Dec. 1, '63.

John Barnes, age 26, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Ball's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 11, '63.

Benjamin Bennett, age 38, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.

Peter Boyer, age 31, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.

Sam'l Burnett, age 28, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.

Ephraim Bristow, age 43, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at St. Louis, Jan. 6, '63.

Jas. H. Allen, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '62; died at Little Rock, July 30, '64.

Thos. L. Castle, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '62.

Geo. O. Catron, age 20, private, Co. A; must. in March 9, '62; wounded April 25, '64; died June 23, '64.

Wm. Carhart, age 21, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '62; accidentally drowned at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, '64.

Alexander Elder, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 28, '62; wounded and taken prisoner April 25, '64.

John Foreman, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Nov. 23, '62; taken prisoner.

John Kreitzer, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '62; taken prisoner at Mark's Mills.

Geo. Lindsay, age 21, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '62.

David C. Moore, age 32, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; wounded at Elkins' Ford, Ark.

Joseph Meadow, Co. A; wounded and taken prisoner at Mark's Mills.
Wm. E. McKissick, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '62; taken prisoner at Mark's Mills.
Jas. McKissick, age 40, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, also wounded.
Almond McNeil, age 42, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '62; taken prisoner at Mark's Mills.
Wm. Martin, age 31, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
G. F. Stephenson, age 19, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, 62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Marshal Law, age 27, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; mustered out as lieutenant.
Robt. Martin, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; wounded at Mark's Mills and died of wounds.
Geo. W. McBride, age 19, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; discharged for disability, Sept. 9, '63.
Joseph Middaw, age 38, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; wounded slightly and captured at Mark's Mills.
Samuel D. A. Mahin, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Geo. W. Miles, age 30, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Geo. W. Mahin, age 24, private, Co. A; mustered in Feb. 26, '62.
Sylvester Mifford, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Lewis S. Maddox, age 32, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Jas. Nickel, age 24, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Thos. Nickel, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; wounded July 5, '64, Yazoo Expedition.
W. D. Nelson, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Jas. M. Osborn, age 24, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; died of chronic gastritis at Keokuk, Jan. 5, '64.
David Parks, age 27, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. H. Phelps, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Thos. G. Robb, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Ephraim D. Rathburn, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; discharged Nov. 17, '63, at Keokuk, for diarrhea.
John T. Riddle, age 19, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Henry Reitzel, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; died April 7, '64, at Camden, Ark.
Newton Scott, age 20, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
W. H. Smith, age 39, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; died Aug. 31, '63, at Keokuk.
Lorens S. Shepherd, age 26, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; wounded.
Daniel Shepherd, age 23, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.
Darius Stacy, age 35, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; captured at Mark's Mills and died of fever at Tyler, Tex., June 13, '64.
John C. Taylor, age 19, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Wm. D. Miller, age 40, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Wm. C. Watson, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
W. W. Wills, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Wm. Warwick, age 33, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.

Geo. W. Wilson, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; discharged for chronic diarrhea at Keokuk, Jan. 30, '64.
John N. Wilson, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
John J. Cattern, rejected on account of fractured leg.
R. K. Nelson, rejected on account of loss of teeth.
Nathan Meek, rejected on account of hemorrhoids.
Jas. J. Henderson, rejected on account of pulmonary weakness.
Edward Ryne, rejected on account of injured arm.
Robt. Lyons, rejected on account of varicose leg.
Timothy Breese, age 43, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; discharged July 13, '63.
Wm. P. Cone, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Jas. Carhart, age 18, private, Co. A; must. Feb. 26, '62.
Wm. Castle, age 26, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Daniel Crawford, age 36, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; discharged at Keokuk, March 27, '65.
Zellek H. Collens, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62, died at Little Rock, '64.
Thos. A. Carter, age 20, private Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; wounded at Elkins' Ford, April 4, '64.
Wm. Carhart.
Jas. G. Conley, age 27, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; drowned at Little Rock, July 2, '64, while bathing.
Joseph Cattern, age 21, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
Joseph Coledasure, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; died in '63 at Shell Mound, Miss.
John M. Connett, age 40, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Isaiah H. Conley, age 29, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
John W. Chodfelter, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; died of disease at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 20, '63.
Perry Crawley, age 37, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; died Feb 27, '63.
John Dempsey, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62.
H. M. Chedister, age 23, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. H. Dean, age 34, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '63; captured at Mark's Mills and died Sept. 24, '65, at Tyler, Tex.
John H. Deats, age 20, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Keokuk of chronic diarrhea, June 22, '63.
Jacob Elder, age 29, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 16, '63.
Wm. G. Elder, age 19, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.
Albert Grimes, age 41, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; wounded slightly and captured at Mark's Mills.
Jacob Gray, age 20, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.
Richard R. Gunter, age 32, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged for disability March 12, '63, at St. Louis.
Geo. W. Grass, age 30, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. A. Hamilton, age 19, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Helena, '63.

Jacob Hull, age 23, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged for disability, Dec. 19, '63.
Wm. Homes, age 26, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Helena, Ark., '63.
Harry Hoburn, age, 27, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged Nov. 19, '63, for disability.
John Harbison, age 23, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '63.
Geo. W. Harper, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '63.
Harry Hendrickson, age 28, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.
Frederick Hiteman, age 25, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.
Wm. Humphrey, age 39, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Keokuk, Nov. 10, '62.
Sam'l J. Hendricks, age 31, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged April 11, '63.
Jacob Hendrix, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Henry Harger, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.
Isaac M. Hill, age 30, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; wounded and died at Elkins' Ford, Ark., '64.
Dan'l Ivens, age 44, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; promoted hospital steward, Oct. 4, '62.
Wm. H. Knight, age 21, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Little Rock, Ark., March 22, '64.
Patrick Kennedy, age 28, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Keokuk, Oct. 13, '63.
Elijah T. Knight, age 27, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged Nov. 30, '63.
Jas. C. Lyons, age 22, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; died at Keokuk, Dec. 3, '62.
Alfred Lowe, age 36, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62; discharged for disability March 24, '63.
John Lucas, age 33, private, Co. A; must. in Sept. 11, '62.
Nelson Derby, age 18, private, Co. B; must. in Sept. 3, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
John W. McMahill, age 22, private, Co. B; must. in Sept. 3, '62.
Thos. J. McCormack, age 26, private, Co. B; must. in Sept. 3, '62.
Hiram A. Pratt, age 22, private, Co. B; must. in Sept. 3, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Jacob West, age 38, private, Co. B; must. in Sept. 3, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Levi West, age 31, private, Co. B; must. in Sept. 3, '62; discharged for disability at St. Louis.
John H. T. Harn, age 18, musician, Co. C; must. in Sept. 18, '62.
Wilson Burris, age 30, private, Co. C; must. in Sept. 18, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
O. P. Huntington, age 21, private, Co. C; must. in Sept. 18, '62; discharged for disability at Helena, Ark.
Uriah Link, age 24, private, Co. C; must. in Sept. 18, '62; severely wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
Matthias Lamon, age 24, private, Co. C; must. in Sept. 18, '62; discharged for disability at St. Louis.
Dan'l H. Sumner, age 21, private, Co. C; must. in Sept. 18, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.

Michael K. Tedrow, age 35, private, Co. C; must. in Sept. 18, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Richard Hobson, age 26, 5th corp., Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Peter Stuber, age 23, 6th corp., Co.D; must. in Sept. 6, '62.
Wm. Amos, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Geo. Amos, age 23, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62.
Jas. M. Blair, age 25, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62.
Geo. W. Blair, age 22, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62.
Dan'l T. Fall, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Benj. F. Gordon, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
David F. Gray, age 22, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62.
John S. Gray, age 19, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Thos. Myers, age 24, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62.
Joseph Roberts, age 22, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; discharged for disability at St. Louis.
Philip Stuber, age 18, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; discharged at Keokuk for heart disease.
John G. Steele, age 23, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62.
Abram Umbenhower, age 19, private, Co. D; must. in Sept. 6, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
John D. Westfall, age 43, 4th corp., Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Wm. K. Kemper, age 22, 3d ser., Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Thos. A. Duckworth, age 25, 6th corp., Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Martin L. Landis, age 18, musician, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
John M. Collett, age 18, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Robert Etheredge, age 19, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; discharged at Helena for disability.
Elihu Manley, age 21, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Wm. Eads, age 37, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; discharged at Helena for disability.
Alex. Eads, age 29, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Jas. C. Evans, age 38, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; died of disease at Little Rock, Aug. 6, '64.
David Evans, age 28, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
John Marchbanks, age 32, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; discharged at St. Louis for disability.
Nimrod Marchbanks, age 37, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Chas. B. Main, age 26, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.
John R. May, age 19, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; discharged for disability.
Ephraim Nicholson, age 21, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; wounded slightly and captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. P. Smith, age 18, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; died of consumption, Nov. 1, '63, at Little Rock.
Andrew B. Praylher, age 25, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Luther C. Roland, age 21, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.

Alexander C. Sheeks, age 18, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62; died Nov. 27, '62, at Keokuk.
John T. Sheeks, age 24, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Isaac H. Sheeks, age 21, private, Co. F; must. in Oct. 4, '62.
Wm. B. A. Carter, age 23, musician, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Geo. W. Brott, age 26, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; wounded, captured, and died at Mark's Mills.
Luther C. Bailey, age 42, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Jacob Hager, age 25, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Jas. B. Phillips, age 35, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; discharged at St. Louis for disability.
Joseph S. Robertson, age 35, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died of typhoid fever at Keokuk, June 17, '63.
Robt. Turner, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Keokuk, Nov. 10, '62, of inflammation of brain.
Geo. W. Noble, age 33, capt., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
John Webb, Jr., age 35, 1st lieut., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
John Lambert, age 28, 2d lieut., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
John A. Hurlburt, age 28, 1st ser., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Geo. Hickenlooper, age 36, 2d ser., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; mustered out as lieutenant.
Josiah T. Young, age 31, 3d ser., Co. K; must. in Sept. 13, '62; wounded slightly and captured at Mark's Mills.
Eli Moak, age 35, 4th ser., Co. K; must. in Aug. 18, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Ira Hawkins, age 31, 5th ser., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Memphis of diarrhea, March 17, '63.
Wm. S. Collins, age 34, 1st corp., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; reduced to ranks.
Moses Edwards, age 19, 1st corp., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Benj. Kimbrell, age 36, 2d corp., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Jonathan Potts, age 35, 4th corp., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Helena, Ark., of fever, May 15, '63.
Sam'l J. McGinnis, age 29, 4th corp., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Jas. W. Taylor, age 38, 5th corp., Co. K; must. in Oct. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills and died of wounds and exposure in prison at Tyler, Tex., June 12, '64.
Edward Eads, age 38, 7th corp., Co. K; must. in Oct. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Jas. Moneyhan, age 32, 8th corp., Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. E. Neville, age 36, 8th corp., Co. K; must. in Oct. 15, '62.
Edward D. Pugh, age 32, musician, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; reduced to ranks.
John R. Milligan, age 18, musician, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Henry H. Andrew, age 20, wagoner, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Martin Anderson, age 20, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
A. L. Anderson, age 30, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died of congestion of bowels, Aug. 6, '63, at Helena, Ark.
Martin J. Anderson, age 20, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; wounded severely at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, '64.

Creed H. Amos, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Helena of inflammation of lungs.
Andrew Bennett, age 23, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Wm. Brawdy, age 24, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
A. M. Bailey, age 26, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 16, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Calvin G. Baily, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; discharged at Little Rock for disability, Oct. 30, '63.
Wesley Banister, age 22, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.
Levi Banister, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Thos. Barker, age 35, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; wounded slightly at Elkins' Ford and captured at Mark's Mills.
Aaron A. Campbell, age 25, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Thos. H. Case, age 22, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Joseph Chambers, age 30, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Henry W. Cline, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.
Lewis Davis, age 41, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
John Day, age 34.
John Epperson, age 22, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at St. Charles, Ark., June 3, '65.
Stephen M. Ely, age 22, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Jas. G. Gibson, age 32, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Nathan Hummel, age 33, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.
Larkin Harlow, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; discharged for disability, Jan. 14, '63.
Wm. P. Hannon, age 35, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died Aug. 21, '63, at Clarendon, Ark., of congestive chills.
Henry Humston, age 28, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Jacob Hagar, age 25, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Rowland Judd, age 27, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. G. Jackson, age 33, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. W. Keeling, age 35, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Robt. M. Kirkendall, age 35, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Elisha Kenworthy, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Calvin Lemons, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Lewis Montgomery, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Andrew J. Manley, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Joseph Morford, age 22, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
John R. Milligan, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; discharged Aug. 23, '65, at Keokuk.
Wm. W. Moss, age 25, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.

Wm. H. Morris, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died of bronchitis, Feb. 16, '63.
Jackson Maxwell, age 20, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
Jas. A. Murphy, age 37, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills and died July 12, '64, at Tyler, Tex.
Daniel O'Neil, age 23, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Ole Olston, age 37, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Little Rock, Sept. 24, '63, of typhoid fever.
David W. Potts, age 25, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Helena, April 11, '63, of typhoid fever.
Jacob G. Potts, age 23, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Jonathan Potts, age 24, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Keokuk, Nov. 15, '63, of measles.
Nicholas Pfendler, age 33, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Eli Robins, age 44, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died of small-pox at St. Louis, Jan. 15, '63.
Edwin Robins, age 23, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Byron Richmond, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills, died of wounds.
Hiram F. Ray, age 24, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Jas. Stewart, age 29, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
David A. Smith, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died at Keokuk of measles, Nov. 27, '62.
Thos. Smiley, age 24, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Wm. Stephens, age 26, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Chas. B. Smith, age 20, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Wm. H. Taylor, age 24, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; died of typhoid fever, Oct. 24, '62.
Jas. T. Thair, age 25, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Thos. M. Thornton, age 26, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; wounded at Elkins' Ford.
Reuben M. Thorpe, age 24, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
John Thomas, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills.
Geo. Wiggins, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; captured at Mark's Mills, and died at New Orleans of diarrhea.
Jonathan Witham, age 43, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62.
Smith V. Wattles, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 15, '62; killed at Mark's Mills.
Chas. Campbell, private, Co. K; rejected on account of hernia.
Michael Roland, private, Co. K; rejected on account of hernia.
John Holsclaw, private, Co. K; rejected on account of rheumatism.
Wm. I. Long, private, Co. K; rejected on account of fits.
Wm. Moss, private, Co. K; rejected on account of broken collar bone.
David Scott, private, Co. K; rejected on account of rheumatism.

Geo. Vansci, private, Co. K; rejected on account of fits.
John A. Walker, private, Co. K; rejected on account of broken ankle.
Chas. E. White, age 31, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 10, '62.
Wm. F. Sperry, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 20, '64; wounded and taken prisoner at Elkins' Ford, Ark.; died Dec. 1, '64. at Camden, Ark.
Leander Tyrrell, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 20, '64; taken prisoner at Mark's Mills.
Valentine Warren, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 22, '64; wounded at Elkins' Ford, April 4, '64.
Joseph Warren, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in March 31, '64; died of disease, July 13, '64, at Little Rock.
James Warrick, age 27, private, Co. K; must. in March 9, '64; died at Memphis, Oct. 4, '64, of chronic diarrhea.
Samuel Hughes, age 24, private, Co. D; must. in March 5, '64; died of measles at Little River, Mo., April 3, '64.
Sam. T. Boals, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 11, '64; taken prisoner in Arkansas, April 25, '64.
Thos. J. Keeling, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 25, '64; died at Little Rock, May 20, '64.
Chas. B. Reed, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 29, '64; taken prisoner in Arkansas, April 25, '64.
Abraham P. Waugh, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 29, '64; died at Mark's Mills, May 7, '64.
Wm. J. Young, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 11, '64; taken prisoner in Arkansas, April 25, '64.
John A. Anderson, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 20, '64.
Calvin M. Anderson, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in March 29, '64.
John Anderson, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Oct. 20, '64.
Azariah Banister, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 25, '64.
Sam'l Bain, age 40, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 26, '64.
Sam'l Christy, age 27, private, Co. K; must. in Oct. 20, '64.
Wm. F. Downs, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in March 27, '64.
Wm. Glass, age 44, private, Co. K; must. in Oct. 20, '64.
Wm. R. Judson, age 36, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 10, '64.
Thos. H. L. Knight, age 19, private, Co. A; must. in March 9, '64.
Chas. A. Livingston, age 18, private, Co. A; must. in Feb. 20, '64.
Eben W. Loper, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 20, '64.
Peter Miller, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 20, '64.
Jas. H. Nelson, age 17, private, Co. K; must. in March 4, '64.
Christopher Nickles, age 35, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 13, '64.
Algernon Repp, age 20, private, Co. K; must. in Feb. 24, '64.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

("Graybeard Regiment.")

Henry C. Markham, age 49, 1st lieut., Co. G; must. in Nov. 14, '62.
Wm. Welsh, age 52, 5th ser., Co. G; must. in Sept. 9, '62.
Isaac Drury, age 62, private, Co. G; must. in Nov. 13, '62.
Asahil Parmenter, age 65, private, Co. G; must. in Nov. 13, '62; discharged for disability, July 4, '64.
Job Rogers, age 55, private, Co. G; must. in Nov. 14, '62; died of disease, May 1, '63.

Curtis King, age 80, private, Co. H; must. in Dec. 13, '62; discharged for disability, March 20, '63.
Andrew Sweeney, age 62, private, Co H; must. in Nov. 20, '62.
Ishmael Robinson, age 49, private, Co. I; must. in Nov. 19, '62.
Robt. Lyon, Co. I; went into quarters and died at Muscatine of typhoid fever, May 27, '62.
John J. Duncan, age 45, 2d lieut., Co. K; must. in Nov. 28, '62.
Danford Cross, age 53, 5th ser., Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62; discharged Sept. 29, '64.
Thos. Sumner, age 47, 4th corp., Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62.
Bennett Cline, age 57, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62.
Nathan English, age 45, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62; discharged for disability, May 5, '63.
Calvin Furgason, age 42, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62; discharged for disability, April 11, '63.
Enoch Goliher, age 48, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 14, '62; wounded Aug. 15, '64; accidentally run over by cars, Memphis, Tenn.
Wm. Miles, age 45, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62.
Chas. Smith, age 47, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62.
Dan'l Shelby, age 47, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62.
Reese Wolfe, age 47, private, Co. K; must. in Nov. 12, '62; died of disease, Sept. 3, '63, at Alton, Ill.
Thos. J. Auspach, private, Co. K; rejected for being under age.
Adam Smith, private, Co. K; rejected for being under age.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Henry Miller, age 35, 1st lieut., Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Josiah L. Duncan, age 40, 2d lieut., Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Dan'l M. Miller, age 22, 2d ser., Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Wm. Eads, age 38, 1st corp., Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Creed C. Scott, age 21, 3d corp., Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
John Mullinix, age 38, 4th corp., Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Dan'l Etter, age 38.
N. W. Wilcox, age 21, 8th corp., Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
C. C. Hays, age 18, musician, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Frederic Prindle, age 18, musician, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
John McCreary, age 45.
J. M. Anderson, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Dan'l O. Amos, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Addison Boggs, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Clark N. Bone, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Jas. A. Bone, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Jacob R. Cowger, age 42, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
John Conway, age 19, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Ezra T. Cone, age 21, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Elisha C. Dawson, age 21, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Jas. W. Dent, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
John Elder, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Michael Follen, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Francis Gilbert, age 23, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
John S. Gibson, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Robt. G. Gibson, age 19, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.

Squire Grissom, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Thos. J. Hollingshead, age 20, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
John Q. Hamilton, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Josiah Kellogg, age 43.
Elias M. Miller, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
A. F. W. B. Morford, age 21, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Wm. H. McConnell, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Chas. A. Martin, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Frank O. Mark, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Leander D. Phinny, age 33, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
John A. J. Sims, age 23, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Sam'l Smith, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Rollings A. Snethen.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Nathan B. Sullivan, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Dexter M. Taylor, age 18, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Thos. A. Tucker, age 40, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Wm. A. Thornton, age 21, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
G. A. Ulrick, age 19, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.
Jas. B. Vaughn, age 26, private, Co. G; must. in June 10, '64.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.

Dan'l Anderson, age 40, major; must. in July 10, '62; promoted from captain of Co. H.
Henry L. Dashiell, age 26, commissary; must. in Aug. 26, '62; promoted from 4th sergeant of Co. H.
Thos. H. Elder, age 25, B. H. S.; must. in Oct. 7, '62.
Wm. Mann, age 25, B. V. S.; must. in Oct. 7, '62.

Roster of Companies.

Dan'l Anderson, age 40, capt., Co. H; commissioned Sept. 23, '61.
Riley Wescott, age 33, capt., Co. H; must. in July 10, '62; promoted captain in '65.
A. U. McCormack, age 24, 2d lieut., Co. H; must. in July 10, '62; promoted captain.
Sam'l T. Craig, age 26, 1st ser., Co. H; must. in Sept. 1, '62; promoted lieutenant and quartermaster.
E. R. Rockwell, age 33, com. sur., Co. H; must. in Nov. 1, '62; wounded in lower jaw at Clinton, Mo., April 7, '65.
W. H. Harris, age 20, 3d ser., Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; died of typhoid fever, Keytesville, Mo., ov. 5, '62.
Josephus Hays, age 19, 3d ser., Co. H; must. in Nov. 5, '62; died Nov. 25, '63.
Henry L. Dashiell, age 26, 4th ser., Co. H; must. in Sept. 1, '62; promoted Q. M. S., 2d bat.; promoted regimental com. Aug. 26, '62.
Isaac S. Jones, age 27, 1st corp., Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Jas. H. Cowan, age 21, 2d corp., Co. H; must. in Jan. 1, '63.
A. G. Chambers, age 35, 3d corp., Co. H; must. in Jan. 1, '63; discharged at Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 6, '62.

J. R. Castle, age 30, 3d corp., Co. H; must. in Feb. 7, '62.
Jas. McCoy, age 33, 4th corp., Co. H; must. in Feb. 7, '62; discharged by Gen. Halleck, June 26, '62.
H. G. Bales, age 19, 6th corp., Co. H; must. in Feb. 7, '62.
Nathan Gilbert, age 22, 7th corp., Co. H; must. in Feb. 7, '62.
Reitzell Blair, age 25, 8th corp., Co. H; must. in Feb. 7, '62.
D. C. Kenworthy, age 22, bugler, Co. H; must. in Sept. 1, '62.
Wm. Sharton, age 23, bugler, Co. G; must. in Feb. 7, '62.
S. J. Hunt, age 27, farrier, Co. H; must. in Sept. 1, '62; reduced to ranks, July 1, '62, and discharged for disability.
Benj. Shuman, age 31, farrier, Co. H; must. in July 1, '62; died of chronic diarrhea, Nov. 30, '63, at Little Rock.
John Dull, age 44, farrier, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61; died at Little Rock, Oct. 13, '63, of diarrhea.
Henry Wood, age 37, wagoner, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
W. H. Adams, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Silas Adams, age 26, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Jas. C. Allen, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Jos. S. Bates, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Sterling S. Bates, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
S. H. Babb, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Washington Bernard, age 32, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
F. P. Birkhall, age 28, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
D. H. Bristow, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61; died at Memphis, Sept. 26, '63.
F. Burdan, age 20, corp., Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
N. A. Carroll, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
David Carnes, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Wm. H. Cowan, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61; promoted sergeant.
Jas. Craig, age 29, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Thos. H. Dull, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Chilon Dixon, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Thos. H. Elder, age 25, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61; promoted hos. sur., 2d bat., Oct. 7, '61.
Thos. Fauts, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61; discharged for disability, Sept. 13, '62.
J. H. Ferman, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Henry C. Gilbert, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
A. J. Harrison, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61; discharged at Burlington, August, '61.
Isaac Hartsuck, age 22, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61.
Lafe. Harris, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 10, '61; died of typhoid fever at Jefferson City, Jan. 29, '62.
Josephus Hays, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; promoted 3d sergeant.
C. H. Holmes, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; died Nov. 8, '65, of diarrhea.
Richard S. Knight, age 20, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
W. B. Kendall, age 39, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
C. O. Leary, age 42, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; died June 9, '63, at Rollo, Mo.

Wm. Mann, age 25, farrier, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
Dyas Neil, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
David W. Scott, age 25, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; died Jan. 6, '64, of diarrhea.
M. W. Sullivan, age 20, private, Co. H.
Ben. J. Shuman, age 31, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
Israel Shepherd, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; discharged Dec. 8, '62; died at Springfield, Mo., Dec. 9, '62.
Geo. Sturgis, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
Robt. Sinclair, age 29, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
W. H. Spurgin, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
Robt. W. Tuttle, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
Mason M. Swift, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; rejected—over age.
V. M. Guinn, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
H. H. Jefferson, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
C. A. Emery, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
Geo. C. Thompson, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 4, '61.
Albert Gilbert, age 25, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61; died of typhoid fever, Dec. 26, '62, at Prairie Grove, Ark.
L. B. Hazard, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
Joseph B. Teas, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
S. M. Kester, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
J. L. Staggers, age 25, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 3, '61.
L. R. Frenier, age 23, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
Abram Remson, age 28, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
D. H. Ferman, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
John Gilbert, age 25, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '61.
W. T. Maxwell, age 24, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
L. B. Carlton, age 21, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
Albert T. Hart, age 18, private,, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
John Hampton, age 29, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
J. F. B. Searcy, age 36, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62; discharged for disability, Feb. 23, '65.
A. K. George, age 19, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62; died Nov 7, '63, at Georgetown.
D. M. Elder, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Aug. 8, '62.
Dallas Richardson, age 19, private; must. in Feb. 24, '64; unassigned to company in Adjutant-General's Report.
Arch. Sinclair, age 18, private; must. in Feb. 24, '64; unassigned to company in Adjutant-General's Report.
Wm. W. Davis, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in Feb. 25, '64; killed Feb. 28, '65, near Memphis, Tenn.
John M. Sprague, age 26, private, Co. H; must. in Feb. 22, '64.
Geo. Leas, age 18, private, Co. H; must. in June 20, '64.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Sam'l Austin, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in March 19, '64.
Alonzo O. Barber, age 34, private, Co. L; must. in March 10, '64.
J. M. Taylor, Co. K.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Geo. W. Stamm, age 23, 1st ser., Co. K; must. in July 16, '62; promoted 1st lieutenant, '64.
Wm. Austin, age 19, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 14, '61.
Jas. M. Miller, age 21, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 14, '61.
N. N. Williamson, age 27, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 14, '61.
W. S. Lewis, age 42, B. V. S., Co. K; must. in Nov. 27, '61.
W. H. H. Asberry, age 24, 5th ser., Co. E; must. in Sept. 4, '61; discharged for disability at St. Louis in '62.
Alvin H. Griswald, age 26, 2d lieut., Co. K; must. in Sept. 14, '61; killed in ambush, Village Creek, Ark., June 27, '62.
Thos. Commons, age 25, 5th ser., Co. K; must. in Sept. 1, '62.
A. D. Woodruff, age 34, 6th corp., Co. K; must. in Sept. 14, '61; reduced to ranks.
Arthur K. Ewing, age 30, wagoner, Co. K; must. in Sept. 3, '61.
W. H. Blake, age 22, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 3, '62; promoted corporal.
Thos. Borman, age 24, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 3, '61.
John Cuch, age 18, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 3, '61.
G. W. Holt, age 30, private, Co. K; must. in Sept. 3, '61.
Robert Tyrrell, age 18, Co. K.
A. J. Graves, age 18, teamster, Co. N; must. in Sept. 12, '61.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

John H. Ryan, age 19, private, Co. F; must. in Nov. 23, '61.
Andrew N. Stamm, age 35, 1st ser., Co. G; must. in Oct. 1, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant; served in Mexican War.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

David R. Copple, age 19, private, Co. I; must. in March 28, '64.
Wm. S. Babb, age 19, private, Co. D; must. in March 28, '64.

THIRD BATTERY.

Andrew H. Robb, age 27, must. in Jan. 1, '64.
Jas. H. Robb, age 20; must. in Jan. 1, '64.

The Draft.

During the latter part of 1862 Adjutant-General Baker issued an order that a draft be made in Iowa to raise recruits, but Secretary of War Cameron prorogued the order, on the grounds that the order should issue from a Federal source instead of from the State; but in November, 1864, a draft was made in five townships in Monroe County, which were in arrears of their respective quotas.

Many of those who were enrolled for draft were exempted, owing to disability.

Following is a list of those who were enrolled for draft in Monroe County:

Urbana Township: Geo. R. Robinson, Alvin Stocker, Wm. Mahon, Jephtha Robinson, Nimrod Martin, C. C. Vancleve, Wm. McIntyre, Joe Myers, Adam Law, Thos. Forster, W. R. Stoops, D. J. McIntyre, Wm. Gutch, and J. J. Dale.

Franklin: Mark Talley, Bryant Finney, Jacob S. Ware, Thomas Murray, A. D. Palmer, Stewart Townsend, Geo. Grimes, and Samuel R. Potts.

Wayne: Geo. W. Youtsey, A. J. Phillips, —— Bromes, James S. Hogeland, Daniel Striblen, Isom Adcock, J. W. Payne, and Wm. Spurling.

Cedar: S. B. McCarkle, Geo. Kirkendall, Geo. Crosier, I. L. McCoy, Bartley Murr, Joshua Weaver, Wm. Wills, Rufus Witham, Alfred Goss, Lot King, Hubbard Wilson, and Wm. Burnett.

Union: Elias Gilbert, Isaac Hittle, D. C. Watson, and Michael Heffron.

Military Organizations.

The following is a list of the militia organizations in Monroe County from 1861 to 1865, as shown by rolls on file in the Adjutant-General's office:

Monroe Guards, Captain H. Saunders; organized May 11, 1861; accepted for Sixth Infantry.

Monroe Light Horse, Captain Daniel Anderson; organized May 11, 1861; accepted for First Cavalry.

Volunteer Militia of Urbana Township, Captain J. M. Taylor; date of organization not given.

Albia Rifles, Captain H. Bachelder; organized August 24, 1861.

Stacyville Union Guards, Captain Levi J. Bidwell; organized June 15, 1861.

Melrose Guards, Captain W. H. H. Lind; organized October 21, 1861.

Urbana Grays, Captain J. M. Taylor; organized July 15, 1861.

Monroe Guards, Captain Geo. P. Bartow; organized September 16, 1863.

Melrose Grays, Captain James M. Blue; organized July 10, 1863.

Albia State Guards, Captain John Hull; organized May 30, 1863.

Franklin Sharpshooters, Captain Jno. L. Smith; organized August 23, 1864.

Military Company of Monroe Township, Captain Elias Combs; organized August 20, 1864.

Lovillia Independent Company, Union Township, Captain John Walker; organized August, 1864.

Urbana Union Company, Captain Newton Vancleve; organized September 3, 1864.

The Albia Invincibles, Captain Levi S. T. Hatton; organized September 16, 1864.

Union Township Military Company, Captain Allen Roberts; organized August 27, 1864.

Rough and Ready Company, Mantua Township, Captain W. J. McCormick; organized August 18, 1864.

Military Company, Cedar Township, Captain John Amos; organized August 24, 1864.

Pleasant Corner Company, Pleasant Township, Captain Wm. Glass; organized August 12, 1864.

First Company, Troy Township, Captain Henry Saunders; organized August 6, 1864.

Osprey Rangers, Captain John M. Hays; organized September 6, 1864.

Wayne Township Company, Captain Thos. P. Jones; organized August 6, 1864.

Bluff Creek Rangers, Captain Chas. Claver; organized August 18, 1864.

Gilford Township Company, Captain Isaac P. Babb; organized August 23, 1864.

Pleasant Township Company, Captain Wm. Robb; organized August 27, 1864.

A number of companies in the foregoing list of militia organizations were but partially organized, and did not receive any arms or accouterments from the State, in sufficient numbers. Indeed, at the present day, there is some dispute as to the actual existence of one or more of these companies, but their rolls are on file in the Adjutant-General's office at Des Moines.

The threatened invasion of the southern Iowa border by rebels during the war, and especially during its closing period, when a guerrilla band did make a raid into Davis County, called some of this "raw militia" into existence. They were armed principally with their own squirrel rifles, shot-guns, and fire-arms of every description. The State distributed a few old muskets among them, and also supplied many citizens with arms, which, when the scare was

over, and quiet restored, were called in by the Adjutant-General, and were recovered to the State arsenal with some delay and difficulty.

In 1875 two militia companies were organized in Monroe County. The Albia City Guards, organized independently of the State militia law, was organized by John Doner, who is at present sheriff of Monroe County. He acted as captain of the company. The company was soon organized as Company E, Fifth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, and was assigned as the color company of the regiment, carrying with it the regimental band, with Cass Ramsay as leader. Captain Doner continued in command of the company. Captain Doner's company was also enrolled in the State Militia as Company E.

The other company was chiefly composed of veterans of the late war, and was enrolled as Company K, with W. A. Gray as captain. Captain W. S. Coen also commanded the former company on the resignation of Doner, and Harry Moore succeeded Gray as captain of the latter. Both companies disbanded in two or three years.

List of Soldiers Residing in Monroe County Who Enlisted from Other Localities.

This list was made July 1, 1896.

J. T. Rowe, Company A, 3d Illinois Infantry (Mexican War).
John Walker, Company B, 4th Illinois Infantry.
E. T. Paulline, Company F, 38th Illinois Infantry.
Wesley Donegan, Company A, 10th Illinois Infantry.
C. Stewart, Company E, 12th Illinois Infantry.
Joseph Wallace, Company C, 15th Illinois Infantry.
Fergus Mayor, Company B, 38th Illinois Infantry.
S. M. King, Company E, 20th Illinois Infantry.
Owen O'Maley, Company F, 22d Illinois Infantry.
G. W. Fordyce, Company A, 33d Illinois Infantry.
Morgan Wynn, Company A, 33d Illinois Infantry.
S. M. Brunhall, Company F, 36th Illinois Infantry.
Oscar Moffitt, Company E, 42d Illinois Infantry.
Chas. Gott, Battery A, 3d Illinois Light Artillery.
Spencer Spillar, Company E, 50th Illinois Infantry.
Henry Brown, Company A, 86th Illinois Infantry.
G. W. Anderson, Company K, 65th Illinois Infantry.
J. P. Early, Company F, 93d Illinois Infantry.
Marion Keelon, Company B, 100th Illinois Infantry.

John W. Alford, Company I, 101st Illinois Infantry.
W. French, Company K, 112th Illinois Infantry.
J. M. Bellman, Company H, 126th Illinois Infantry.
Joseph Wood, Company H, 126th Illinois Infantry.
Thad. S. Stewart, Company K, 137th Illinois Infantry.
Joseph Garver, Company I, 156th Illinois Infantry.
John Hickson, Company B, 9th Illinois Infantry.
Frank Hartman, Battery G, 1st Illinois Artillery.
Ben F. Rose, Company B, 5th Indiana Infantry.
Clay Eshom, Company A, 14th Indiana Infantry.
Frank Campbell, Company C, 14th Indiana Infantry.
Tim Kennedy, Company C, 20th Indiana Infantry.
Geo. Loer, Company B, 33d Indiana Infantry.
H. H. Mercer, Company E, 15th Indiana Infantry.
Joseph Main, Company A, 37th Indiana Infantry.
A. S. Lidell, Company E, 39th Indiana Infantry.
Ed I. Ramsay, Company B, 43d Indiana Infantry.
S. A. Sparks, Company K, 43d Indiana Infantry.
Geo. Nevins, Company K, 43d Indiana Infantry.
M. M. McDowell, Company H, 44th Indiana Infantry.
Marion Long, Company B, 50th Indiana Infantry.
W. D. Russell, Company D, 97th Indiana Infantry.
David Richart, Company E, 101st Indiana Infantry.
John Willis, Company H, 135th Indiana Infantry.
Wm. Willcox, Company K, 147th Indiana Infantry.
Henry Daring, Wilder Battery.
Z. Elington, Company E, 7th Ohio Infantry.
Joseph Ryan, Company C, 8th Ohio Infantry.
H. B. Moore, Companies B, A, and F, 13th, 27th, and 25th Ohio Infantry.
Butler Raney, Company D, 15th Ohio Infantry.
J. C. Howay, Company A, 23d Ohio Infantry.
W. N. Crawford, Company B, 36th Ohio Infantry.
C. L. Root, Company K, 39th Ohio Infantry.
W. B. Dewey, Company B, 41st Ohio Infantry.
J. K. Welt, Company E, 52d Ohio Infantry.
Ben Hall, Company B, 62d Ohio Infantry.
Wm. Davis, Company D, 81st Ohio Infantry.
C. L. Nelson, Company C, 81st Ohio Infantry.
J. F. Junkin, Company B, 18th Illinois Infantry.
Chas. McCombs, Company F, 98th Ohio Infantry.
Aaron Millard, Company K, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
C. W. Montgomery, Company H, 58th Illinois Infantry.

Mike Moser, Company F, 2d Ohio Infantry.
A. J. Otley, Company A, 19th Iowa Infantry.
Wm. Porter, Company H, 2d Iowa Infantry.
Ben Robbins, Company B, 3d Iowa Infantry.
S. D. Sarver, Company M, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
Noah Schofield, Company E, 1st Iowa Colored Cavalry
B. Searcy, Company K, 2d Iowa Infantry.
J. N. Smith, Company E, 61st Illinois Infantry.
N. J. Smith, Company G, 57th Indiana Infantry.
J. G. Thayer, Company D, 15th Iowa Infantry.
J. B. Varner, Company A, 4th Iowa Infantry.
Joe Walden, Company B, 30th Iowa Infantry.
D. W. Williams, Company B, 36th Illinois Infantry.
J. M. Woodruff, Battery I, 2d Connecticut Artillery.
T. N. Wright, Company K, 61st Illinois Infantry.
Francis May, Company F, 40th Iowa Infantry.
Whaley Wilson, Company A, 40th Iowa Infantry.
Ezra Gurwell, Company —, 45th Iowa Infantry.
Ed Dougherty, Company A, 45th Iowa Infantry.
Eli McAlister, Company E, 4th Iowa Cavalry.
David Hansell, Company B, 5th Iowa Cavalry.
Frank Perrin, Company A, 5th Iowa Cavalry.
Levi W. Billings, Company B, 7th Iowa Cavalry.
J. W. Nye, Company L, 7th Iowa Cavalry.
Isaac Judson, Battery I, 4th Iowa Artillery.
A. G. Young, Company K, 36th Ohio Infantry.
J. D. Ralston, Company D, 15th Iowa Infantry.
J. W. Neff, Company G, 17th Missouri Infantry.
Wm. Haycock, Company E, 15th United States Infantry.
I. N. Tyrrell, Company I, 2d Kansas Cavalry.
H. C. Beemer, Company B, 6th Kansas Cavalry.
W. T. Johnson, Company G, 19th Kansas Cavalry.
A. R. Barnes, Company C, 8th Wisconsin Infantry.
Wm. Remey, Company D, 35th Wisconsin Infantry.
Thos. Remey, Company —, — Wisconsin Infantry.
Paul C. Oehler, Company I, 1st Arkansas Infantry.
John Dilts, Company C, 12th Michigan Infantry.
Boise Piersol, Company B, 22d Michigan Infantry.
J. H. Miller, Company A, 3d Michigan Cavalry.
Henry Maneor, Company I, 15th Michigan Infantry.
M. J. Brown, Company I, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
D. W. Kenworthy, Company D, 1st Oregon Cavalry.
Wm. Nelson, Company K, 1st Colorado Cavalry.

Wm. Jameson, Company —, 10th Tennessee Infantry.
J. B. Baskett, Company B, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.
G. L. Eaton, Company C, 6th New Hampshire Cavalry.
D. Allison, Company D, 3d Virginia Cavalry.
H. Rosseau, Company F, 1st Nevada Cavalry.
J. J. Budd, Company I, 22d United States Army.
Patrick Ferris, Heavy Artillery.
Matthew Speer, Signal Corps.
Wm. M. Glenny, surgeon, United States Volunteers.
R. C. Davis, Company D, 19th Iowa Infantry.
John Harbison, Company A, 30th Iowa Infantry.
A. Grayson, Company B, 25th Illinois Infantry.
W. B. French, Company K, 112th Illinois Infantry.
W. Gragg, Company E, 2d Missouri Cavalry.
John Hoyt, Company C, 7th Iowa Infantry.
Jas. Howell, Company I, 7th Kentucky Infantry.
W. J. Johnson, Company C, 16th Illinois Infantry.
J. M. Johnson, Company C, 16th Illinois Infantry.
E. B. Brown, Company D, 177th Ohio Infantry.
D. O. Clapp, Company K, 46th Iowa Infantry.
Francis Clear, Company C, 7th Iowa Infantry.
Monroe Johnson, Company C, 1st Iowa Infantry.
Paris Howard, Company D, 7th Iowa Infantry.
J. D. Clouse, Company H, 7th Iowa Infantry.
S. Beedle, Company I, 7th Iowa Infantry.
Ben Chedister, Company B, 7th Iowa Infantry.
Isom Adcox, Company I, 7th Iowa Infantry.
Sumner Smith, Company K, 7th Iowa Infantry.
W. S. Cousins, Company H, 7th Iowa Infantry.
Jas. Phipps, Company B, 9th Iowa Infantry.
J. J. Moody, Company B, 14th Iowa Infantry.
J. C. Robinson, Company K, 14th Iowa Infantry.
J. M. England, Company I, 14th Iowa Infantry.
O. J. Plymate, Company C, 18th Iowa Infantry.
S. A. Newell, Company C, 18th Iowa Infantry.
Frank Criddlebaugh, Company F, 23d Iowa Infantry.
Andy Riley, Company A, 29th Iowa Infantry.
Jacob Mater, Company B, 30th Iowa Infantry.
J. B. Snodgrass, Company I, 30th Iowa Infantry.
J. H. Hittle, Company D, 32d Iowa Infantry.
G. L. Robb, Company E, 33d Iowa Infantry.
Sam'l Ream, Company C, 33d Iowa Infantry.
J. A. Crozier, Company H, 17th Iowa Infantry.

Richard O'Connell, Battery D, 1st United States Artillery.
Ira G. Campbell, Company B, 83d Illinois Infantry.
Tom Ramey, Company I, 20th Wisconsin Infantry.
John Doner, Battery D, 1st Illinois Light Artillery.
Thos. Boyle, Battery —, 3d Iowa Artillery.
A. H. Leech, Company H, 94th Ohio Infantry.
J. Runyan, Company F, 44th Ohio Infantry.
T. B. Shipley, Company B, 122d Ohio Infantry.
David Nichol, Company G, 174th Ohio Infantry.
T. W. Campbell, Company A, 59th Ohio Infantry.
J. C. Smith, Company B, 176th Ohio Infantry.
L. A. Chamberlin, Company B, 41st Ohio Infantry.
H. H. Herrington, Company B, 41st Ohio Infantry.
Geo. Shahan, Company G, 3d Pennsylvania Infantry.
T. B. Hildebrand, Company B, 49th Pennsylvania Infantry.
E. Granley, Company C, 79th Pennsylvania Infantry.
H. Q. Adams, Company H, 140th Pennsylvania Infantry.
Conrad De Ross, Company H, 150th Pennsylvania Infantry.
A. Burlingame, Company G, 168th Pennsylvania Infantry.
D. C. Miller, Company M, 1st Cavalry.
Robt. C. Payne, Company B, 8th Cavalry.
Thos. F. Allison, Battery T, 5th Light Artillery.
A. D. Halsey, Company K, 3d New York Infantry.
W. H. Sanford, Company H, 24th New York Infantry.
Carl Moses, Company I, 24th New York Infantry.
W. T. George, Company A, 143d New York Infantry.
Fred Kurtz, Company I, 15th New York Infantry.
J. F. Randolph, Company F, 27th Missouri Infantry.
E. Husted, Company D, 51st Missouri Infantry.
M. Murphy, Company E, 12th Missouri Cavalry.
W. G. Gregg, Company B, 2d Missouri Cavalry.
John W. Terry, Merrill's Horse.
Fred G. Wentry, Battery B, 1st Missouri Artillery.
J. H. Brewer, Company A, 6th Missouri Cavalry.

The Soldier Dead in Oak View Cemetery, Albia, Iowa.

A complete list of deceased soldiers in Oak View Cemetery, May 30, 1896, with date of death as far as known.

Wills, James H, Company E, 6th Iowa Infantry, died May 14th 1862.

Kellogg, Solomon, Company E, 6th Iowa Infantry, September 15, 1862.

Lyons, James C., Company A, 36th Iowa Infantry, December 3, 1862.
Craig, David, Company H, 17th Iowa Infantry, August 21, 1863.
Smith, W. H., Company A, 36th Iowa Infantry, August 31, 1863.
Webb, John W., Company K, 36th Infantry, September 6, 1863.
Varner, M. J., Company A, 36th Iowa Infantry, September 13, 1863.
Jennings, Daniel, May 28th, 1864.
McCahan, R. G., Company H, 2d Iowa Infantry, September 18, 1864.
Chamberlain, D., Company H, 2d Iowa Infantry, December 29, 1864.
Woodruff, John W., Company I, 7th Iowa Infantry, May 16, 1865.
Wilson, P. D., Company C, 6th Iowa Infantry, February 14, 1866.
Orman, J. H., Company E, 6th Iowa Infantry, July 4, 1866.
Babb, A. H., Company H, 1st Iowa Cavalry, July 4, 1866.
Boals, S. T., Company K, 36th Iowa Infantry, March 1, 1867.
Buchanan, G. W., Company D, 22d Iowa Infantry, March 3, 1867.
Parmenter, Asahil, Company G, 37th Iowa Infantry, January 3, 1868.
Waugh, Alex, Company F, 8th Iowa Cavalry, July 6, 1868.
Cousins, Moses, surgeon, 36th Iowa Infantry, November 26, 1868.
Craig, J. W., Company H, 17th Iowa Infantry, October 22, 1870.
Shields, D. W., Company —, 85th Pennsylvania Infantry, October 17, 1871.
Maxwell, W., Company A, 122d Ohio Infantry, February, 1872.
Codner, J. W., Company I, 8th Iowa Infantry, April 18, 1872.
Wilson, R. M., Company D, 22d Iowa Infantry, August 25, 1875.
Harding, B. F., Company C, 8th Iowa Cavalry, November 23, 1875.
Ritchie, A. J., surgeon, 2d Kansas Infantry, August 20, 1876.
Norman, W. H., Company D, 22d Iowa Infantry, December 14, 1876.

Hobson, Samuel, Company G, 11th Iowa Infantry, June 1, 1882.

Breese, Tim, Company A, 36th Iowa Infantry, November 12, 1882.

Tucker, T. A., Company G, 46th Iowa Infantry, 1882.

Smith, T. H., Company D, 16th Ohio Infantry, April 1, 1884.

Smith, T. J., Company E, 6th Iowa Infantry, May 31, 1884.

McMichael, Wm., Company I, 8th Iowa Infantry, February 7, 1886.

Sinclair, Hugh, Company D, 22d Iowa Infantry, July 15, 1887.

Phinney, Wm., Company D, 22d Iowa Infantry, March 10, 1888.

Lambert, W. S., surgeon, 6th Iowa Infantry, March 13, 1888.

Wood, J. H., Company —, 11th Indiana Infantry, August 20, 1888.

Miller, Henry, Company G, 46th Iowa Infantry, February 19, 1890.

Collins, C., Company K, 8th, and F, 19th Indiana Infantry, January 15, 1891.

James, Blucher, company, regiment, and date of death unknown.

Darling, Cyrus, company, regiment, and date of death unknown.

Cowger, Jacob, Company C, 46th Iowa Infantry, date of death unknown.

Hilliard, Wm., Company H, 17th Iowa Infantry, date of death unknown.

Hartzer, J., Company C, 8th Iowa Cavalry, date of death unknown.

Jones, David, Company E, 2d Iowa Infantry, date of death unknown.

Waples, Wm., Company F, 17th Iowa Infantry, date of death unknown.

Beaver, S. F., Company B, 58th Illinois Infantry, date of death unknown.

Emerson, Benson, 9th Ohio Cavalry, died June 6, 1892.

Newton, Elisha, Company G, 25th Indiana Infantry, died April 9, 1893.

Ferguson, James, Company E, 6th U. S. C. T., died December, 1892.

Welch, Wm., Company G, 37th Iowa Infantry, August 17, 1893.

Bagley, E. R., Company B, 54th Illinois Infantry, June 26, 1893.
Brock, George W., Company K, 17th Ohio Infantry, date of death unknown.
Two United States soldiers, name, company, regiment, and date of death unknown.
Saunders, Henry, captain, Company E, 6th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, July 16, 1894.
Cuberly, Felix, Company E, 3d Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, November 15, 1876.
Kellogg, Josiah, Company G, 46th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, September 14, 1895.
Sylvester, L. S., Company F, 8th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, April 1, 1896.
Powell, Chas., Mexican War, died November 15, 1872.
Teas, Joseph B., Black Hawk War, died February, 1872.
Richardson, D. A., Black Hawk War, died May 20, 1874.
Webb, John, War of 1812, December 5, 1875.
Kendall, Francis, Black Hawk War, July 12, 1878.
Lambert, Isaac, War of 1812, died March 15, 1880.
Howard, John, Black Hawk War, date of death unknown.
Hatch, Martin, War of 1812, date of death unknown.
Rose, Benjamin, Mexican War, died May 20, 1890.

History of the First Iowa Cavalry.

Within the limited space assigned, it is of course impossible to give anything near like a complete history of this brave and intrepid cavalry regiment. To do so would require a volume in itself.

In making this sketch, the writer has obtained his information from various sources—by personal inquiries, the Adjutant-General's Records, and from a perusal of Chas. H. Lothrop's very elaborate and accurate "History of the First Iowa Cavalry."

When the First Iowa Cavalry was organized for the United States service in 1861, the field and staff was composed as follows: Fitz-Henry Warren, colonel; Chas. E. Moss, lieutenant-colonel; E. E. Chamberlain and Jas. O. Gower, majors; M. B. Cochran, surgeon; D. B. Allen, assistant-surgeon; Jas. Lathain, chaplain; Dr. J. E. Stone, adjutant; M. L. Morris, quartermaster.

Of the twelve companies composing the regiment, Company A was enrolled in Lee County and organized at Keokuk,

with W. M. G. Torrence as captain. He was afterwards promoted to major; and was also promoted to colonel of the 30th Iowa Infantry.

Company B, the "Hawkeye Rangers," was also organized in the spring of 1861, with W. E. Leffingwell as captain. Later he was succeeded by Sam'l F. Burdett. This company was enrolled chiefly from Clinton and Jackson counties.

Company C was enrolled from the counties of Des Moines, Louisa, and Lee, with Levi Chase as captain.

Company D was enrolled from Warren and Madison counties, and organized with P. G. Bryan as captain.

DANIEL ANDERSON, COL. FIRST IOWA CAVALRY.

Company E was organized in Henry County, with William Thompson as captain. He afterwards commanded the regiment.

Company F was enrolled chiefly in the counties of Washington and Johnson, with Jas. O. Gower as captain. He afterwards rose to major and then to colonel.

Company G, known as the "Hardin Rangers," was enrolled from the counties of Hardin, Dubuque, Black Hawk, Jones, and Delaware, with Jas. D. Thompson as captain.

Company H was enrolled in the counties of Monroe and Lucas, and organized at Albia, with Dan'l Anderson as captain, afterwards colonel of the regiment; Riley Wescoatt

as first lieutenant, afterwards captain; and Wm. S. Whisenand as second lieutenant, afterwards captain and major.

Company I went from Wapello and Keokuk counties, with a few from Hancock County, Ill. I. W. Caldwell was elected captain and rose to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. Dr. David C. Dinsmore was first lieutenant and W. H. Kitterman second lieutenant; Dinsmore was promoted to captain.

Company K, or "Union Rangers," was enrolled in Clayton, Allamakee, and Winneshiek counties, with Robt. L. Freeman as captain.

In pursuance of an order from the Governor, these companies were directed to meet at Ottumwa, June 5, 1861, to organize into a regiment. An organization was accordingly completed and Fitz-Henry Warren was chosen colonel.

At this time no call had been made to Iowa for cavalry, and, indeed, but one regiment of cavalry had been called, and that was the First Illinois Cavalry. It was mustered into the United States service but a few days before.

By an act of Congress approved in July of that year, the number of companies constituting a cavalry regiment was raised from ten to twelve. This added to the First Cavalry Companies L and M.

The men of Company L were from Dubuque, Jackson, and Jones counties. H. H. Heath was captain.

Company M was called "The Black Plume Rangers," and the men were mostly from Clinton County. It was organized with W. H. Ankeny as captain. The Iowa Legislature tendered this regiment to the Secretary of War as an independent regiment. The men of the regiment owned their own horses, and after having been mustered into the service at Burlington and taken a temporary position at Keokuk, Col. Warren offered his regiment to Major-General John C. Frémont, whose headquarters were at St. Louis. Frémont declined to accept the regiment unless they would sell their horses to the Government for $119 a head for all that would pass inspection. They were fine horses and were worth much more at that time. Besides, the Government allowed the owner of a horse forty cents a day for use and risk of his animal. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of War, and a peremptory order was issued from the War Department directing Frémont to receive the regiment with their horses and horse equipments, and to pay the owners of the horses forty cents per day for their use.

The regiment was then assigned to Camp Benton, near St. Louis, being conveyed thither on board boats. Six of the companies were carried as far as Montrose on board the *Jennie Whipple*, and from there the *Hannibal City* took them to St. Louis. The other four companies went down on the next boat about forty-eight hours later, leaving Companies L and M at Burlington, to await their equipments. They remained until October 13th.

While the first section of the regiment was on its way down the river, and while passing Alton, Ill., a man on a bluff fired at the boat, but the ball fell short and imbedded itself in a barge, among the horses. The shot was evidently aimed at a group of troopers sitting around the pilot-house.

On October 18th, Companies A, B, F, and G, under command of Captain Leffingwell, were ordered to join Pope, and embarked on Missouri River steamers, which transported them to Camp Price, near Jefferson City, and afterwards joined Pope at Humansville and became his body-guard.

On November 1st a forced march was made to Springfield to receive a threatened attack by General Price on the 3d, but Price did not put in an appearance. He was hovering around Springfield, but a few miles south of the town, and Frémont's army was anxious to make a dash at his rebel hordes. They were doomed to a bitter disappointment, however, for on November 2d General Hunter, arriving to reinforce Frémont, was ordered to supersede the latter. Hunter, in taking command, evacuated Springfield and fell back to the Missouri River. This left the southern part of Missouri to the mercy of Price's army. A short time later General Halleck succeeded Hunter.

A short time after the first battalion of the regiment took the field, Companies C and H, under command of Captain Levi Chase, were ordered to Rockport, via Jefferson City. Here they joined Prentice in his campaign in northern Missouri, after which they returned to Jefferson City to spend the winter.

About this time, Companies D and I were ordered out, under command of Captain Caldwell, to join General Pope. They joined the first battalion at Syracuse, a small town in Morgan County. After a series of marches and skirmishing now and then, the regiment finally got its real taste of war at the battle of Blackwater, on the 19th of December, 1861. In this engagement the enemy surrendered uncondi-

tionally, after making a running fight. In this fight Companies A, D, F, and I, and small detachments of B and G, were absent on scout duty, but 350 men of the First Cavalry, under command of Torrence, and 75 men from the Fourth United States Cavalry, together with a section of Missouri Light Artillery, all under the command of Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana, captured 11,900 of the enemy, including officers and men.

Early in 1862 the First Iowa Cavalry was divided into several small detachments, some doing cavalry guard duty, others scouting, skirmishing now and then, and drilling whenever not otherwise engaged.

On January 8, 1862, the First Battalion of the First Iowa Cavalry, a portion of Merrill's Horse, commanded by Major Hunt, and a squadron of Ohio Cavalry, all under command of Major Torrence, of the First Iowa Cavalry, were ordered by General Pope to attack some rebel camps in the vicinity of Silver Creek, in Randolph County, Missouri. The rebel force consisted of about 800 men, under command of the noted Poindexter. The army fled after a short encounter, leaving about 60 of their number killed; 100 wounded, and all their equipage and 200 horses to the Union forces. The latter lost 5 killed and about 20 wounded. The Union force engaged in the battle of Silver Creek was 520 men.

Through January and February the regiment was occupied almost daily throughout northern Missouri, participating in innumberable skirmishes with the enemy. Now and then a fugitive slave took refuge within their lines.

In November the First and Third Battalions of the regiment, commanded by Gower, joined General Blunt's command in an attack on the rebel general Hindman. The battle of Prairie Grove was fought, and in that memorable battle the First Iowa Cavalry supported one of Blunt's batteries. Blunt, with 5,000 men, joined Herron, and together they crushed an enemy of 25,000 men, which was the means of reöpening Missouri to the Union cause.

At the end of 1862 the regiment had to send for 275 recruits to fill up its depleted ranks.

On April 21, 1863, a detachment of 500 of the regiment, and 250 of the 8th Missouri Cavalry, all commanded by Major Caldwell, of the First Iowa, joined Vandever in an attack on General Marmaduke in southwestern Missouri.

On the morning of May 1st the command attacked the

rear of the enemy at a place about 40 miles from Chalk Bluffs, and, after a running fight which lasted all day, the enemy was finally driven out of the State.

In June the regiment, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, took up a march to join General Davidson at Pilot Knob, in his contemplated move against Little Rock. It was a tedious march of nearly two hundred miles, mostly through the swamps of the White and St. Francis rivers, which were infested with guerrillas.

On the 9th the command reached White River, near Clarendon. The regiment participated in almost continuous operations. They had a fight with the enemy at Montevallo, Mo.; another at Lot's Peach Farm; and another at Big Cliffs, At this latter place Judge Dashiell, of Monroe County, then a quartermaster of the Second Battalion of the First Iowa Cavalry, was dangerously wounded in the lungs. Several companies of the regiment next participated in a skirmish at Clear Creek, St. Clair County, Mo.

In the autumn of '62 Colonel Warren was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and the command of the regiment fell on Captain Jas. O. Gower.

On September 20, 1862, the regiment took up a line of march for Springfield, the city having been threatened by the enemy. It arrived on the 27th.

In October the regiment, with brigade and division, marched southward to join Blunt and Brown in a contemplated attack on the enemy of 13,000 under Cooper, near Newtonia. The enemy retreated on their arrival.

On the 16th of November the regiment was transferred to General Herron's division.

It is impossible to follow minutely the operations of the regiment while under General Herron, as space is limited, but we find that they were a fire-brand to the guerrilla hordes of Missouri, and usually fought greatly superior numbers, and nearly always got the better of them.

On August 18, 1863, the regiment, with the brigade and division, crossed the White River, and on the 25th it was skirmishing with Marmaduke's cavalry, driving it to its stronghold at Bayou Metoe.

The charge at Bayou Metoe was led by Colonel Dan. Anderson, commanding the First Iowa Cavalry. It was made to save the only bridge across the stream, and the regiment was galled terribly by the rebel batteries and infantry

on either side of the stream. The enemy, finding they could not hold the bridge, set fire to it and it burned. In this determined charge Colonel Anderson had his horse shot from under him, and the regiment lost several killed and 36 wounded.

The regiment proved of efficient service to Steele in the capture of Little Rock.

During the campaign Lieutenant Sam'l T. Craig was detached on staff duty with General Davidson.

Following is a report of his, concerning movements in the vicinity of Helena:

"Devall's Bluff, August 26, 1863.

"Brigadier-General J. W. Davidson:

"Dear Sir,—In compliance with your special order, I took charge of the steamboat *Progress* at Clarendon, Arkansas, and proceeded down White River and thence up the Mississippi, arriving at Helena, Arkansas, at midnight on the 17th inst.

"I delivered your dispatch to the Adjutant-General at post, to be forwarded to General Steele in the morning, he having moved his forces for Clarendon, Arkansas, the 15th inst.

"We took coal and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., arriving there on the 18th inst., at ten o'clock, and delivered your letter and presented requisitions for ammunition to Lieutenant-Colonel Benmore, assistant adjutant-general Sixteenth Army Corps, District of Memphis; the steamer *Progress* being much damaged, caused by its running into the river banks and breaking its wheel.

"The stream, White River, is so crooked and narrow, and the captain and pilot either had determined to sink the boat or were so frightened that they caused the boat to run at such a rate of speed that she could not make the bends of the river at many places without striking the bow and then whirling round; and being a stern-wheel boat, she was much damaged. Captain Sweet required to the 20th instant to repair her.

"Having ascertained from the Ordnance Department at Helena and Memphis that Lieutenant Hubbard did not procure ammunition for the batteries on account of the informalities in the requisition, I reported to General Hurlbert and informed him of the necessity of your getting the ammunition, and he ordered the Ordnance Department at

Memphis to issue ammunition upon my requisition for batteries and small arms required by the division.

"The steamer being repaired and landed, we proceeded down the Mississippi at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 20th inst., arrived at Helena on the 21st., at 6 o'clock a. m. Quartermaster Noble, of the post, took charge of the steamer and loaded her with convalescent soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers and commissary stores.

"We proceeded from Helena on the 22d inst. at 6 o'clock a. m., arrived at the mouth of White River at 3 o'clock p. m., and were ordered by the Admiral in charge of the gun-boats and convoys to assist the steamer *Sallie List* in towing two barges of hay up White River, but refused to furnish us with a convoy.

"We proceeded up White River, and our cargoes being wide, and the river narrow, and the night very dark, we attempted to anchor, but our anchors being insufficient to hold our cargoes (the hay barges being placed between the steamers, the front barge extending about half its length in front), with some difficulty we steamed up the river until we arrived at a point where the banks of the stream were low and marshy. We tied up at the cut-off about two miles below St. Charles Landing on the night of the 23d instant, and by placing lumber on the shore, we were able to put out a picket guard; but were not molested during the night, for it was impossible for our enemy to approach us on account of the marshy ground.

"At daylight we proceeded, and while passing Crockett's Landing, about 7 o'clock a. m., the enemy fired into our boats several volleys with small arms from the north bank of the river, and wounded six men on the steamer *Progress*.

"The lieutenants in command of the convalescent soldiers not showing any disposition to command, notwithstanding they outranked me, I took command, and, with the assistance of my ordnance sergeant, rallied the convalescent, and forming protection for the men, by placing boxes of hard-tack around the outer railing of the boat, and placing their knapsacks on the same, they were caused to kneel down and fire upon the enemy without waiting further orders. There being two surgeons on the *Sallie List*, the wounded were taken below, and are doing well and properly cared for.

"Having one section of the Fifth Ohio Battery on board I placed the gun on front of the barge of hay, which extended

in front of the boats about half its length, and the sergeant in charge of the gun was able to shell the timber in which the enemy were concealed. This had the desired effect and dispersed them.

"I had placed guards over the pilots, from the fact that the one piloting the *Progress* had threatened to turn our cargo over to the enemy before we returned. But it so happened that when we were fired upon, Captain Sweet was at the wheel and stood unflinchingly at his post, notwithstanding that his pilot-house was pierced by the enemy's bullets, showing the dangerous position he occupied.

"The pilot-house of the steamer *Sallie List* was well protected with sheet-iron, but the pilot deserted his post, and the mate of the same had suffered or allowed the boat to be cut partially loose from our own, so that she was dragging us ashore—evidently planned so that the enemy could board our boats. But with the assistance of my ordnance sergeant, with revolvers in hand, we went on board of her and demanded that the mate make her fast to our boat, which he did immediately, and, with the untiring energy and efficiency of Captain Sweet, we steamed up the river; and, under my directions, the sergeant in charge of the piece of artillery shelled the banks of the river on the south all the way up to Clarendon wherever the banks were sufficiently high for the enemy to approach the river. A squad of colored people at one place approached and made signs for us to land, but I did not think it prudent.

"Our loss was six wounded—three severely and three slightly; one was Brown, clerk of the sutler of Merrill's Horse; the other five were of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. We arrived at Clarendon, Ark., on the 24th inst., and were ordered by the commander of the post to wait for convoy.

"We proceeded from Clarendon with convoy on the 25th, and arrived at this place at 7 o'clock p. m. on the 26th, and at once commenced loading on wagon-train all the ordnance for the purpose of transporting the same to your command at Brownsville, Ark.

"Hoping that the above and foregoing report will be sufficient for my seeming delay, I have the honor to be, General, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "*Sam'l T. Craig*,
"2d Lt. Co. H, 1st Iowa Cav. Div.,
"Department of the Missouri."

On October 1, 1863, Colonel Anderson, by order of General Davidson, was placed in command of the Second Cavalry Brigade, Major Caldwell being in command of the regiment, and on the 15th of the same month it went into camp for the winter a couple of miles further down the river.

In 1864 the First Cavalry waived its right to a furlough, and joined with General Steele in the Camden expedition, which was really to coöperate with Banks in the Red River expedition. A part of the regiment, having lost their horses, marched as a dismounted battalion of infantry, Captain A. U. McCormack, of Monroe County, commanding one of the companies.

On the 23d, Colonel Daniel Anderson having been placed in command of the post at Little Rock by order of General Steele, the command, numbering about 7,000, went on a skirmishing expedition to the south of Little Rock. They encountered the enemy almost daily. Their first encounter was at Benton; then, on March 9th, at Arkadelphia; April 2d, at Spoonville; April 3d, near the town of Antoine; the 3d and 4th, at Elkins' Ford; the 10th and 12th, at Prairie de Anne; the 14th, at White Oak Creek; the 15th, at Camden Cross-roads and the capture of Camden; the 25th, at Mono Creek; the 30th, at Jenkins' Ferry.

After the Camden campaign, the veterans crossed the Arkansas River on their homeward march for a furlough, arriving at St. Louis on May 9, 1864. From St. Louis the veterans came on to Burlington on the 16th, and departed for their homes on a furlough.

On the 23d their furlough expired, and they returned to St. Louis on the 25th. At this time Colonel Anderson resigned, and Major Wm. Thompson was promoted colonel of the regiment.

Soon after their arrival, the veterans were mounted on horses and ordered to northern Missouri, where they performed considerable scout and skirmish duty until October, when they were ordered to Jefferson City to oppose the entrance of Price into Missouri.

For a time the regiment encountered frequent collisions with guerrillas and border ruffian hordes, and in a large measure checked the operations of these lawless bands.

On September 27th Bill Anderson captured Centralia and also the express train from St. Louis. After robbing the express, baggage, and passengers of $30,000, he found a

squad of the First Cavalry boys on the train. There were 23 of them, and they were separated from the passengers, arranged in a line, and shot.

On the 27th Major Johnson, commanding detachments of Missouri Militia, in all 147 men, followed the trail of the guerrillas to Centralia ,and attacked the combined forces of Bill Anderson and those of the Todds, Pools, and Thrailkill.

Johnson did not know their exact numbers, and rashly attacked them against the advice of loyal citizens of the town. Johnson and his men were nearly all killed, except Lieutenants Jaynes, Gill, and Moore, and 20 of the men. The guerrillas lost but 3, and 10 wounded. Johnson was scalped and many of his men were mutilated in various ways. Frank James, the noted outlaw, was one of Anderson's men.

When General Price, at the head of 25,000 rebels, composed of guerrillas and soldiers of the rebel army, occupied a position in the vicinity of Jefferson City, in his memorable raid into Missouri, the First Iowa Cavalry and the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry were ordered to that place to combat his forces. They participated in almost daily brushes with the enemy on their march to unite with the other Federal forces. With Rosecrans' and Pleasantson's forces, the regiment harassed Price's army from place to place until about the 25th of the month, when it was totally defeated and demoralized. Marmaduke, Crawford, Cabill, and other noted rebel leaders were captured.

After the defeat of Price's army, the Union forces retraced their course into Missouri, and part of the regiment returned to Jefferson City and participated in the election of Lincoln; a part of the regiment accompanied Rosecrans, as train-guard, to St. Louis; and the remainder went to Jefferson City, but was also transferred to St. Louis by steamer on the 15th and 16th of November.

The regiment remained in St. Louis until the 16th of December, when it again went out for active service. It revisited the region of the White and St. Francis rivers, the scene of its first conflicts, and from thence went to Little Rock.

On the 14th of January, 1865, Major Jenks, with a force consisting partly of a detachment of the First Cavalry, was ordered to attack General Cooper with a force of 1,600 men up the Arkansas River. They went by boats, and killed and wounded 90 of the enemy.

On the 22d an expedition under General Carr, consisting of the First Iowa, First and Third Missouri, and Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and the Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, was sent below Camden to attack the rebel general Green. Colonel Wm. Thompson commanded the Second Cavalry Brigade, and Major John McDermott commanded the regiment; Lieutenant Sam'l T. Craig, of the First Cavalry, also acted as brigade quartermaster.

On their march they passed Mark's Mills, and passed through the battle-field where General (now Governor) Drake, with the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, had a desperate encounter with a superior force, and was defeated on account of the overwhelming number of the enemy. The bodies of the dead soldiers had been placed in shallow graves, and the hogs and other animals had dug many of them from their resting-places, exposing their skulls and bones to view.

After engaging in several skirmishes with the enemy, the regiment, on February 1, 1865, was detached from the brigade and ordered to Memphis.

While stationed at Memphis the following named officers of the regiment were assigned to special duty: Captain R. M. Reynolds, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Sam'l T. Craig, acting assistant adjutant-general.

The next move was an expedition into Mississippi, in which the command had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but sustained no serious loss.

The regiment returned to Memphis on March 11th, and then, in company with other regiments, went on a tour into Tennessee.

At about this time Richmond had fallen, and the First Iowa Cavalry, the Fifth and Twelfth Illinois, Second Wisconsin, and Seventh Indiana Cavalry regiments were ordered to Texas on June 15th. They were transferred by boat, and arrived at Natchez on the 25th.

At Alexandria, General Custer took command of the troops, and here began a series of abuses and ill treatment on the part of Custer, towards the regiment, which is a lasting blemish to the character of the long-haired hero, who in after years met a terrible fate in the Little Big-horn massacre.

The First Iowa had been recommended to him as the next best in efficiency of any regiment in the United States

service, the first being one in the regular United States service.

Yet, notwithstanding the special recommendation of Generals Herron, Schofield, Blunt, Rosecrans, Davidson, Steele, Carr, and others, besides that of the Military Bureau at Washington, General Custer seems, for some strange reason, to have visited on this regiment all the indignities and abuses of which the most insolent martinet could conceive. About this time Custer issued an order against foraging, imposing severe penalties against any caught confiscating cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the country. Private Clure, of the First Iowa, was accused of knowing who killed two beeves that had been killed by a foraging party and brought in from the country. He did not know who killed them, yet his head was shaved and he was given twenty-five lashes on suspicion that he did know. The indignation of the regiment was so great that Surgeon Chas. H. Lothrop, of the regiment, states, in his history of the regiment, that good Colonel McQueen, a strict Presbyterian, swore like a trooper, threatening that "if Custer again attempts to lay violent hands on a First Iowa soldier, I will here say his hide will not hold corn, by God!"

Governor Stone laid the case before the Iowa Legislature, and a rousing resolution was passed, denouncing the outrage on the part of Custer. The matter finally went to Major-General Sheridan, who ordered the insult rectified. Custer, in vindication of the act, accused the entire command of infamy and insubordination.

The war was now over, and while the command remained at Hempstead, the time was mostly taken up in horse-racing. Custer was fond of the sport, and had a horse which he called Jack Rucker, on which he and his friends bet a great deal of money; but one day the boys brought into camp a strange nag, which outran that of the general, and the result was that he was out considerable money.

On November 19th General Custer sent Assistant Quartermaster Sam'l T. Craig to Galveston to procure supplies for the troops.

From Hempstead the command was transferred to Austin, where the troops remained until January 24, 1866, when, by a general order, the First Iowa, Third Michigan, and Seventh Indiana regiments were mustered out of the service.

All the troops entertained a wholesome hatred towards Custer. His acts of insolence were doubtless rendered more unbearable from the fact that his command felt that the war was over, and that there was no further necessity for their presence in Texas. Custer complained that he could not induce them to wear pants, but Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. McQueen, of the First Iowa, says that in many instances they had none to wear; some had to go shirtless, and others barefooted.

Previous to the mustering out of the regiments, General Custer and his staff had been mustered out of the service by order of the War Department, and Brigadier-General S. D. Sturgis assumed command, and Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Thompson was placed in command of the First Brigade.

History of the Sixth Iowa Infantry.

In July, 1861, the Sixth Iowa was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, with John A. McDowell as colonel; Marcoe Cummings, of Muscatine, lieutenant-colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, major.

Company A, Captain H. W. Gray, was enrolled from Linn County; Company B, Captain Daniel Iseminger, was enrolled from Lucas and Clarke counties; Company C, Captain D. M. Stump, was enrolled from Hardin County; Company D, Captain M. M. Walden, was enrolled from Appanoose County; Company E, Captain Henry Saunders, was enrolled from Monroe County; Company F, Captain S. P. Glenn, was enrolled from Clarke County; Company G, Captain John Williams, was enrolled from Johnson County; Company H, Captain W. Galland, was enrolled from Lee County; Company I, Captain F. Brydolf, was enrolled from Des Moines County; Company K, Captain W. Denison, was enrolled from Henry County.

To most of the boys of the Sixth, that Sunday morning of April 7, 1862, when the rebels assaulted General Grant's center at Shiloh, may now seem like a dream. It was their first real taste of war. Many of the boys of the regiment had never seen a battle, nor heard the roar of artillery until the preceding day. The regiment had been mustered into the service at Burlington, and on August 3d had been ordered to Keokuk, and after participating in a movement

to repel a threatened attack of rebels on Athens, Mo., on August 5th, the regiment was hurried off to St. Louis, August 9, 1861, for the seat of conflict.

On the 19th of September, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Jefferson City, and on the 7th of October it was merged into Frémont's army at Tipton, Mo., where the army of 30,000 was reviewed by the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General Thomas, on the 13th of the same month.

The Sixth Iowa was among the troops that made a forced march to Springfield, a distance of seventy-five miles, in two days, on short rations. When they arrived November 3d, Frémont was relieved by Hunter, and on the 9th the regiment was ordered back.

It remained at Sedalia until December 9th, when it marched to Lamine Bridge; and on January 22, 1862, it was stationed at Tipton to perform guard duty. Colonel McDowell, who was mustered into the service as colonel of this regiment, was at this time absent on leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings took command of the regiment. Major Corse was also absent, being detached on the staff of General Pope as adjutant-general.

The Sixth was ordered to Pittsburg Landing on March 9th. On April 6th the regiment was assigned a position near Owl Creek in the vicinity of Shiloh Church.

For a detailed statement of the part taken by the Sixth Infantry we are indebted to H. Hickenlooper, a member of Company E of the regiment, who kindly supplies us with the following:

"On the morning of April 6, 1862, the First Brigade of the Fifth Division of Grant's army was encamped with its right resting on Owl Creek, and its left out towards Shiloh Church. Colonel McDowell, of the Sixth Iowa, commanded the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings commanded the Sixth Iowa Regiment; this regiment was the extreme right regiment of the brigade and of the whole of Grant's army at that place. The rebel column did not attack this brigade in its position, but moved to the left and made their attack on the line on the left of this brigade.

"About this time Colonel McDowell discovered, or thought he discovered, that Cummings was intoxicated, and ordered him under arrest; and the command of the regiment then devolved upon Iseminger, of Company B, he being the ranking captain. Soon the regiment, with the brigade,

was ordered to the left, and the regiment took a position about a half-mile to the left, or east of the first position, and there fought a short time, and several were killed and wounded at this place.

"Meantime the rebels had driven our line back on the left, or east of us, and the brigade was marched to the rear and left about a mile, and joined onto McClernand's right. Here the brigade charged the rebel line and drove it back about a quarter of a mile, and held this position about three hours, during the most desperate fighting of that whole day.

"Here Captain Iseminger was killed, and the command of the regiment by rank should have devolved on Captain Walden, but Colonel McDowell ordered Captain Williams, of Company G, to take command of the regiment. He, too, was soon badly wounded and unable to command, and Captain Walden, being offended, would not assume command, and for a long period during the battle the regiment had no commander.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings, who was under arrest, got a gun and fell into the ranks of Company E, Captain Saunders' company, and fought 'like a Turk.'

"The regiment held this position until about 3 o'clock p. m., and the rebels were fighting in front, to the right, and to the right rear; when General Sherman came galloping up to our rear and told us, 'For God's sake, get out of here, or you will all be captured!' The regiment, as well as all other regiments in that line, moved to the rear with great alacrity, without any regard for military tactics—in fact, we 'skedaddled' for about a mile, when the regiment rallied and re-formed under command of Captain Saunders, who was next in rank to Captain Walden. The whole line was slowly moved back towards the Tennessee River. Regiments, brigades, and divisions were badly mixed up.

"The Sixth Iowa took a position in the line about three regiments to the left of a battery of heavy guns—four 32-pound siege-guns and two 32-pound howitzers. There was no support for the battery. Meantime Captain Walden had assumed command of the regiment, and presently we saw old Colonel Webster, chief of artillery, riding down the line on a white horse and making an effort to get a regiment to support the battery. The first two regiments nearest the battery refused to move, and he came on down the line to the Sixth Iowa and asked Captain Walden to move his

regiment up to the battery, with which request the captain complied, and the regiment was placed in position in the rear of the battery, and just in time to meet a charge of the rebels. Never was a battery worked better than that one until the rebel line was almost to the guns; when the gunners shouldered their swabs and fell back to the rear.

"It was now after sundown, and the artillery kept up a continuous fire, and the gun-boats, *Tyler* and *Lexington*, in the river, about half a mile from the mouth of the ravine over which the rebels had to cross, kept up a furious cross-fire. At length, when it was almost dark, too dark to see farther than a few rods in our front, the rebel masses came on again, and with a rush, almost to the guns, when again the regiment charged past the guns and met them with another volley, and then continued to fire as fast as the men could load and shoot, until there was nothing in our front to be seen or heard, except the groans and cries of the wounded rebels.

"The regiment again retired to the rear of the battery and remained there the balance of the night, but the batteries all along the line and the gun-boats in the river kept up an occasional firing all night.

"Some time after the musketry fire had all ceased along the line, an officer came down the line and told us General Buell had arrived on the opposite side of the river. Soon General Buell himself and staff came riding along in rear of our line. Three cheers were proposed for him and the stars and stripes, which were given with all the vim left in our throats, but it was rather sorrowful cheering.

"Soon Nelson's division came marching past our front, regiment after regiment, with their bands playing, and appearing fresh and vigorous, and all the night through regiments and batteries kept passing along, taking positions in our front. We remained at the battery that we had supported. In the fore part of the night there came up a storm of great fury, which continued all night.

"Before daylight Buell's men and Lew Wallace's men, who had come up in the night, commenced to move out in front; at about daylight, and about a mile in front of our line, the fighting commenced, and the firing was by volleys and ran all along the line for two or three miles away to the southeast, south, and southwest, and continued without intermission for several hours.

"General Sherman ordered the Sixth to remain in its position at the battery until nearly noon, when he came along and ordered it to follow General Oglesby, but soon Colonel Garfield came and took command, and Oglesby left for some other part of the field. Soon the regiment passed the line of battle. The rebels had fallen back. The regiment passed the church and on, into a field growing in bushes and small timber, when suddenly it ran into a rebel battery concealed in the bushes. The battery shelled the regiment briskly for a short time, when it limbered up and fled to the rear.

"Thus ended the part taken by the Sixth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Shiloh.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings was court-martialed and dismissed from the regiment, but he afterwards went to New York, where he became colonel of a New York regiment, and greatly distinguished himself in some of the battles about Richmond."

After the siege of Corinth the Sixth Iowa went west along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, repairing track and bridges which the rebels had destroyed after having evacuated Corinth. On or about July 4, 1863, the regiment moved against Price at Holly Springs, and drove the rebels from their position.

Then, on the 17th of July, they arrived at Memphis and remained for three months doing provost guard duty. Then in October the division, including the Sixth Iowa, went on an expedition into Mississippi and returned in a week, to find that a battle had been fought at Corinth.

Then shortly after, in November, Grant's army started for Vicksburg in his attack on the rear. The Sixth was included in General J. W. Denver's division of Sherman's corps and accompanied Grant's army. On the march to Vicksburg Sherman returned with a portion of his corps to Memphis, and General Denver's division continued with Grant. General Van Dorn came in the rear and destroyed the entire army supplies at Holly Springs; forcing the Union army back to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The Sixth Infantry in January, 1863, was stationed at various points along the railroad, mounted on mules, which the soldiers had captured. During its stay near Grand Junction, the Sixth made frequent raids into Mississippi.

Early in June the regiment arrived in the vicinity of

Vicksburg and was placed in General Park's command of the Ninth Army Corps, doing outpost duty.

On the surrender of Vicksburg, July 14th, the regiment was marched back to Black River to drive back Johnson's army, and on the 6th, while hemmed in, in a bend of the river, had a severe brush with the enemy, but succeeded in driving it back, and in crossing the river.

The regiment arrived at Jackson on the 10th, and from the 10th to 16th participated in almost constant skirmishes with the enemy. On the 16th the fighting was so severe that on the following morning the rebels had entirely abandoned the city, after having burned their supplies.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment, together with the entire Fifteenth Army Corps, was loaded in boats and taken to Memphis, Tenn., and then set out on a 400-mile march through Tennessee to Missionary Ridge, and participated in that battle. After the battle, the regiment was sent up to Knoxville, Tenn., to relieve Burnside, and returning a short time later, went into winter quarters at Scottsborough, Ala., and on April 1, 1864, started home on a thirty-days furlough.

The regiment returned to the front, and marched with Sherman to Atlanta and took part in all the engagements before that city. The corps (the Fifteenth) was under command of General Logan.

Mission Ridge.

The Sixth Iowa Infantry arrived in the vicinity of Lookout Mountain three or four days in advance of Sherman's corps.

The regiment and brigade was ordered up Lookout Valley as a diversion, taking a position on the mountain in the rear of the rebel lines, remaining two nights and a day, making a big noise to deceive the rebels as to numbers.

On the second day of their arrival the enemy attacked the regiment in force, when it retired down the mountain. The Sixth then pursued its march down the valley, marching all night and arriving at Moccasin Bend in the morning. It crossed on pontoon bridges, which were being continually broken by rafts floated down the stream by the rebels, and then took a position opposite the mouth of the Chickamauga River.

In the meantime the battle of Lookout Mountain was in progress across the river. About midnight of November 23d the army recrossed the river at its mouth, and were assigned a position on the extreme right of the corps. It then moved forward to Mission Ridge, and, charging up the ridge, deployed as skirmishers.

On the 25th the brigade was ordered, with picks, shovels, and guns, to advance on the enemy. This was the opening of the engagement, and, after repeated charges, they gave up the hope of forcing the enemy back. The boys would charge on the lines, and, being hurled back, would retire over the brow of a hill to re-form. They remained here all night, and in the morning found that the enemy had retired.

After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment went on the famous march to the sea; was at Savannah a short time, and then, after a long and memorable campaign through Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, rounded up at the city of Washington, at the close of the war, and was a conspicuous regiment in that grand review up Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cune, of Burlington, was the last commander of the regiment.

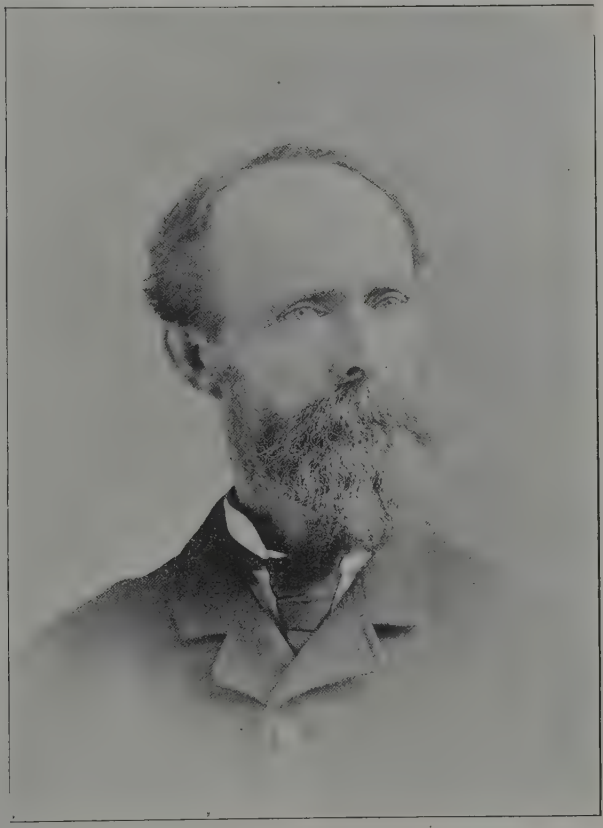
The regiment took a prominent part in the battles of Shiloh, Resaca, Mission Ridge, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, Griswaldsville, and numerous fights of less note, and was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1865.

History of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry.

The following sketch was kindly furnished by Hon. Josiah T. Young, a member of the regiment:

"This regiment was organized in August, 1862, from the counties of Appanoose, Monroe, and Wapello. C. W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, was its first colonel. He had seen service as captain in one of the companies of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, and was wounded in the battle of Belmont, Mo. Being somewhat recovered, Governor Kirkwood commissioned him for the Thirty-sixth. F. M. Drake was made lieutenant-colonel, E. B. Woodward major, A. H. Hamilton adjutant. The place of rendezvous was Camp Lincoln, on the banks of the Mississippi River above Keokuk. By the

20th of September, 1862, the companies had arrived and were assigned quarters in commodious barracks. The Thirtieth Iowa, Colonel Abbott, was then preparing for active



C. W. KITTREDGE, COL. THIRTY-SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY.

service at the front. Our regiment settled down at once to the duties of camp life. The companies had received some instructions before leaving home in infantry drill. Scott's Tactics was used, and 'Hay foot, straw foot!' could be heard

on the drill-grounds. Major J. B. Teas, of Albia, had seen service in the Black Hawk War and was instructor for Companies A and K a portion of the time. At Camp Lincoln the company officers were soon able to instruct their commands in all the drill necessary in the school of a soldier.

"The first guns used were Belgian or Austrian rifles with sword bayonets. Our blue uniforms came ere long, and each man soon began to feel himself a soldier. The regiment was regularly mustered into the service of the United States on the 4th day of October, 1862, at Camp Lincoln, Iowa, by Lieutenant C. J. Ball, of the regular army.

"The fall election came on for the choosing of State officers and members of Congress, and the Thirty-sixth Iowa voted in camp. Captain M. J. Varner was on the board of election. Mr. J. B. Grinnell was elected to the lower house. On November 28, 1862, six companies were embarked on board the *Fred Lorenze*, and on the 29th the remaining four companies on the *Harrison*, and next day landed in St. Louis and marched out to Benton Barracks, where the command found quarters and engaged in the duties incident to the preparation for the active life of soldiers. Regular details were made on us for men to serve on camp guard, fatigue duty, policing camp, etc. The regiment was in Benton Barracks from December 1st to 19th; on the latter day orders came to "fall in," for we didn't know where. The order was obeyed, and the regiment was soon on board the *Jennie Deans* and *Warsaw*, which landed it in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday evening, December 23, 1862.

"On this trip, when nearing Columbus, Kentucky, the regiment was ordered to prepare for battle, which it did. On reaching the landing-place in Columbus, we were hurried on shore, marched to an open place, and formed into line of battle—rifles freshly loaded and forty rounds in cartridge-boxes—to wait for Forrest. The night wore away, Forrest did not come, and the regiment marched on board of the boats. The first night in Memphis the men of the command slept by their guns in Court Square, Memphis, around the marble bust of General Jackson—a beautiful place, nice shade-trees, every prospect pleasing. A day or two later we were moved to Fort Pickering, being the exact line where General Jackson prepared to receive Packenham and his army in 1815. The stay here was brief, as on the last day of the old year we were landed in Helena, Arkansas, in the midst of a rain-storm.

"Helena was and is the county seat of Phillips County, Arkansas. At the time of our arrival it was held by some 5,000 Union forces. It was a sort of supply station for our army, and was garrisoned largely by convalescent soldiers. Fort Curtis was manned by several heavy guns located so as to command the shores and hills of the river. The regiment went on duty in whatever capacity placed, and was fast learning a soldier's duties, when General Gorman sent a force of men to Moon Lake on the east bank of the river, about twelve miles below Helena, and blew up the embankment, letting the water from the river overrun the whole country.

"By the 26th of February, 1863, the Yazoo Pass expedition, several thousand strong, was on its way down toward Fort Pemberton, Mississippi. General Clinton B. Fiske was in command. The Thirty-sixth Iowa was on the steamboats *Mariner* and *Lavina Logan*. The river was crooked, narrow, and deep—trees on its bank hung over the water, making navigation slow and difficult. Many times the boats were greatly injured—in some cases their smoke-stacks were knocked down and the "gingerbread work" nearly all broken off. Two or three rebel boats were in our front; these were chased by our fleet. One, the *Parallel*, a large boat loaded with cotton, was fired and abandoned by the enemy. The burning bales illumined far and near the wooded shores of the crooked river. Fort Pemberton was situated at the confluence of the Yallabeesha and Tallahachie rivers. Below this the stream is known as the Yazoo River. Major-General W. W. Loring was in command of the fort. We were halted at the village of Greenwood by obstructions in the river. The *Chillicothe*, one of our gun-boats, first engaged in an artillery duel with the enemy, which made a loud noise, but no results.

"Next day, March 13, 1863, our regiment was sent to the front, and held in battle-line while the naval forces on the Union side carried on a furious fight with great guns, which lasted several hours. The next morning witnessed the renewal of artillery fight with Pemberton until an 18-pound shot from the enemy's line entered one of the port-holes of the *Chillicothe*, killing 4 and wounding 7 of her men. The fight was kept up on our part by the gun-boat *De Kalb* and by our land batteries until sundown. The next morning the commander of the Union forces concluded to give it up and start back up the river, which he did.

"General Quimby, with a force of several thousand men, met us on the 27th of March and assumed command. All our forces were soon in motion, going down to give Fort Pemberton another turn. But on March 23d he received an order from General Grant to go back up the river, abandoning the seige of Fort Pemberton. While in camp in front of Fort Pemberton the Thirty-sixth was ordered out on an expedition of exploration to find a way of approach to the fort, but no way was discovered. Water was in our way in all directions. That trip made many cases of sickness in our ranks. The men were compelled to wade in water waist-deep in some places, and exposure brought on sickness, which resulted in death during that spring and summer. The regiment reached Helena again on the 8th day of April, 1863, and went into camp near Fort Curtis, where it did garrison duty. About the 2d day of May the Third Iowa Cavalry got into a fight with Dobbins' rebel guerrillas at Lagrange, about twenty miles from Helena, and lost several men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, including Adjutant Lowe, son of Governor Lowe, who was mortally wounded. The Thirty-sixth Iowa, with other troops, was ordered out to help the cavalry. We went, but the rebels were such good runners that we did not overtake them. The men of the command got lots of good chickens and other things good to eat. Time passed, and soon it began to be in the talk of those best posted that the rebels would attack us.

Battle of Helena, July 4, 1863.

"General B. M. Prentice was in command of all our forces. He had about 3,800 men for duty, behind strong earth-works mounted with good guns. The gun-boat *Tyler*, Lieutenant J. M. Pritchett commanding, was in the river in front of the town. Batteries A, B, C, and D were so located as to favor the defensive and prevent the bringing up of artillery by the enemy. The rebel general Holmes brought 7,646 men to the attack early on Saturday morning, July 4, 1863. Having arrived within five miles on the morning of the 3d, his front well covered by cavalry, who permitted no one to pass them riverward, he rested his men till midnight, when they were moved to within a mile or so of the outworks, where they halted till daybreak, and then pushed on. General Price, with a force of 3,095, assaulted Battery C under a

withering fire from the Union lines, Fort Curtis, and the gun-boat *Tyler*. He succeeded in capturing some of our guns, but only for a little time. The fire from our guns was more than could be endured by men alive. Some regiments took refuge behind a church; in an incredibly short space of time that church was lying in splinters over the hillside scene of conflict, and 700 men surrendered to our people and were marched down the river, placed on board of boats, and were on their way to prison at Alton, Illinois, before the battle was over. The Thirty-sixth took part in the engagement from opening to close. It was in the rifle-pits at Battery A with a reserve, with its line reaching to the Sterling road. 'General Marmaduke was here trying to force his way in.' The Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-sixth Iowa won their first laurels in battle.

"Hon. John F. Lacey, who was present and saw, says: 'Price's charge with his Missourians was a terrible one.' The hills and ravines were full of his dead and wounded. So it was with Fagan in front of Battery D. The rebel columns came down over the hills during the gray of the morning of that 4th of July. They came with the rebel yell so well known by Union soldiers. Solomon Reynolds, a Thirty-sixth man on picket, was killed by the first volley from the advancing rebel line. When Price took Battery C, swarms of his men ran for Fort Curtis. Instantly all the great guns on the fort and in the *Tyler* down at the river belched forth their volleys of death, which caused the invaders to 'about face.' Colonel Kittredge led the Thirty-sixth in this battle, and was well pleased with the gallantry of his men and the result of the fight. The enemy retreated to Little Rock, and left their dead to be buried by our men on Sunday, July 5, 1863.

"Holmes admits his total loss at 1,636. General Prentice says: 'We captured 1,100 prisoners and buried nearly 300 rebels, while our loss was less than 250 in all.' The battle lasted from daylight until 11 o'clock. The Thirty-sixth had not eaten breakfast when the long roll sounded, and there was no time to eat till after the battle.

Capture of Little Rock.

"The surrender of Vicksburg and other victories having left General Grant's army unemployed, Major-General Fred Steele was sent to Helena to fit out and lead an army for the capture of Little Rock, Ark. About 6,000 men, with 22 guns,

left Helena on August 11, 1863, under General Steele, for Little Rock. The weather was very hot and dry, and marching was slow and difficult. The sick-list was very large. Those of the Thirty-sixth were sent in charge of Lieutenant D. H. Scott, on a boat, via the mouth of the White River, to Devall's Bluff, and set off on the ground without sufficient tents to shelter them. Captains Varner, of Company A, and Webb, of Company K, were very sick and soon died; at least 1,000 men were on the sick-list when, on August 30th, Steele's forces left White River for Brownsville, which was reached September 1st.

"On the 3d they reached Bayou Metoe, passing over the ground where a fight between our cavalry and the enemy had taken place. Some cavalry men of the First Iowa were killed. Colonel Dan Anderson's horse fell under him and the colonel made a narrow escape. General Davidson, with 6,000 cavalry men and 18 guns, added to our fighting ability very much. The skirmish fighting at Brownsville and Bayou Metoe was by our cavalry and artillery. The enemy had erected a fort on the level land north of the Arkansas River and placed in it men and arms to defend it against the 'Yanks.' Long handled pike-poles were provided, with sharp iron points, with which to prod men to death. Steele caused the banks of the river to be cut down and a pontoon bridge laid six or eight miles east of the city of Little Rock, and sent several regiments, including some of our Iowa cavalry, across to the south side of the river, thus flanking the fort entirely. The enemy soon found this out and evacuated the fort, retreating pell-mell for the city. We had camped the night before at Mill Bayou, from which a forced march began, which ended in the capture of Little Rock. A large Union flag floated from the tall flagstaff on the State-house at 5 o'clock p. m. The fighting, began by the rebel skirmishing parties early in the morning, lasted till nearly sundown. This was on September 10, 1863. The rebels set fire to and partly burned their pontoon bridge over the Arkansas below town, also a boat fitting up for a gun-boat (the *Pontchartrain*), about six cars, a machine shop, and other public property, and fled *en masse* from the city in the direction of Arkadelphia. Steele's forces marched into camp, the bands playing 'Yankee Doodle' and the men shouting with all their might. Great clouds of dust arose from the tramping of the enemy and our cavalry in pursuit.

The sound of our cannon was heard away into the night, while in pursuit. Many old citizens fled along with the rebel army, leaving their houses and other property in the hands of the 'Yanks.' At first the Thirty-sixth went into camp north of the river, and later established permanent quarters for the winter near the State arsenal, southeast of the city. We supported a battery on the north bank of the river, which required much double-quick marching on the 10th, and the men of our command were very tired when night put an end to the contest. We lost no men in battle, but the mortality by sickness was terrible.

"One of the notable events of that winter was the capture and execution of a rebel spy. David O. Dodd, a young man, was caught, tried, and condemned to hang on the 8th of January, 1864. The writer witnessed his execution—a sad sight indeed. He was hung on the campus of St. John's College, Little Rock, the school in which he had received his education. A hollow square of Union troops was formed, into which the wagon containing the condemned man and his coffin and a chaplain was driven, under the gallows. After prayer by the chaplain, at a signal given, the end-gate of the wagon fell, and with it the young man, dangling between earth and sky. One or two shrugs of the shoulders and drawing up of the lower limbs, and all was over. A copy of a letter written by him a short time before may serve to impress the reader with the solemnity of this case.

"'Military Prison, Little Rock,
"'January 8, 10 o'clock a.m., 1864.

"'My dear Parents and Sisters,—I was arrested as a spy and tried, and was sentenced to be hung to-day at 3 o'clock. The time is fast approaching, but, thank God! I am not afraid to die. I expect to meet you in heaven. Do not weep for me, for I will be better off in heaven. I will soon be out of this world of sorrow and trouble. I would like to see you all before I die, but let God's will be done, not ours. I pray God to give you strength to bear your troubles while in this world. I hope God will receive you in heaven. There I will meet you. Mother, I know it will be hard for you to give up your only son, but you must remember it is God's will. Good-bye. God will give you strength to bear your troubles. I pray that we may meet in heaven. Good-bye. God will bless you all. Your son and brother,

"'*David O. Dodd.*'

Camden Expedition.

"General Steele left Little Rock on March 23, 1864, in command of the Seventh Army Corps, to coöperate with General Banks' Red River expedition. After the first day out from Little Rock, we had about thirty days' fighting, some times in front —at other times in the rear or on either flank. At Spoonville it began, and Elkins' Ford, Prairie de Ann, Camden, and Mark's Mills were each in turn the scene of conflict. Company K started on this march with 53 men all told. The Thirty-sixth was present and took part in each of these fights. Its loss was inconsiderable until at Mark's Mills; in that fight it had 8 men killed or mortally wounded. The regiment lost in all 49 killed and the remainder captured; only one or two men escaped. Jonathan Witham, of Company K, was knocked down by a spent ball, and when he became conscious he found himself alone. He walked all the way to the Union lines at Little Rock, hiding in daytime, traveling at night; he was nearly dead when he reached our outside pickets. Lieutenant-Colonel Drake was in command of the brigade, the Forty-third Indiana, Thirty-sixth Iowa and Seventy-seventh Ohio, and received a wound in one of his lower limbs above the knee, which seemed mortal. He and all others severely wounded were left behind and finally paroled and exchanged, but those able to march were taken in a southwesterly direction towards Texas.

"The battle occurred on the forenoon of Monday, April 25, 1864; the march to prison began that afternoon, and continued without stopping until sundown Tuesday, when we reached the Washita River. At this point the prisoners were allowed to rest and eat whatever they were fortunate enough to find. The writer snatched an ear of corn from a mule at the roadside, just before stopping; a fire was kindled, some dry sticks burned, and the corn was roasted in the ashes; this, with coffee from grounds in Robert Turner's can, which had been boiled and used Monday morning for breakfast, served for a meal for 'Mess 3.' Chaplain Hare said it was the best coffee he ever tasted. Our marches were kept up until on Sunday, May 15, 1864, the big gate of the prison stockade at Camp Ford, Smith County, Texas, swung wide open to receive the 1,200 or more new men. We were marched into our future home, halted in line, and listened to a speech from Colonel Hill, commander of the camp. Then we sat down, looked about us, and wondered how long we

VIEW OF CAMP FORD PRISON-PEN, NEAR TYLER, TEXAS.

would have to stay in that horrible place—no shade, shelter, or anything else necessary to our life. We were very hungry and began to hunt for something to eat. The writer paid a one-dollar greenback for one 'pone' of coarse corn-bread. A little latter he sold his blue dress coat for $75, Confederate money, and bought for that sum nearly seven pounds of flour. Corporal Eads set a can of old-fashioned 'salt-rising,' and with it baked a loaf of bread. In this way we had a little bread. Confederate beef, Texas long horns, came in about every third day. Weevil-eaten corn, ground into coarse meal on the horse mill, was dealt out every second day. The ration was one-quarter of a pound of meat and a pint of meal per day.

"On the 23d of July, 1867, Major A. H. Hamilton and Captain John Lambert, of Company K, and Allan W. Miller, of Company C, made their escape. At that time the writer was lying sick under an old gum blanket, stretched on poles, which served as some protection by day and night. The major came to my bed to say 'good-bye.' Before going, he advised me to make a soldier's will, by leaving word with some of my comrades as to the disposition of my effects at home. He told me I was a very sick man, and might not get well. I thanked him for his advice, but told him I expected to come out of that prison. I never for one moment gave up to die there. If I had, I would in all probability have died there. The three men walked to the west gate and presented a pass to go to the blacksmith shop south of the camp. It seemed to be properly signed and countersigned, and the guard let them out. From my lowly bed, lying on my side, I watched them go away past headquarters and over the ridge towards the south, out of sight. They had hired a darky to bring some grub to them in the woods, which he did. Lambert was a good blacksmith, and they were carrying two old axes that needed upsetting. The axes were soon left by the roadside and those three men were many days traveling north before they reached the Union lines. Miller and Lambert soon died, but Major Hamilton survives.

"On the night of the 28th a subterranean tunnel was opened through the stockade, by prisoners, and a lot of them escaped. Most of them were brought back, having been caught by blood hounds. That tunnel was weeks in preparation, having been begun in a shanty many rods from the

stockade. The dirt was carefully deposited in small quantities here and there over the ground, so as not to attract attention. The boys going out made a mistake; they kept passing out until after daylight, and a sentry, seeing them pass out from the tall weeds and grass as though they had come up out of the earth, fired his gun and raised the alarm.

"On Tuesday, June 21st, from my place in camp, I looked across the narrow depression of the land between us and the rebel headquarters south, and saw a rebel officer flog a colored woman. My attention was drawn by her cries as he laid on the blows across her naked shoulders and back with the cat-o'-nine-tails. I was not brought up an abolitionist, but this sight made one of me. Two or three little children of hers stood partly behind the cabin and saw their mother being beaten, and the little fellows cried too. I also got mad. It was no wonder this country suffered so terribly in the war.

"Along about July 1st, the prisoners began to die very fast. Three died during the night of that day.

"On the 2d some prisoners tried to escape, and the next day the following order was posted upon a board at the meal-box:

"'Headquarters Camp of Federal Prisoners,
"'Near Tyler, Texas, July 3, 1864.
"'General Order No. ——.

"'Hereafter, any Federal prisoner detected in trying to make his escape from prison, either in the act or after he has made his escape, will be shot by the one capturing him.

"'By order of Lt.-Col. J. P. Border.
"'*B. W. McEachen*,
"'Lieutenant and A. A. Adjutant.'

"Camp Ford was an enclosure of possibly 6 acres of land, 4 miles north of Tyler, Smith County, Texas. The stockade was made of half-logs 12 feet in length, 4 feet of same set in the ground. The spring supplying water was in the southwest corner of the stockade. It was fairly good water. Wood for use in cooking and fuel was cut on the lands nearest the camp, and usually carried on the shoulders of men. There were two gates—one in the north, the other at the southwest corner of the camp. The boys of the Thirty-sixth were paroled for exchange in February, and on

the 15th of that month they bade adieu to Camp Ford forever, and took up their line of march for Shreveport, La. At that place they were embarked on board rebel transports, the *Nina Sims*, *Doubloon*, and *Texas*, and reached the mouth of Red River, Louisiana, February 25, 1864, where they were exchanged for a like number of rebels. When we reached the mouth of that crookedest of rivers, the Yankees on board began to yell for joy, and it is the private opinion of the writer that those old Spanish live-oaks on the banks of the Mississippi had not witnessed such noise since they began their tree life. A great big flag floating over the United States gun-boat *Tennessee* caused the yelling. The *Magenta*, a large lower-river steamer, came up the river and was drafted into the service to carry the 'boys' to a camp of distribution in New Orleans, which was reached by daylight February 26th. The Louisiana cotton-press camp of distribution furnished good quarters for the squad of 1,500, who went to work getting hair cut, beards trimmed, new clothes, new everything—and in a short time all were ready to go north. Those who had been prisoners were granted prisoners' furlough of thirty days from Cairo, Ill. They came up, enjoyed the fresh air and good victuals in Iowa homes, and returned and rejoined their regiment (that portion of it left at Camden, Ark.) in April, 1864, at Saint Charles, Ark. These escaped Camp Ford, but they were participants in the battle of Junkins' Ferry under Steele on his retreat from Camden.

"The reunited regiment remained on White River, at St. Charles, Devall's Bluff, and at the mouth of the river, doing such duty as came to hand, till August 24, 1865, when they received their discharges and were sent to Davenport, Iowa, and paid off, about September 7, 1865. Colonel Kittredge issued his farewell order, which I copy in closing:

"'Headquarters 36th Iowa Inft.,
"'Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1865.
"'General Orders No. 20.

"'*Officers and Soldiers:*

"'Your commanding officer, upon the final discharge of the regiment and its return to civil life, desires to express his admiration of the conduct of both officers and men for the past three years; and to express the hope that in civil

life all will prove, as heretofore, true men and worthy of the high distinction of being called Iowa soldiers and citizens—and I have no doubt that the new duties devolving upon you will be as promptly and faithfully performed in the future as those of the past have been.

"'In bidding the command farewell, your commanding officer is happy to express his high appreciation of the meritorious services of the command and his personal knowledge of their individual worth, and trusts that your future may be as happy and prosperous as your past has been arduous and illustrious; and now bids you adieu with heartfelt wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.'

"The number of men enlisted in the regiment at first was 988; total aggregate, old soldiers and recruits, was 1,240; killed or mortally wounded at Mark's Mills, 49. There had been 280 deaths since organization; 20 more died soon after discharge; we lost 30 men on the road and at Camp Ford. We started on the Yazoo Pass expedition with 600 men.

"Josiah T. Young,
"Sergeant Co. K, 36th Iowa."

History of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry.

The Twenty-second Iowa Infantry was organized in 1862, and on the 10th day of June of that year, the regiment, commanded by Colonel Wm. M. Stone, afterwards Governor of Iowa, rendezvoused at Camp Pope in Iowa City. There were seven companies of this regiment organized from Johnson County, one from Jasper, one from Monroe, and one from Wapello County.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 9th of September, 1862. On the 14th of September the regiment was shipped by rail to Davenport. From that point it was transported to St. Louis, on board the steamer *Metropolitan.* Arriving in St. Louis, the men were assigned quarters at Benton Barracks, and here the regiment remained for a week or more. On September 22d the regiment was placed on cars and shipped to Rolla, Mo., where it remained until January 27, 1863, when it was assigned to the army of General Davidson at West Plains, Mo. It was then brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, the Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and the Eleventh Wisconsin regiments. These regiments

constituted the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of Southeast Missouri.

The army, after remaining at West Plains for about two weeks, took up its line of march for Iron Mountain, at which place it arrived on the 26th day of February, 1863. The army remained at Iron Mountain until the 9th day of March, when orders were issued to join General Grant at Vicksburg. The army marched by way of Ste. Genevieve and Milligan's Bend, La. The corps staid on the west bank of the river and remained about two weeks. By the first day of April the entire Army of Southeast Missouri had concentrated their strength at Milligan's Bend, where Grant was making preparations for the Vicksburg campaign. When the troops were concentrated at this point, the Twenty-second Iowa, Eleventh Wisconsin, the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa, constituted the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. General Carr commanded the division, and General McClernand commanded the corps.

On the morning of the 12th of April, 1863, the brigade proceeded to Richmond, La., where they had a brush with a small body of rebel cavalry, defeating it. The brigade then pushed on to Perkins' Landing to await the arrival of the corps.

A fleet of transports and gun-boats, having succeeded in getting past Vicksburg, arrived in the vicinity of Grand Gulf on the 28th of April. The Thirteenth Corps, having gone on down the river from Milligan's Bend, arrived in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, and were taken on board the assembled transports, with a view to making an assault on the rebel batteries along the river. In front of the transports were the Federal gun-boats, pouring their shot and shell into the rebel batteries. It was a terrific duel, and the troops on board the transports saw it all in plain view. The engagement lasted all the afternoon of the 29th of April, and on the 30th the Union forces passed on down the river and crossed a short distance below. The fleet which engaged the rebel batteries was headed by the gun-boat *Benton*, and every soldier of the Twenty-second Iowa has a vivid recollection of seeing the white sheets of smoke rolling out over the surface of the river from the gun-boats, followed by the tremendous report of the cannon. Then they saw the batteries on shore, responding with their deafening re-

tort. They watched the duel all the afternoon. It was a terrible cannonade, but no results of any consequence were achieved, save the dismounting of some of the enemy's guns. The object in taking the troops on board the transports was evidently to use them in a combined attack on the rebel stronghold, but it was soon ascertained that they were too strongly fortified. The troops were landed and marched down the levee, three miles below Grand Gulf, and waited until morning.

During the night the gun-boats and transports succeeded in passing the rebel batteries, and arrived in time to take on board the Thirteenth Army Corps, which had proceeded by land. The corps was transported down the river about sixteen miles below Grand Gulf, near the village of Bruinsburg, Miss., and here it took up its line of march for Port Gibson. In the attack at Port Gibson the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry was placed in the extreme front. The night was dark, and, notwithstanding the uncertainty of firing in the darkness, the enemy poured a steady stream of shot and shell into the ranks of the advancing Union column. The Twenty-second Iowa was joined by the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, but before these regiments took position the Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry were first to follow the Twenty-second in the assault. These regiments, comprising the brigade, were in command of Colonel Wm. M. Stone, of the Twenty-second Iowa.

The fight began at about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 1st, when the advancing column was within about three miles from Port Gibson. In the midst of the opening assault, the First Iowa Battery had been placed in position and the Twenty-second Infantry was ordered to support it. The rebel line was composed of artillery in front and infantry back of it. After about one hour's fighting, the rebel line was forced back to a stronger position about a half-mile to the rear. At this juncture firing ceased on both sides, on account of the darkness, and the Union forces lay down on the field and slept on their guns until daylight. When day dawned, other regiments had come up and taken their positions in the Union ranks, and the enemy was strongly entrenched on Thompson's Hill. Two companies of the Twenty-second (Company H, Captain Shrader, and Company G, Captain Hawkins) were sent out as skirmishers to feel

the enemy. The entire brigade followed and then the corps. Up the hill the advancing Federal column swept, like lines of breakers against a reef. The enemy resisted stubbornly for a time, but finally began to relinquish its footing. Then at this stage there arose a series of prolonged cheers from the assaulting columns, which ran along the entire line. The rebels were releasing their grasp like some monster in its death struggles. They finally gave way and broke in confusion. Their whole line was thrown into a rout, and they fled in great confusion in the direction of Jackson. The Union forces captured several hundred prisoners and a few pieces of artillery. The rebels, after being pursued three or four miles, re-formed and took up a position on the outskirts of the town, to endeavor to cover the retreat of their panic-stricken army. An artillery duel was kept up for several hours, when the rebel batteries were silenced.

In this engagement the Twenty-second Iowa was again called on to support the batteries, and endured a murderous fire from the enemy's guns at short range. The Second Brigade was then ordered to advance and carry the enemy's works by storm. The Twenty-second deployed two of its companies as skirmishers—Company B, Captain Gearkee, and Company H, Captain Shrader. These two companies opened the attack. The brigade could not reach the enemy's works, on account of an intervening impenetrable growth of cane and underbrush, but received and returned their fire until the rebels fled. The next morning, the Union forces followed up the retreating enemy, and, after pursuing them for several days, drove them into Jackson. Colonel Stone now returned to the command of the Twenty-second, having been succeeded in his command of the brigade by General M. K. Lawler.

On May 13th the Second Brigade arrived at Mississippi Springs; having passed through Raymond. At Raymond, General Carr's division waited to hear the result of Sherman's expedition to Jackson, and the Twenty-second was ordered to remain at this point to guard the train.

When the rebels evacuated Jackson, the Twenty-second took up its line of march for Champion Hills, and encountered the enemy at Black River Bridge, on the morning of the 17th. General Carr's division led the advance. The rebels were on the Vicksburg side of the river, up on a hillside. They opened fire on the Union columns before the

latter had gotten into line of battle. The enemy's pickets were encountered about two miles from the bridge, and the rebels were very strongly fortified behind rifle-pits along the margin of a swamp or bayou.

General Lawler ordered his brigade to charge on these works, and the Twenty-second Iowa, led by Colonel Kinsman, led the van, followed by the Twenty-first Iowa and Eleventh Wisconsin. The Second Brigade dashed across the open plain like a troop of destroying fiends. They drove the enemy from their entrenchments, but their ranks were decimated by the riflemen behind the pits. The enemy broke and fled, and when the brigade leaped into their trenches, the Twenty-second Iowa assaulted their left wing, cutting off the retreat of the enemy before they all could reach the river. A few, however, reached the river and attempted to swim across, but many of the number were drowned, as the stream was running swiftly. As the enemy had burnt the bridge across the river, the Thirteenth Army Corps had to camp on the battle-field.

On the evening of the 18th a pontoon bridge was thrown across the river, above, and the corps took up its march on the Jackson and Vicksburg road for Vicksburg. The enemy fell back into the city, on the approach of Grant's army. On the 19th the Union army reached Vicksburg and all day the batteries on both sides kept up a constant cannonade. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Federal infantry made a desperate charge on the works and after a couple of hours of hard skirmishing all were driven back save the Thirteenth Corps, which succeeded in securing an advanced position within 500 yards of the enemy, where a range of hills covered them from the enemy's fire. In this charge, E. B. Judson, of Company H, was struck in the nose by a grape shot, and received a painful wound.

On the night of the 20th the regiment was engaged in throwing up entrenchments for the fight on the next day. The men were so weak from exhaustion and short rations, Alex McCahan, a corporal of Company D, says, that they could not do as much work as ten-year-old children. The next day was spent in continuous rifle-practice between the two opposing forces, but with little effect.

On the 22d Colonel Stone received an order from General Grant to get his regiment ready to lead the assault to be made on that date. The Twenty-second was ordered

to cast off everything that would impede their movements, except their guns and accouterments. The regiment was instructed to charge for a position midway between the two lines, and hold it as a rallying-point. It was about midnight when the brigade stole noiselessly over the brow of the hill and then crept cautiously down the ravine, sometimes being obliged to crawl on their hands and knees, owing to obstructions which the enemy had placed there. They finally passed down to the desired position without being discovered by the pickets of the enemy, which were but twenty yards distant. It was now about daylight, and the brigade lay down on the hillside to rest until the assault should be sounded. At 9 o'clock the brigade was formed into battalions with the Twenty-second Iowa in the advance, followed by its two gallant consorts, the Twenty-first Iowa and the Eleventh Wisconsin. Promptly at 10 o'clock Colonel Stone was ordered to advance, and that instant the regimental colors went sweeping over the hill like a firebrand of death, followed by a thousand bayonets glistening in the morning sun. It was like the columns of the Russians dashing against the walls of Plevna.

The stronghold covered about a half-acre of ground, and the walls were 15 feet high, and surrounded by a ditch 10 feet wide. While hurling his regiment against this fortress, Colonel Stone was wounded, and had to withdraw. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham took command, and with a small force reached the ditch, but could not climb over. Then the rebels began to throw hand-grenades among the assailants. As soon as they would strike the ground they would explode. The boys of the Twenty-second would catch them in their hands as they came over the parapets and toss them back into the rifle-pits of the rebels, to explode—a frightfully realistic game of ball or lawn-tennis.

Hugh Sinclair, of Company D, who died in Monroe County, July 15, 1887, and whose remains now rest in Oak View Cemetery at Albia, was one of the assailing party who got into the fort.

After three or four hours' fighting, the regiment fell back to the shelter of a hill.

The party who got into the fort was led by Sergeant Joseph Griffiths, and consisted of about 15 men, among whom was Sinclair. They climbed the wall by raising one another up the wall. They planted the colors on the ram-

part of the fort. The attack was a failure, and the Twenty-second Iowa and her two fighting-mates, the Twenty-first Iowa and Eleventh Wisconsin, remained on the field, giving the enemy blow for blow until their ammunition was entirely exhausted.

Grant, seeing that an assault was useless, began the memorable siege. Day by day his army advanced their rifle-pits, until finally they were up to the walls and the enemy ran up a white flag.

The next morning after the surrender of Vicksburg the entire Union army, save a small garrison, left Vicksburg for Jackson, where the enemy had massed in force. The Twenty-second, when it started away from Vicksburg, did not have more than 150 men fit for duty. While the Twenty-second was marching out of Vicksburg, and while passing Hospital Surgeon White's headquarters, White wheeled a barrel of whisky in front of his quarters and knocked in the head of the barrel. Each man was permitted to take a tin cup full of whisky, and none declined. Some wanted to fill their canteens, but strict orders were given that no canteens should be dipped in. Alex McCahan obeyed the letter of the command, but having a small tin pail with him, he dipped it in and went on his way rejoicing.

When Sherman's forces reached Jackson on the 9th of July, the troops were arranged in line of battle. The Twenty-second was placed on the south side of the Vicksburg road leading to the city. Company F, commanded by Captain Cree, and Company G, commanded by Sergeant J. K. Duncan, were deployed as skirmishers. The rebel batteries opened with grape and canister, and the infantry had its position in a body of forest near by, from which they opened a heavy fire of musketry. The Federal columns made a dash against the enemy's works, but were hurled back in confusion.

On the 16th the enemy evacuated the city, anticipating the attack which had been planned for the 17th. After Jackson had been taken, the Twenty-second Iowa was employed for a few days in tearing up railway track, and on the 24th of July returned to Vicksburg.

While the army was on its return most of the Twenty-second boys were worn out with hard service. Most of the ambulance horses were pressed into service to draw the artillery, and many soldiers who had in some manner pro-

cured mules on which to ride were forced by the officers to give them up for use in drawing the artillery. Corporal Alex McCahan, of Company D, had gotten possession of an old mule in some way. McCahan was completely exhausted, and had to depend on the mule for transportation. The mule was a large, raw-boned one, but a good traveler. Wm. Conway, a chum of McCahan's, also secured a little old mule, which was totally worthless. One day, while on the march, the two men ran upon a magnificent double-seated carriage, which was trimmed in frosted silver and upholstered in the richest velvets. They obtained some ropes and improvised a set of harness, and hitching their mules to it, moved along in great state for a few days; finally, however, a heavy gun caisson ran over it, and mashed it into the earth. The drivers once more mounted their steeds and continued the march, until an officer approached Conway and ordered him to dismount, that they might hitch the mule to a gun. Conway was an Irishman, and of course showed fight; the officer pulled him off and took his mule. McCahan, seeing an officer approach him, stopped opposite a large stump, and began to take off his blanket as if he intended turning the mule loose. The officer approached and ordered him to deliver him the mule. McCahan pretended to be very glad to dispose of the mule, saying that it was of no use to him, and that he would be glad if the officer could do anything with it. The officer so far forgot himself as to address McCahan in a respectful tone, and inquired if the animal was good for anything. McCahan replied that it was of no use to himself, and, while seemingly in the act of removing the rope bridle, said the officer could have him, accompanying the tender with an affected, sardonic grin. The officer, supposing the mule was worn out, then rode off without saying another word. When out of sight, McCahan slowly climbed on the mule's back and galloped off to a thicket, and followed the train at some distance, so he would not be seen by the officers. He states that if there had been no stump where he dismounted, he could not have climbed on the mule's back, as he was so weak from exhaustion and ill health. He rode the mule to near Vicksburg and then gave it to Arthur Rose, of Company D, who drove it to a cart.

The regiment remained a month at Vicksburg, and then the army was loaded on the transport *Baltic* and taken to

New Orleans. They next embarked by way of the Gulf to Texas, and landed on Mustang Island, 70 miles from Matagorda Bay. On the 29th the regiment went on an expedition against Fort Esperanza. The enemy, on their approach, blew up their magazine and fled the town. On December 2d the regiment went into camp at De Cruz's, on the peninsula.

On January 2, 1864, the regiment, with the division, was taken on board the steamer *Matamoras* and landed at Old Indianola, up the bay about 40 miles, where they spent the winter. Here the First and Second brigades were consolidated and formed the First Brigade of the First Division.

In the meantime Colonel Stone had recovered from his wound, and returned to his command a short time before Jackson capitulated.

While the army was at Vicksburg, Colonel Stone was elected Governor of Iowa, and here he took final leave of his command.

While stationed at Old Indianola, a squad of the regiment encountered a full company of mounted Texan Rangers. A desperate fight took place, about 15 miles from camp. There were over 100 of the Rangers, and about 25 of the regiment. The squad held them at bay for several hours, but were finally surrounded, when they surrendered. Among those who were captured were John Flemming and Wm. Bechtel, of Company A; Philip Hertzer, of Company D; Gabriel Hoffman, of Company H; Carl Bedner, of Company K; and Wm. Franklin, of Company F. Hertzer lived in Monroe Township, and was of German extraction. He is now preaching in the Southwest.

In the spring the regiment returned to New Orleans, and then went on Banks' Red River expedition, nearly as far up as Alexandria, and then, meeting Banks on his return, returned to New Orleans, crossing the river at Algiers.

They then embarked on an ocean steamer and sailed around Cape Hatteras to Fortress Monroe, and then ascended the James River to Bermuda Hundred Landing, near City Point, Grant's headquarters. The regiment next went into the rifle-pits at Petersburg, going into the Army of the Potomac. They remained here a few weeks during July and August, 1864, and then returned down the James, and up the Potomac to Washington.

On August 2, 1864, the regiment took up quarters at Georgetown Heights, in Maryland, overlooking the city of Washington; and on the 14th took up a line of march to join Sheridan's column. The rebel general Early was chasing Sheridan down the Shenandoah Valley, and the Twenty-second Regiment, with the division and brigade, was hastening through Drainsville, Leesburg, and Hamilton, over the Kitoctan Mountains. The army marched through Sneeker's Gap, of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and at midnight arrived at the Shenandoah River at the foot of the mountains. Here the troops waded the stream, and at daylight reached Berryville, where they joined Sheridan.

While marching from Berryville towards Harper's Ferry, Horace Judson, Marion Anderson, Hugh Sinclair, and Alex McCahan, members of Company D, went out one day on a foraging tour into the country. They met a traveling equipage, consisting of some women, a load of furniture or two, and a negro driver. They halted the cart and began to inspect the cargo. A tightly corked barrel aroused the interest of the boys, and McCahan made a vigorous attempt to punch a hole in the head with his bayonet. It was a slow process, and Judson, growing impatient, shouted to McCahan to stand to one side. He did so, and Judson, raising his Enfield rifle, blazed away at the head of the barrel. A tiny stream of whisky began to trickle out at the bullet-hole, but it did not come out fast enough. Judson raised his gun again and sent another ball through the barrel-head near the upper edge. McCahan says that now a beautiful stream spurted out in the form of a golden rainbow. The boys held their canteens and filled them with the precious fluid, and then reverently plugged up the holes, so that no more of the liquor could be lost, and allowed the cart to proceed.

On the morning of the 21st of August the army went into a position along the bluffs of the Potomac. The left rested on the river and the right extended to the foot of the Blue Ridge. The Twenty-second Iowa was stationed near the center. The enemy made an assault, and, after several days' skirmishing, fell back to Bunker's Hill on the 27th. On September 3d Sheridan ordered the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, which latter now included the Second Brigade, to march to Berryville, where a large rebel force was massing. The Eighth Corps was attacked in the evening, by the enemy,

near Berryville, but drove the rebels back. The Second Brigade occupied a position on the right of the Eighth Corps. In this position the forces skirmished until midnight, when they lay down in a drenching rain to rest until daylight. On the arrival of daylight the enemy retired to their fortifications on the Opequan.

The army, having now thrown up a line of works, remained until the 18th; and on the 19th, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, began its march on Winchester. The Sixth Corps was on the right, the Nineteenth in the center, and the Eighth on the left, as the army advanced. At about daylight the cavalry forming the advance guard encountered the enemy and drove in his pickets; and at about 9 o'clock the Nineteenth Corps arrived and formed a line of battle on a range of hills about a mile from the Opequan and facing the enemy. While the line was forming, it was shelled by the enemy's batteries for a short time; then a silence fell along the line like a calm before the opening of a tempest. Presently the command "Forward!" was given, and the army moved forward to the attack. The Twenty-second Iowa was on the left of the brigade, and the brigade itself was on the extreme left of the Nineteenth Corps. The enemy was in a heavy belt of timber and about a mile of open field intervened between the two hostile armies. As the Union army advanced, they were met by a volley of artillery, and when within about 500 yards of the enemy's line the latter poured in a deadly stream of grape and canister. The Twenty-second Iowa, with a yell, dashed forward on the double-quick and gained a stone wall within 100 yards of the enemy, where they made a stand for an hour. The Sixth Corps, which was at the left of the regiment, began to fall back; and then, as they were pursued by the enemy in their retreat, the Twenty-second broke and was forced back by the enemy. General Grover finally succeeded in re-forming his men, and, charging the rebels, drove them back at all points.

The action of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry at the battle of Winchester furnishes one of the most gallant and intrepid exploits of the war. While the Union forces were being pushed back, the regiment rallied under a withering fire of the enemy and completely routed them. In this great battle the Twenty-second Iowa lost 109 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 20th, after driving the rebels through Winchester and on to Fisher's Hill, the rebels made a strong stand at the latter place, and the pursuing Union column attacked them on the 22d. The Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth Iowa were ordered to attack the enemy's rifle-pits on the heights in front of Fisher's Hill. They drove in the enemy's skirmishers about 4 o'clock; then these two regiments, with the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York, charged on the enemy's line and drove it back at all points. In this fight the regiment lost but 4 men.

It was now dark, but the Twenty-second Iowa and its invincible fighting mate, the Eleventh Indiana, followed up the retreating foe to Woodstock, a distance of 15 miles from Fisher's Hill. All night long these two regiments kept up a skirmishing fire on the retreating enemy, and succeeded in capturing several hundred prisoners. While encountering the enemy's rear guard, the latter opened with a volley of artillery and several of the regiment were killed. The latter poured in several volleys of musketry, when the enemy broke in disorder. For several days the victorious Union force harassed the retreating enemy, and then occupied Harrisburg until the 6th of October.

Sheridan now fell back to Cedar Creek. Here the army was disposed as follows: the Eighth Corps occupied the left, resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah; the Nineteenth Corps was placed in the center, and the Sixth Corps on the extreme right; the line forming a semicircle. On the 13th the enemy assaulted the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps' pickets. The Twenty-second Iowa and the Thirteenth Connecticut then assaulted the enemy, but the latter fell back without responding.

During the night the enemy withdrew to the defense of Fisher's Hill. On the morning of the 19th the Eighth Corps was attacked by the enemy and driven from their position, and to the rear of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps.

The Twenty-second Iowa cut loose from the brigade to save a battery, but when it had advanced to within 200 yards the rebels had taken the battery, and the regiment fell back to the brigade.

The army then began to fall back towards Winchester, when that familiar episode of the campaign occurred, in which Sheridan met the retreating army, and, re-forming the men, drove back the enemy, and, largely through

Grover's Nineteenth Corps, achieved a memorable victory. The enemy were driven through their camp and over Cedar Creek, and thousands of their number were captured along with their train of artillery.

In this engagement the regiment lost 77 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 20th the regiment was sent up the Blue Ridge, over the trail of Early's retreat. The route was thickly strewn with guns and accouterments. The regiment then returned to camp at Cedar Creek until the 9th of November, when it went into winter quarters at Winchester.

On emerging from winter quarters, the regiment went by rail to Baltimore, and from thence by ocean steamer to Savannah, Ga., where the regiment was mustered out.

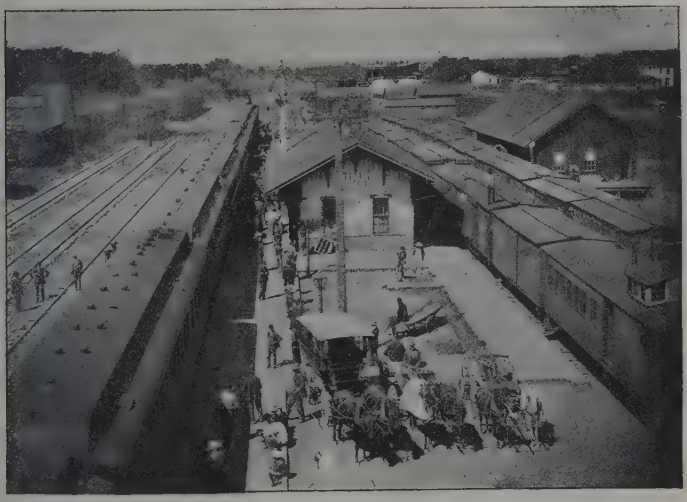
At the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill there were wounded in Company D: Joseph H. Holbrook, arm and leg shot off; Wm. C. Wilson, both thighs severely injured; Geo. Lefever, right foot injured; Jas. H. Van Pelt, severely injured in head and leg. Henry C. Kritzer and Chas. H. Stephenson were taken prisoners.

At Cedar Creek there were wounded in Company D: Samuel Byerly, wounded in abdomen mortally (since died); James Moore, severely wounded in hip; W. W. Cook, badly wounded in hip. Sam'l R. Conley, Joel H. Webb, and Calvin H. Bray were taken prisoners.

At Vicksburg there were killed in Company D: Corporal Nathaniel G. Teas, Jas. A. Eshom, Chester W. Farrar, Ezra L. Anderson, Samuel Byerly, Abner Barnard, Elmer Drummond, Hezekiah Drummond, Jas. Lindsey, Geo. W. Lefever, Geo. H. Miller, Geo. W. Maiden, John A. Robb, and David H. Willey. The wounded in Company D were: Geo. W. Buchanan, wounded slightly in the head; Munsen L. Clemmons, wounded slightly in the thigh; Jacob D. Mock, wounded slightly in the foot; C. T. McConnell, wounded in the jaw; Jacob S. Ray, wounded in chest and arm; Thos. B. Tate, severely wounded in left ankle; Ferdinand Wood, slightly wounded in elbow.

In February, 1863, while the regiment was marching from White Plains, Mo., to Iron Mountain, it passed by a squalid hut in the timber. Alex McCahan says it was the most woe-begone habitation he ever saw. The house contained a man, his wife, and several small children; all were nearly naked, and appeared half starved. The man's name

was Calvin Bray. He came to the fence and asked permission to enlist. He stated that he could not live any longer where he was located, and that he might as well go along with the regiment. He was taken into Company D, and, after drawing his first pay, sent it to his family and had them removed to some point of safety. He went through the war and was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek. On his release he rejoined the regiment, and on the 5th of April, 1865, died at St. Louis, of diarrhea. He was returning north to meet his family at Rolla, Mo.



C., B. & Q. DEPOT, ALBIA, IOWA.

CHAPTER VII.

Railroads.

Monroe County has six railroads traversing her domain—namely, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railway (a branch of the C., B. & Q.), the Iowa Central, the Centerville, Moravia & Albia Railway, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and the Wabash (now defunct).

Plans for securing railroads for Albia were projected as early as 1865, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, or the Burlington & Missouri Railway Company, as it was then called, proposed to extend their line westward from Ottumwa to Albia and Chariton.

The company wanted Monroe and Lucas counties to raise $100,000 to secure the road, threatening to locate the line through some other territory if that amount was not guaranteed.

The people of Monroe County granted the right of way,

depot grounds at Albia, and took about $14,000 of the company's stock, which was afterwards bought up by Perkins and other officers of the company at from 15 cents to 20 cents on the dollar.

The C., B. & Q. traverses the entire portion of Monroe County from east to west, a distance of a little more than 27 miles, and its assessed valuation per mile, in 1896, was $12,570, or a total value of $349,647.

At about the same time that the C., B. & Q. Railroad was secured to Monroe County, a scheme was put on foot to secure a north-and-south outlet by means of the Iowa Central and the Northern Missouri roads, which latter had existed on paper for some years previous.

About $100,000 was subscribed to secure the Iowa Central from the Mahaska County line down to Albia, its southern terminus. The road was completed to Albia in 1871, and then the people of the county conceived a plan to have a continuous line from the far North down to the Gulf States, by reviving the plans for the construction of the North Missouri Railroad, which had for a few years lain dormant.

General Drake, of Centerville, proposed to build a road from Centerville north to Albia, and thus connect the Iowa Central with the M., I. & N., a road of which he was then president, and which belonged to the Wabash System. He assured the people of Monroe County that the road would be extended on to Des Moines in a year or more from the date of its completion to Albia, if Monroe County would vote a tax for its construction. This tax was to amount to the sum of $20,000; and about $6,000 additional was subscribed to buy the right of way. The tax of $20,000 was levied in Monroe and Troy townships, the people voted to be thus taxed, and the road was built.

To forestall the scheme of the Wabash folks, the C., B. & Q. constructed a spur from Albia to Moravia. They intended to push the road to Centerville, and to some point farther south; but when the Wabash people completed the Centerville, Moravia & Albia Railway, the "Q." abandoned the scheme and permitted their spur to terminate at Moravia. This spur was to have been a continuation of the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines spur, just completed.

The contract for building the C., M. & A. Railroad was let to Kennedy & Flemming, and work began in March, 1880.

On beginning their work, Kennedy & Flemming mortgaged the road-bed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, to secure a loan of $400,000. These contractors failed in 1880, with liabilities amounting to $12,000. Centerville people held most of the claims against the construction company. The C., M. & A. Company was liable to the construction company to the extent of its indebtedness, in the sum of four or five thousand dollars. Kennedy refused to pay his laborers, with the excuse that the measurements were incorrect. General Drake proposed that a re-measurement be made, and that Kennedy accompany the engineer. This was agreed to, but that night Kennedy & Company skipped for parts unknown. Many of Kennedy's creditors were Monroe County farmers living along the route, who had performed labor and supplied provisions to the construction company. It is also asserted that some of these farmers made an arrangement with Kennedy & Company to perform labor in payment of the tax which they voted to the aid of the C., M. & A. Company, and that no credit was entered in their favor when the tax was collected.

The M., I. & N. began running trains into Albia in August, 1880, but for several years since its completion it did not flourish. For several years it has only been operated between Albia and Centerville, having abandoned its track between Albia and Harvey, its junctional point on the Wabash. The road at present is operated in conjunction with the Central, and, in addition to a good freight traffic, is giving the public good passenger service, with two trains each way daily. Its length in Monroe County is 11 miles, and its assessed valuation per mile, in 1896, was $2,000, or the total value of the road within Monroe County was fixed at $22,000. General Drake is president of the road, and Russell Sage, of New York, is vice-president. Sage is president of the Iowa Central also.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy spur from Albia to Moravia, herein referred to as being abandoned, ceased to operate its line, a few years after its completion, and it is doubtful if the road will ever be rehabilitated. For this reason it and the defunct Wabash are not shown on the map. It was originally known as the Moulton & Albia Railway, and its length from Albia to Moravia is 14 miles. In 1896 its assessed valuation per mile was $500. At present the road-bed has reverted to the original property-holders, over whose lands the line lay.

The abandoned Wabash track between Albia and Harvey, which is known in the railway directory as the Wabash, Des Moines & St. Louis Railway, has 11 miles of track in Monroe County, and its assessed valuation per mile is $2,500. Its title has not yet lapsed by failure of the company to operate the line within the time fixed by law.

The Kansas City Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway traverses the southern portion of Monroe County from east to west. It has 10 miles of track within the county, which in 1896 was assessed at a valuation of $4,000 per mile. It passes within 9 miles of Albia, and at Moravia it has transfer facilities with the C., M. & A. Railway. It was built in the summer of 1886, and has a large coal-carrying trade, besides good passenger traffic.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Press.

The church, the school-house, and the local press may be justly termed the "holy trinity" under whose watchful eye civilization is gradually lifted to a higher plane. While they are of equal potency as civilizing agents, it is indeed strange that the country newspapers should not be maintained by the public, the same as the public school system. Instead of these twin offspring sharing the same patrimony, the press, like Ishmael, is an outcast from the parental bosom.

While the country publisher should be, and invariably is, the best and smartest man in the community, he is permitted to exist merely through sufferance. Nobody loves him, and yet through his paper he is expected to love everybody. He is not regarded as a fellow-creature, liable to error, or to the periodical demand for alimentary sustenance. He must be "without spot or wrinkle" in the eyes of the exacting public. He is not an individual, but an "institution." His real worth is never realized until his form is locked in the chaste form of death. Then his funeral is celebrated with great festivity and pomp. The funeral procession is as long as that of the wealthiest citizen in the village. His rival publisher writes a lengthy obituary notice, extolling his many virtues, praising his worth as a citizen, father, husband, and friend, and winds up with a peroration to the effect that the loss to the community, of the late lamented, is one which time cannot fully repair. To publish even a country newspaper requires a high degree of talent, which in any other public channel would command a handsome salary, but the unappreciative public is insensible of the sacrifice.

The first paper established in Monroe County was called the *Albia Independent Press.* It was edited and published by A. C. Barnes, the father of the present proprietor of the *Albia Union.* The paper, which first made its appearance October 10, 1854, was independent in its political views, as it so stated. Yet it now and then exhibited a decided leaning towards the new Abolitionist party, which had not yet begun to gather to itself much popularity. In the issue of the *Independent Press* of September 26, 1855, the publisher has this to say of slavery:

"We have never deemed it our calling or duty to say much about slavery, though we have ever regarded it as an unavoidable evil to both master and slave, in the original slave States. But if slavery had not been extended and was not now being extended over the limits where it was when the Union was formed, we would probably scarcely ever speak or think of it, and we have hoped long since that its agitation would cease. When it had nearly ceased, after the passage of the fugitive slave act, the patriots who had abhorred some features of that act had smothered their feelings of opposition and were quiet. Soon again pro-slavery men opened afresh the agitation by their efforts to extend the area of slavery. We did not object to the slave-owner with a posse from a slave State taking the fugitive slave back, but we do object to being made a party to assist him by compulsory laws, and then again a party to assist in procuring new slave territory, and not allowed to desist nor not allowed to say one word on pain of being called an abolitionist, and charged with endangering the Union. Nor will we consent to being gagged on any account. We would check fanaticism on the subject of slavery as we would on every other subject, and still preserve and defend the liberty of speech and the rights of conscience."

In the same issue were the minutes of the Agricultural Society. Jas. B. Turner, E. P. Cone, and John Phillips were the committee to award premiums on ox-bows made within the county; Robt. Saunders, E. M. Moore, and Jas. B. Turner were the committee on jacks and mules; and Wm. Robinson, Hillah Hayes, and Andrew Trussell the committee on stallions and brood-mares.

There was also a paragraph giving a statement of the electoral vote for President in the approaching election of 1856. The fifteen Southern States showed 120 votes, and the Northern States 176 votes in the electoral college.

The *Press* hoisted the standard of Frémont and Dayton, notwithstanding its former non-partisan professions, and in the November election the county gave Frémont 622 votes and Buchanan 603.

In another issue is given the schedule rates for hauling, as fixed by the Teamsters' Association of Albia, as follows:

River hauling, per hundred	$1.50
Hauling by the day	3.00
Hauling by the load, in town	.30

Hauling from Phelps' mill..... $0.75
Hauling from Babbs' mill..... .50
Hauling from Easley's mill..... 2.50
Hauling from Soap Creek mill..... 3.00
Hauling from Bremen mill..... 2.50
Hauling from Blakesburg mill..... 3.00
Hauling lime from Judson's..... 2.75

Another interesting communication to the *Press* of July 2, 1856, is the report of the Democratic convention of Urbana Township. Following is the report, *verbatim:*

"The meeting was organized by calling Lewis Arnold to the chair, and R. B. Arnold acted as secretary. Our able and indefatigable prosecuting attorney, T. B. Perry, being present, addressed the meeting in defense of Democratic principles. He spoke warmly of the action of the Democracy at Cincinnati, and congratulated the Democratic party upon the nomination of such men as Buchanan and Breckinridge. His remarks were duly appreciated by all present.

"On motion, 15 delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Albia; viz., George Reading, M. S. McAlister, G. R. Halliday, C. O. Vancleve, Doster Noland, R. K. Stoops, Jas. Goodman, W. T. Barnhill, Nimrod Martin, Jas. McIntyre, Joseph Caldwell, John Hawk, Levi Herod, and Wm. Dale.

"Ordered, that where delegates fail to attend, any delegate of the township may act as a substitute, or the delegates present to cast the full vote.

"On motion of Geo. R. Robinson, Esq., a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed Geo. R. Robinson, John Hawk, W. P. Wilson, R. B. Arnold, and Fountain Kennedy said committee.

"The committee reported the resolutions as appended, which were unanimously adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Keokuk Weekly Times* and the *Albia Independent Press.*

"*Whereas*, The present political excitement and the threatened dismemberment of our glorious confederacy demand of every friend of constitutional liberty an open and outspoken expression of sentiments, expressive of the interest felt in the perpetuation and extension of our incomparable institutions, and thoroughly convinced as we are, and ever have been, of the truth and justice of the Democratic cause—cherishing, as we have ever done, an unwavering faith

in the honesty, integrity, and intelligence of the American people—we have never entertained a doubt of the final triumph and ultimate success of the principles of that party.

"*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the action of the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati—that we will give 'a pull, a long pull, and a pull all together' for the nominees of that convention.

"*Resolved*, That in the persons of Jas. Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, we have statesmen of the highest order, tried and experienced in home and foreign policy, gentlemen whose character cannot be reached by the foul shafts of abolition calumny.

"*Resolved*, That we deprecate all attempts to agitate the slavery question or any other sectional issue which tends to alienate the affections of the people, and draw one section of the people against the other.

"*Resolved*, That we approve most heartily the course of our talented and energetic representatives in Congress, Messrs. Jones and Hall, for so nobly sustaining Democratic principles and securing to Iowa the grant of land to aid the construction of her railroads; and we feel a sense of humiliation at the conduct, speeches, and sentiments of Messrs. Harlan and company—exponents alike of the principle of 'Sam' and 'Sambo.'

"*Resolved*, That we duly appreciate the motives of the patriotic Clay and Webster Whigs, who, like Preston and Marshall of Kentucky, Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, and Benjamin of Louisiana, and others, have joined the Democracy and are battling for those principles on which the fathers of the Republic based our social fabric.

"*Resolved*, That we have no feeling of respect for those who affiliate with that class of politicians who recognize a '*higher law*' and who recommend as a code of morals, '*Sharp's rifles* and the resistance of law unto a bloody issue.'

"*Resolved*, That we abide by the decision of the Albia convention to be holden on the 5th of July, and hereby pledge a hearty support to the nominees. Our motto is, '*Principles, not Men.*' In the language of Buchanan, '*Men are but the creatures of a day. Principles are eternal.*'

"The meeting adjourned, cherishing the belief that the country and State would give handsome majorities for the Democracy in August and November.

"Lewis Arnold, Chairman. R. B. Arnold, Secretary.

"Avery, Monroe Co., June 28, 1856."

The *Independent Press* then refutes a prevalent rumor that John C. Frémont is a slave-owner, by publishing some correspondence between Daniel F. Miller, the Whig member of Congress from the First District, of which Monroe County was then a part, and Horace Greeley. Miller writes to Greeley stating that the Democrats were making the charge that Frémont owned twenty-three slaves held in servitude in the South. He requests Greeley to ascertain from Frémont whether the charge is true or not; and Greeley replies in part as follows:

"Well, Friend Miller.—What would you have us do in the premises? The report is false—an inexcusable, unmitigated lie—we have authority for so reporting it. * *

"Col. Frémont is not a slave-holder; but suppose he were—what of it? Do not you and I recognize the right to hold slaves in slave States? Have we not repeatedly voted for slave-holders whom we knew to be right on the great issues at stake? Is it not quite likely that we may do so again? Read the letter of Adam Beatty published in your last, and say whether you would not far sooner support him for President, avowed slave-holder as he is, than any 'Dough-face' in America? Would you not rather vote for Breckinridge than for Buchanan? * * * But suppose you run this particular lie into the ground, you will have accomplished nothing, while the spirit which prompted its fabrication remains in existence. Next day you will be told that Frémont is a Catholic; and, though this is as false as the other, it will be easy for Hookem Snivey to assert that Peter Snooks told him that he heard Frémont tell him he was a Roman Catholic, or saw him attending mass, or something to that effect. Will you waste a week running down this lie also, and then where are you?"

Among the display "ads" is one which reads:

"*Beef Hides Wanted.*—I will pay the highest price for any dry and green hides delivered to my shop on the south side of the Square, Albia. P. Morgan."

Morgan afterwards located in Des Moines, and built the Morgan Hotel, for a long time the largest hotel in the city.

Mr. Barnes, the publisher, was a most exemplary and pious gentleman, and had such a particular abhorrence to profanity that he states in a paragraph that it shocks him to hear boys swearing while playing on the streets. He

concludes the paragraph by stating that it had been intimated to him that his own boys were beginning to swear. He assures the public that if there is any truth in the rumor, he will be sincerely thankful for being informed of it, and that he will not be offended. Evidently his friends were a little derelict in reporting any appearing tendencies towards juvenile profanity in the case of little Alpheus, or, at least, it would appear that the proper corrective had not been interposed soon enough.

Mr. Barnes, in the issue of the *Press* of October 17, 1855, administers a little fatherly advice to T. B. Perry touching the evil of the young attorney's ways. He reproves him on two counts: one was for Mr. Perry's presumption in aspiring to the county judgeship, and the other was for procuring whisky "at the doggery kept near Bremen, with which to promote his interests in the campaign just prior to the August election." The kind-hearted editor states that Mr. Perry is still a young man, and that the opportunity is still open for him to live down his youthful errors. He pardons his offense, but expresses the fear that the young man is on the downward road. This thrust had been provoked by Mr. Perry having alluded to Mr. Barnes as a "Know-Nothing" in a speech at a big Democratic rally at Albia.

Mr. Barnes conducted the *Press* until the 17th of June, 1857, when it suspended.

The *Weekly Albia Republican* made its appearance November 5, 1857, under the management of W. W. Barnes, a son of the pioneer journalist and a senior brother of A. R. Barnes, the present proprietor of the *Albia Union*, and C. E. Topping. After running four months, Topping went to Michigan to visit his relatives and obtain funds to pay for his interest in the paper. He never returned; and Stephen R. Barnes bought the interest of his brother W. W., and published the sheet until 1859, when he sold the paper to Josiah T. Young and T. B. Gray. Young called the paper the *Monroe County Sentinel.*

The *Republican* was uncompromising in its opposition to the extension of human slavery. It made vehement assaults on Buchanan and his tardiness or inaction with regard to checking the rapidly advancing crisis of 1860-61. In one issue the publisher calls upon Congress to impeach Buchanan.

The *Sentinel*, under the management of Messrs. Young

and Gray, was Democratic in politics. Mr. Young at that time was a staunch supporter of Stephen A. Douglas.

The *Sentinel*, in criticising Governor Kirkwood's inaugural address, makes some disparaging comments on the Governor's recommendation that a memorial be presented to Congress praying for the enactment of a homestead law.

The editor of the *Sentinel* "touches up" his contemporary, the publisher of the *Blade*, and a Republican, by the caustic accusation that the latter openly and unblushingly denounces the fugitive slave law, and holds that a citizen of the North is under no moral or legal obligation to report or intercept runaway negroes from the South. In speaking further of this startling propaganda, the *Sentinel* man tells his readers that it is whispered that there are several men in Monroe County who entertain similar views.

In the issue of the *Sentinel* of December 8, 1860, Eli De Tar gushes forth in a poetic strain. The poem is entitled "Montgomery Taken at Last." At the end of the poem the poet somewhat mars the rapture of the song by a sordid allusion to himself and the "Big Brick":

> "Remember the place in the Big Brick,
> Where I 'll sell cheap for cash,
> But never on tick!"

In the *Sentinel* of May 25, 1861, is a leading editorial, called forth by threats of mobbing the *Sentinel* office. The publisher protests his loyalty to the Union, and points out the grave consequences liable to ensue in case the *Sentinel* office or its publishers should be molested by a mob. Mr. Young by this time had retired from the paper as editor, although he still owned it.

In another issue is published the proceedings of the Urbana Township Democracy in a meeting assembled to discuss the war question. The sense of the meeting was that the only feasible plan of settling the momentous question was by peaceful diplomacy; civil war was unjustifiable and inimical to constitutional liberty as established by our forefathers, etc. While the position taken by the Democracy of Urbana Township at the time may have been located on the extreme limit of the border line between pro- and anti-slavery, their public meetings and utterances do not indicate an approval or indorsement of the secession movement then assuming form in the Southern States. They

did not believe it was right for the South to withdraw from the Union, and at the same time they felt that it was usurpation of power for the North to hold the South in bonds of union against its wishes. In short, the Democratic party of 1860-61 persisted in their entreaties to persuade the South to stay in, if possible; but if not, then the Lincoln administration at Washington should not hinder their withdrawal by force of arms.

Later on, the sentiments of the publishers of the *Sentinel* (J. T. Young and J. H. Denslow, the latter having taken Mr. Gray's place) seem to gradually modify in behalf of the expedient of suppressing the Rebellion by force of arms. In the issue of the *Sentinel* of September 28, 1861, the paper says, in an editorial:

"It is necessary to fight for the country, and the hotter the war the sooner peace. We have been, and are yet, in favor of using all proper means for the restoration of the Union and preservation of all our rights under the Constitution, but would much rather that we could get along without a bloody war. But the fortunes of war are upon us, *and fight we must!*"

The *Sentinel*, however, in commenting on a prevalent rumor that the President and Cabinet had taken under advisement the question of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, makes this remark: "Under existing circumstances, this is the best thing the new Administration can do towards settling our difficulties peaceably."

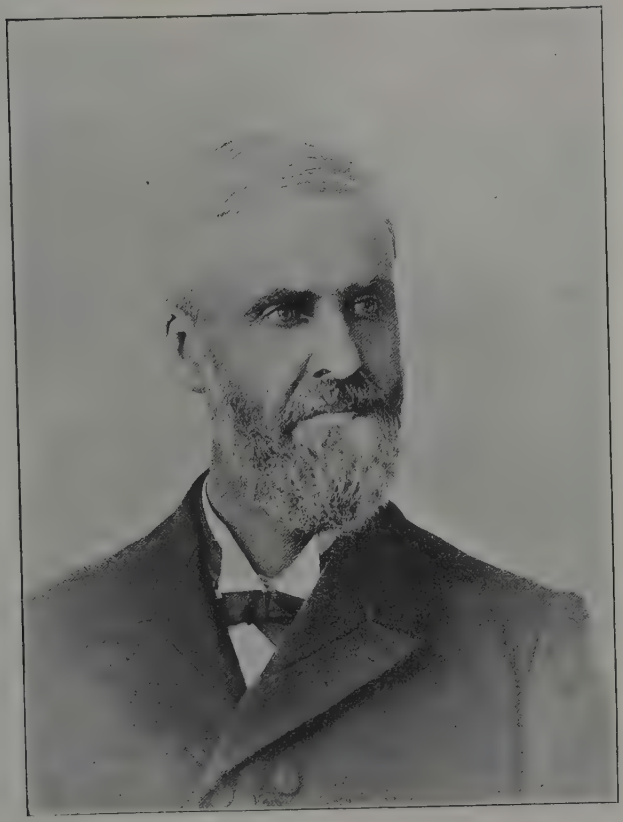
The columns of the *Sentinel* from 1860 to 1861 are largely taken up with reports of meetings called to discuss the war topic. They are termed "Union meetings," and were participated in by men of all parties. Fort Sumter had been fired upon. Most of those in the North who had hitherto hoped for a peaceful adjustment of the dispute, and who had bitterly censured the President and his Cabinet, now united on common grounds with those who had espoused the cause of the North from the start. At one of these meetings, April 27, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it becomes all good and loyal citizens to stand by the stars and stripes and defend our glorious Union against internal rebellion or other invasion.

"*Resolved*, That any man in our midst who in any way

encourages or supports secession or rebellion, or gives aid and comfort thereto, is a traitor and should be dealt with as such.

"T. B. Perry.
"T. B. Gray."



HON. JOSIAH T. YOUNG, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE OF IOWA.

It was during Mr. Young's connection with the *Sentinel* that an editorial appeared in its columns assuring Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, whose State had lately adopted

a secession ordinance, that if the North attempted to apply coercive measures towards the Southern States threatening secession, a fire in the rear would roll up from the North to harass the invading Northern army on its march down to the scene of conflict. This utterance became known as his "fire-in-the-rear speech," and in later years, when his political views had become completely changed by his experience and observation as a Union soldier, the allusion to the expression bore with it a touch of humor.

This "fire-in-the-rear" utterance is commonly confounded with a letter which he wrote to Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, at about the time that State was deliberating on the question of going out of the Union; but, as will be seen from a perusal of the letter itself, no such expression occurs.

Mr. Young was a Democrat, and the tenor of his letter to Governor Pickens was not unlike that of hundreds of other Democrats within the county at that time.

Not long after, Mr. Young enlisted in the Union army; he made a good soldier, and endured the hardships of a squalid prison-pen at Tyler, Texas. Whatever may have been his position at one time concerning the issues of the war, there was no ampler testimony of a citizen's loyalty and devotion to the cause of human liberty than that shown by the Union soldier who carried his musket at his side by day and slept upon it by night.

The following is Mr. Young's letter to Governor Pickens, copied *verbatim*:

"Albia, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1861.

"*To His Excellency, Gov. Pickens, Charleston, S. C.:*

"Sir,—It is with feelings that I cannot describe, that impress me at the present moment, that I undertake to pen an epistle to you.

"Pardon me for addressing you, but I feel such an anxiety for the safety and perpetuity of our common country and her institutions that I cannot keep silent. The first thing I wish to mention is, that not all the men in the North who voted for Mr. Lincoln are abolitionists. Quite a number of persons within my own knowledge voted the Republican ticket because of their great dislike to the Administration at Washington. They wished a change of men at the head of affairs, at the same time never dreaming that by so voting they were helping to precipitate the nation into civil

commotion and confusion. Others voted for Mr. Lincoln because of the free-farm plank in his platform, not caring whether slavery was voted up or down.

"So far, I have been talking only of those who have voted the Republican ticket. It is proper to say that in the young and thriving State of Iowa there were at the last election nearly sixty thousand votes cast in opposition to the sectional views and narrow, contracted ideas of the Lincoln party. In my opinion, there are at present more than sixty thousand men in the State who, if the election should be held to-morrow, would vote a conservative ticket as opposed to fanaticism.

"The above statements being facts, is it fair for South Carolina and other States to break up the Union? Is it fair for us to pass ordinances of secession—destroy this government, the best ever made by human hands, and leave thousands of true and loyal citizens in the old deserted edifice—citizens always true to the Union, and all the rights of every section of the country, who have stood by the old ship of State through sunshine and through storm?

"You are, my dear sir, taking the right tack to make enemies of those who were your friends. You do not offer the poor boon offered by the angels to Lot in Sodom. You do not give us a chance to escape from the thralldom of Abolition, for you desert us in Congress, at a time when the presence of your representatives is absolutely necessary to prevent our enemies from carrying on their measure so destructive to the peace, happiness, and future well-being of the whole country. Thousands and tens of thousands of the people of the North are the friends of the South—have contended for their rights in the common territories; for the execution of the fugitive slave law as it is; for the right of the slave-holders to hold their negroes as property in the slave States; for the right of the owner to carry his slave from one State to another, passing through a free State without danger of losing his property. Shall these friends of yours, who have adhered to your fortunes, and to the Constitution and laws, now be deserted by you and left to fight on amid the bewildering gloom that now enshrouds our erstwhile happy country? No! you will not leave us; you will seek redress of all grievances in the Union under the Constitution. There are more conservative men in the North, your friends, than there are of you, all told. Yet you propose to render us pow-

erless in action for good, by your secession movement. Secession! *Secession!!* There is no such thing as peaceable secession, and the scenes already being enacted by your State and by the Government at Washington prove the assertion. If you persist in your course, you will destroy yourselves and us too. You will engulf us in the terrible maëlstrom of civil war; widen the breach now already open; compel those who are otherwise your friends to take part against you.

"The wise master-builder counts the cost of the edifice before building. The sage ruler, contemplating war with a neighboring nation, sits down and calculates the number of men and the amount of money necessary to carry it on. Have you estimated the value of the advantages you propose to enjoy out of the Union, over and above those which are in it? I entreat you, as you love your country and mankind, to consider well the course you are taking—a course that will plunge the nation into bloody war and destroy, for this age at least, the hopes of the friends of Christianity and Peace, also of Civilization and Progress, of Commerce and Agriculture.

"O that the Being who controls the destiny of nations would intervene and spare our people and prosper us as He has hitherto done! Yours very respectfully,

"J. T. Young."

The *Sentinel* suspended on the 2d of November, 1861.

The *Jeffersonian Blade* was a contemporary of the *Sentinel*, and was Republican in politics. It was established January 26, 1860, by James Noffsinger. In May, 1861, Noffsinger retired, and Geo. Hickenlooper and Aaron Melick assumed the management.

The *Blade* of August 14, 1860, gives rather a graphic pen-picture of Henry Clay Dean, who addressed the people of Monroe County that week:

"The first argument the speaker presented was his great toe, about the size and color of an old-fashioned toad. It stuck out of his sock about a foot, and was very much admired by the ladies. We should have stated that the speaker commenced his speech by preparing to go to bed—that is, hauled off all his duds—but his shirt and breeches.

"The next argument introduced by Mr. Dean was this: 'If you want a discussion, bring on your man; I will make

him feel as happy as he can be in the flesh. I will skin him and hang him up to rot!"

It would appear that pioneer life was not without its social festivities. The *Blade* publishes a card from A. C. Barnes, announcing that he would serve watermelons at his home two and one-half miles east of Albia, on Friday afternoon of the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock. All who could not come on that date were requested to come on the following Tuesday afternoon.

The *Blade* of October 15, 1861, announces to its patrons that in consequence of one of its publishers (Mr. Melick) having gone to Iowa City for a few days' visit with friends and relatives, there would "be no paper next week."

The *Blade* ceased to exist October 15, 1861, and up from its ashes, phœnix like, rose the *Albia Weekly Gazette*, published by Melick and Young. In January, 1862, Melick retired and Mr. Young ran the paper until the following April, when he laid down his pen and took up his musket in defense of the Union, and in the years that followed his political sentiments were changed and his party faith rechristened by the "baptism of fire."

The *Weekly Albia Union*, the well-known Republican organ of Monroe County of to-day, was established by Matthew A. Robb, May 20, 1862. The sheet then, as now, was Republican in politics.

The columns of the *Union* during the war period were filled chiefly with war news from the front. No other topic was of interest to the people. The soldier boys wrote letters home for publication, from the scenes of hostility. The telegraphic wires were charged day and night with reports of the movements of the armies. Mothers watched the papers eagerly for the list of "killed and wounded," or to read the "latest telegraphic news."

The *Union* of March 26, 1863, contains an editorial concerning an organization known as the "Golden Circle," an alleged organization composed of rebel sympathizers. Following is the article:

"Any society formed for the overthrow of this Government can have but a temporary existence. Such associations may do us much harm and materially embarrass the designs of government, but they never can permanently resist its power and effectually supplant it. The Knights of the Golden Circle exist here, and in most of the townships

throughout the county, but nobody fears them except as they do the midnight assassin or the torch of the incendiary. Whatever of evil they will ever accomplish, at most, cannot go far beyond the destruction of a small amount of private property and the secret assassination of a few individuals. Even this would be a melancholy state of affairs, but no one would deem such disasters equal to the great calamity which must befall us if this Government is destroyed. The leaders of the Copperhead Democracy pretend to be ignorant of any such associations, and deny that they have any knowledge of their existence, but they cannot cover up and conceal the monster deformity and loathsome organization by any such mild pretense."

While the name was familiar to every one, the existence in Monroe County of such an organization was probably a myth. In the first place, those identified with the movement would have been apprehended by the loyal citizens of the county, and, under the high tension of excitement existing at the time, would have been roughly dealt with. Public sentiment was so wrought up that it is quite probable that if any secret movement had been undertaken, to furnish aid and comfort to the South, the promoters of the movement would have been apprehended and lynched. The public brain was heated to madness, and in the blindness of intense partisan feeling many of these acrimonious charges made by the respective political parties against each other had no real foundation.

The "Golden Circle" was a real organization in some parts of the North and it may be true, and indeed quite likely, that it had its agents at work throughout the country, but in thinly settled localities like Monroe County, where most people were loyal to the Government, it would have been impossible for the emissaries of the "Golden Circle" to have established a working foothold. It is stated on reliable authority that an organization of this kind existed at Blakesburg, just over the county line in Wapello County. The term was used more as a malediction against the more active and partisan Democrats of the county than anything else, as nearly every noted Democrat was brauded as a Knight of the Golden Circle.

The *Union* of March 3, 1864, contains a letter written by Rev. Jacob Wyrick, of Monroe County, to Jacob Hittle, a soldier of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, stationed with his

regiment near Little Rock. As the letter discusses the subject of human slavery from a scriptural standpoint, we copy it just as it appeared in the *Union*. The reverend gentleman's orthography is decidely unique, and we forbear to attempt to reconstruct it.

"Monroe County Iowa, Dec. 13, 1863.

"Dear brother,—I take my pen in hand to let you now that I am well at the present and all of my family and yours was also well last Monday. I was thare and saw all of them, and we talked of you, and I red the speach that you sent home. part of that speach is good when he gives it to all the high officers, I think that he tells the truth but when he attempts to justify the linkion prolamation and amansipation then he leaves the truth and the law of god for him and all the mansipations cant read in gods word and justify it, if they can I want them to turn down a lief and gave me the chapter and verse so that I may read it too for I say it cant Be found only by them that says that Sprinklinge of Baybies is baptism will you please read the 13 and 14 chapters of pauls letter to the romans here You see he commands no man to be a Judge of another mans servants of his own master and now we thousands put themselves up as Judges of another mans servants of his own master O may god help me to turn from disobedience to serve the only and true god by obedience to his lawes.

"Thence turn with me to the 6 chapter of effisians and 5 verse and hear you finde that thay are commanded to obey thare masters and if these abolishen can sho me that it is the word of god that telles us that it is rong to rule over them we will be Able to show them that the lord conterdicts himself but I as a man say that no man can do it, thence turn with me to the 4 chapter of Collassians and first verse and here you sea that the lord through the apostle commanded the masters to give to thare servants that wich was just and equal now if it was rong as the abolishens say then the lord would have sed set him free but remember well that no man can sho that and turn down the liefs whare the spirits sed so. thence turn with me and read the sixth chapter of the first timothy and hear the lord speak to many servants to count thare own masters worthy of all oner so if god sayes thay are worthy of all oner why do Gault and all other abolishen say that it is no oner may god spare them for denying his word is my prayer for them all.

makel and debby and all the family is well I want you Both to receive my love and remember me until death I pray that you may get back home safe Brother it does seam strange to me to read your solem letters and read in them that you desire the struggle to go on and hear that you voted for stone when he is aposed to peace on any termes untill the last visage of slavery is wiped out. o brother why will men vote for the cause that will keep them from thare wives and children and vote for the dagger to be pushed on that pearces ther one hartes. I want you to show this letter to all the abolishen and tell them to anser me I pray for you and I want you to pray for me I am yours truly

"Jacob Wyrick."

On the 7th of August, 1862, Mr. Robb retired from the *Union;* he enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and was killed at Vicksburg. M. V. Brown bought the sheet, and Geo. W. Yocum did the editorial work. In 1863 G. W. and B. F. Yocum became editors and proprietors. In 1865 Val Mendal purchased this plant, and five years later he took C. M. Clapp in with him as editor and partner. When Mr. Clapp retired, in 1872, C. L. Nelson took editorial charge and did all of the editorial work, Mr. Mendal being the sole owner of the paper.

In 1882 Tom Hutchinson succeeded Mr. Nelson as editor for a short time, and on October 5th of the same year Mr. Mendal sold the paper to Hon. J. T. Young and son. These gentlemen conducted the paper until April 17, 1884, when ex-Lieutenant-Governor M. M. Walden bought the concern. Mr. Walden had Congressional aspirations at the time, and did not assume active management of the paper. Mr. Young continued as the editorial writer, and Frank Hickenlooper acted as local editor for a time.

On March 4, 1886, Walden sold the paper to Alpheus R. Barnes, who has been the sole editor and proprietor up to the present time. Mr. Barnes has been at the helm for the greatest length of time of any of the *Union's* former proprietors. He is assisted quite efficiently by his son Horace, a young man of strict integrity and of considerable promise, well calculated to take up the cudgel in behalf of the public welfare and good government whenever age shall require the senior member to lay it down.

Mr. Barnes has his paper located in a handsome and well-equipped brick building on the southeast corner of the

Square, and owns the block as well as the newspaper plant. He is a veteran in journalism, and will doubtless die in the harness, a natural death. His bold and aggressive methods of conducting a paper have won for him some enemies, which would be an inevitable consequence with anyone conducting a high-mettled sheet for so long a time. Whatever may be said of Mr. Barnes' qualifications as a journalist, he has a wide circle of staunch supporters, and is a high-minded gentleman, was a brave and loyal soldier, and is the head of one of the best and most highly esteemed families in the State.

The *Albia Republic* was a Democratic paper, started by A. C. Bailey in August, 1868. It existed for about a year, when the plant was purchased by Messrs. Ragsdale and Hills. The *Republic* was a fair and faithful exponent of the Democratic doctrine, and might have established itself permanently had it not been that the Democratic support within the county at that time was very meager.

Ragsdale and Hills converted the concern into a Republican paper, under the name of *The Spirit of the West.* The sheet made its first appearance December 1, 1869. In 1870 Hills withdrew, and one E. B. Woodward took his place. In June of the same year Woodward was succeeded by C. McConnell, and in October of the same year a man named Brown succeeded McConnell. In April, 1871, I. S. Carpenter and C. C. Berger bought the paper, and in the same year B. F. Yocum succeeded Mr. Berger. In 1872 Yocum retired and left the concern solely to Carpenter. In 1872 Ben F. Elbert identified himself with Carpenter, and James Haynes became editor. January 16, 1874, J. C. Peacock & Company bought the plant and ran it six weeks, and then sold it to W. H. McConnell & Company, who removed it to Kearney, Nebraska. The publication led a checkered existence from first to last; not so much from incapacity on the part of its managers as from the fact that the local field could not support two Republican papers, and it was impossible for *The Spirit of the West* to gain a permanent foothold where the *Albia Union* held the patronage.

In 1874 the *Reform Weekly Leader* made its appearance under the management of Porte Welsh. The sheet was very rambling in its political tenets, and did not espouse any party cause in particular while under the management of Mr. Welsh. It was one of that class of so-called independent

newspapers which float around in a sea of ethereal thought, and exalted but impracticable social theories, yet ready, like the barnacle, to attach itself to whatever it may come in contact with. It was published simultaneously at Albia and Oskaloosa. On April 18, 1874, R. Tell Coffman bought the Albia concern, and J. M. Humphrey acted as associate editor. It finally, in 1874, espoused the cause of the Democratic party, but early in 1875 it collapsed.

The *Albia Reporter* was the next newcomer in Monroe County journalism. It was established by G. N. Udell and G. C. Miller, April 10, 1875, and professed to be independent in politics, but soon enlisted under the banner of Horace Greeley and the Liberal-Democrat movement of that year. It did not run longer than a few months.

The next paper to attempt to attain the "north pole" of journalistic success in Monroe County was the *Industrial Era*, which made its appearance in 1875. F. A. Mann leased the plant from Geo. C. Fry, of Batavia, Jefferson County, Iowa, who had conducted it as a Grange organ. Mann converted it into a Greenback paper, and ran it until August 14, 1879, when he retired and his place was taken by Geo. Tucker, of Albia, who ran it for four months in the interest of the Greenback party. D. M. Clark, of Wayne County, was running for State senator that fall, on the fusion ticket, and Monroe County was carried by that gentleman, largely through Mr. Tucker's efforts.

In the latter part of 1879 Geo. Stamm leased the *Era* and continued it as a Greenback organ until May, 1882, when he retired. His paper made a strong fight to secure the enactment of the Iowa prohibitory amendment, which was voted upon by the people of the State on June 27, 1882.

The *Albia Era*, as it had been named by Stamm, was now leased from its owner, Mr. Fry, by Henry J. Bell, a brilliant young student and ardent advocate of Federal fiat money. Mr. Bell conducted the paper about a year, and was succeeded by H. E. Davis, of Bloomfield. Davis staid with the *Era* a short time, and finally Mr. Foster, the well-known weather prophet, succeeded as publisher. The paper expired and was never resurrected when Foster let go of it. The *Era* was never a success financially.

E. O. Davis, at about this time, established *The Opinion*, a sheet in the interest of the Union Labor party, but it died down in a few months. Wallace Miner had charge of it for a short time. The paper was a failure financially.

In 1876 O. H. Wood established *The Plaindealer* at Melrose. The following year it was transferred to Albia and conducted as a temperance paper. It finally became a Democratic organ, but in 1878 it collapsed. A short time afterwards Tom Leonard revived the sheet as a Democratic organ.

John Doner, in 1879, took charge of the plant and started the *Albia Democrat*, running it about three years. Some time later, after the paper had become defunct, Hon. T. B. Perry, and perhaps other leading Democrats in the county, recognizing the necessity of a party organ in the county, bought the plant, and placed its management in the hands of Messrs. Weber and Howard. These gentlemen built the concern up into a thrifty party organ. Mr. Weber was the most adroit and active party manager the Democrats have ever had in Monroe County. He proved to be a Moses to lead them out of political bondage. By his efforts the county was carried by his party; and under Mr. Cleveland's first term of the Presidency he was given the Albia post-office. Mr. Howard, his partner, attended to the local and mechanical departments, and besides being a first-rate printer, was a talented writer, especially in a light, humorous vein. Both gentlemen are now located in Utah.

In 1890 they sold out to W. E. Cherry, a gamey young newspaper man from the western part of the State. Mr. Cherry conducted the paper as a Democratic organ until 1894, when it was purchased by D. R. Michener, who in 1895 sold it to Campbell Brothers. These gentlemen did not succeed with it, and later in the year Frank Morris acquired an interest in the *Democrat*.

Early in the spring of the present year (1896) H. M. Belvel and H. H. Crenshaw, both of Des Moines, bought the *Democrat*, and are now publishing it. Mr. Belvel is a newspaper man of more than ordinary literary ability, and spends part of his time in Des Moines editing a syndicate letter, which is supplied to about seventy-five Democratic weeklies throughout Iowa. He is high-strung and aggressive in the enunciation of his party creed. He is the newspaper correspondent whom Senator Finn, of Bedford, chastised some years ago at the Capitol at Des Moines for publishing some malodorous statement concerning the latter.

In 1889 Messrs. Mendel and Nelson, both well-known veterans in local journalism, launched the *Albia Herald*, a

Republican paper. They ran it a few weeks and then sold it to a Mr. Crider, who continued it for about a year as a Republican sheet, when it succumbed through a lack of patronage.

The concern was well managed, but it was impossible for it to establish itself in the territory of so formidable a rival as the *Union*, whose right of priority seemed to be so well recognized by the public that it felt indifferent to the welfare of the newcomer.

When Mr. Crider abandoned the *Herald*, Hal Holesclaw and Mark Sylvester took hold of the plant and started a small independent daily, called the *Albia News*. It lived only about three weeks, and then collapsed.

In 1890 M. M. Hinton established the *Monroe County Progress* in the town of Lovilia. It was conducted as an independent paper, but disclosed a slight tendency towards the Populist party.

In 1891 Messrs. Gass and Swayne started a Populist organ at Albia, called *The People's Defender*, and in 1892 Mr. Hinton brought his plant to Albia and consolidated it with the *Defender*, the organ thus united taking the name of *The Progress-Defender*. It is the official organ of the Populists of the county. Mr. Hinton is its sole publisher and proprietor.

The *Albia Republican* was launched at Albia, October 24, 1894, by the Whittaker Brothers, a pair of journalistic hustlers from Oklahoma Territory. It started as a Republican paper, but was an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, a position which the Populists and major portion of the Democratic party espoused in 1895 and 1896. Finding that these views did not meet the endorsement of the Republican party, the manager soon ceased the championship of free silver, apparently without any qualms of conscience.

In July, 1896, the Whittakers sold the paper to Val Mendel and a gentleman named Sebille, from Bedford, Iowa. These gentlemen are now managing the sheet, endeavoring to place it on a paying basis. It is issued both daily and weekly, and is a nice, clean sheet.

When the Whittakers sold the sheet, Charles, one of the firm, located in California, and is now publishing a small paper, called *The Olive Branch*, at the town of Cucamonga. Harry, the other brother, remained at Albia

a few weeks, and, becoming involved in a social scandal, left for parts unknown, leaving his wife behind.

While the Whittakers had control of the *Republican*, they made a vigorous effort to secure the county printing. Wagons and bicycles were awarded to the person securing the greatest number of subscribers to their paper. The Board of Supervisors, on the face of the sworn subscription-list of the three local papers, awarded the county printing to be placed with the *Progress-Defender* and *Republican*. The *Albia Union* contested the award, and carried it into the District Court for trial. The jury failed to agree, and a new trial is now pending.

The *Union* alleged that several hundred of the *Republican's* certified yearly subscribers were not *bona fide*, as they were 25-cent subscribers. The *Republican's* list exceeded that of the *Union* by several hundred, and this excess, the *Union* alleged, was made up of 25-cent subscribers. The *Union* also alleges fraud. There was but little doubt that the *Republican's* subscription list was made up largely of 25-cent subscriptions, and whether these should be recognized as *bona fide* yearly subscriptions is a problem for the courts to decide.

In addition to the secular press of the county, the Messenger Publishing Company of Albia have lately started a small weekly in quarto form, going by the name of *The Messenger*. Its staff of publishers consists of L. J. Harrington, office editor; E. G. Powers, associate editor; and F. K. Morris, business manager. The publication is devoted exclusively to religious topics, and is an exponent of the modern doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification.

CHAPTER IX.

County Government.

When the county was first organized, it was under the triumvirate of three officers, known as the Board of County Commissioners. Their duties were restricted mainly to the organizing of townships within the county, the laying out of town plats, the location of public highways, the levying of taxes, the canvass of election returns, and the auditing of public claims and accounts. Their duties were identical with those of the Board of Supervisors of the present day. Their tax levies were not burdensome, as will be seen by the action of their meeting of August 20, 1848:

"*Ordered*, That there be levied a tax of 5 mills upon all the taxable property of Kishkekosh County; a tax of ½ mill for Territorial purposes, subject to the order of the Legislature of the Territory, and also a poll-tax of 50 cents upon every male person in the county subject to a poll-tax."

W. G. Clark was the first man to be elected to a public office in the county. He was elected justice of the peace in August, 1844.

Following is a list of County Commissioners given in the order of their election from 1845 to 1851, when their office was discontinued: Joseph McMullen, Jas. S. Bradley, Moses H. Clark, Jeremiah Miller, clerk; Wm. McBride, Andew Elswisk, Smith Judson, Dudley C. Barber, clerk; Andrew Elswick, Wm. McBride, Geo. R. Holliday, Smith Judson, Geo. Holliday, John Clark, Geo. R. Holliday, John Clark, and Lewis Arnold. Geo. W. Piper was clerk from 1849 to 1851.

From 1851 to 1861 the county was under the rule of an autocracy, consisting of a single officer, called the County Judge. Those who served as County Judges were D. A. Richardson and James Hilton. In 1855 J. N. Massey was elected to the office, but it was decided that he was ineligible to the office, owing to the fact that when elected he held the office of School-fund Commissioner. John Phillips was his opponent, and as he was also incumbered with a Federal office, being postmaster at Albia, the office was declared vacant, and Judge Richardson held over. The case was contested by John Webb, and Judge Richardson, Lewis Arnold

and Hillah Hayes constituted the tribunal to try the case. They held that the office was vacant.

It was during Judge Hilton's term that the construction of Monroe County's present court-house was begun. There was considerable opposition to its construction at the time, and especially to its location in the town park, which did not comprise a part of the town plat set apart for public buildings. Judge Hilton, however, bluntly ordered the structure built in the center of the park, and the order was obeyed.

THE MONROE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The *Sentinel*, at the time, stated that two designs of architecture were submitted, and that the design chosen by Judge Hilton was the worse of the two, being after the architecture of the Tudors. In later years it seems that none of the county's citizens have ever refused to become an occupant of the building on account of the alleged medieval style of architecture. The average office-seeker does not seem to care whether the style of the building is Ionic, Doric, Tuscan or medieval, so long as he gets a chance to occupy the building.

In 1861 the office of County Judge was abolished by an act of the Legislature, and another Supervisor system adopted. It consisted of one member from each of the twelve townships.

Those who served as members from 1861 to 1871, when the plan was further changed so that the number of members was restricted to three, as at the present time, were as follows, serving in the order of their enumeration:

1861: J. M. Richardson, William Mercer, Sebastian Streeter, Warren L. Rall, D. J. Praythe, John Kirby, John Clark, John McFarland, Hiram Hough, W. G. Clark, W. A. Lamaster, John Hayes.

1862: R. W. Moss, C. L. Osburn, H. Hough, J. McFarland, Wm. Mercer, Samuel Richmond, D. J. Praythe, Michael Campbell, John Clark, T. C. Crouch, W. A. Lamaster, J. R. Stock.

1863: R. W. Moss, Joseph Robb, C. C. Osburn, Lot King, Henry Freeland, M. Campbell, John Clark, W. F. Walker, Hiram Hough, T. C. Crouch, W. A. Lamaster, J. R. Stock.

1864 Wareham G. Clark, R. W. Moss, Joseph Robb, C. C. Osburn, Lot King, H. Freeland, W. B. Hill, W. A. Dean, G. W. Gammond, W. A. Lamaster, J. R. Stock, W. F. Walker.

1865: Washington Atkins, H. Fullerton, C. C. Osburn, R. M. Thompson, W. H. H. Lind, W. B. Hill, W. A. Dean, J. L. Anderson, S. G. Finney, W. G. Clark, W. A. Lamaster, J. R. Stock.

1866: W. V. Beedle, H. Fullerton, T. H. Duncan, R. M. Thompson, W. H. H. Lind, L. McGuirk, W. A. Dean, J. L. Anderson, S. G. Finney, O. P. Rowles, W. A. Lamaster, J. R. Hurford.

1867: W. V. Beedle, S. Wyckoff, T. H. Duncan, D. Cross, Wm. Kelsey, L. McGuirk, John Clark, J. McCormick, S. G. Finney, O. P. Rowles, W. A. Lamaster, J. R. Hurford.

1868: J. R. Hurford, Wm. Kelsey, G. W. Grass, S. Wyckoff, R. A. Hewitt, D. Cross, L. McGuirk, John Clark, J. McCormick, S. G. Finney, Jas. Hilton, W. A. Lamaster.

1869: Lewis Henninger, H. R. Teller, J. Findlay, Jr., J. S. Hogeland, Wm. Jenkins, L. McGuirk, W. R. Ross, Samuel Bain, S. G. Finney, Jas. Hilton, W. A. Lamaster, J. R. Hurford.

1870: Lewis Henninger, H. R. Teller, J. Findlay, Jr.,

J. S. Hogeland, Wm. Jenkins, L. McGuirk, W. R. Ross, Samuel Bain, G. W. Reading, W. D. Kinser, W. A. Lamaster, V. G. Kemper.

The members of the present system were:

1871: H. R. Teller, P. T. Lambert, and C. A. Miller.
1872: John Clark, H. R. Teller, and C. A. Miller.
1873: John Clark, C. A. Miller, and Wm. Hardy.
1874: John Clark, J. B. Bell, and H. L. Vosburg.
1875: John Clark, H. L. Vosburg, and Wm. Mercer.
1876: John Clark, H. L. Vosburg, and Joseph Nichol.
1877: John Clark, Joseph Nichol, and T. B. O'Bryan.
1878: Joseph Nichol, Val Fuller, and T. B. O'Bryan.
1879: Val Fuller, T. B. O'Bryan, and David Hammond.
1880: Val Fuller, J. R. Hurd, and Thos. O'Bryan.
1881: J. R. Hurd, Thos. O'Bryan, and David Hammond.
1882: J. R. Hurd, David Hammond, and Geo. Kerr.
1883: J. R. Hurd, Thos. O'Bryan, and Wm. Mercer.
1884: W. A. Koontz, Thos. O'Bryan, and J. B. Castner.
1885: Herman Snow, Thos. O'Bryan, and J. B. Castner.
1886: J. B. Castner, John Walsh, and Herman Snow.
1887: John Walsh, Herman Snow, and Edward Canning.
1888: John Walsh, Edward Canning, and Henry Berry.
1889: Edward Canning, Henry Berry, and William Lahart.
1890: Henry Berry, William Lahart, and Edward Canning.
1891: William Lahart, Henry Berry, and Edward Canning.
1892: Edward Canning, Henry Berry, and William Lahart.
1893: Henry Berry, William Lahart, and Geo. L. Robb.
1894: Geo. L. Robb, Elmer Thayer, and Wm. Lahart.
1895: Geo. L. Robb, Elmer Thayer, and J. C. Currier.
1896: Elmer Thayer, J. C. Currier, and Wm. Davis.

Mr. Kerr died soon after election, and Wm. Mercer was elected to fill the vacancy.

Sheriffs.

John Clark, 1845; Ezra P. Coen, 1847; D. Durall, 1851; Willis Arnold, 1853; John M. Porter, 1855; E. R. Rockwell, 1857; Riley Wescoatt, 1859; E. P. Coen, 1861; A. J. McDonald, 1865; J. M. Robb, 1871; Sam'l F. Miller, 1877.

When the Monroe County Bank went down, October 11, 1882, Sheriff Miller was involved in the affair in some manner, and resigned the office of Sheriff. The County Board of Supervisors appointed Martin Clever to fill the unexpired portion of his term up to the time for holding the general election, when P. L. Hoskins was elected for the remainder of the vacant term.

J. P. LAMBERSON, Ex-Sheriff of Monroe County.

John M. Menan was elected in 1884, but was incompetent to fill the office and resigned. The County Board appointed W. W. O'Bryan to fill the vacancy up to election, and J. W. Lewis was elected to fill the remaining portion of the vacancy.

L. T. Richmond served one term, in 1886; C. M. Forest then served two terms, and J. P. Lamberson served two terms.

The next is the present incumbent, Captain John Doner, who was elected in November, 1895, on the Populist ticket. He was elected in the face of a heavy Republican majority in the county, given to other nominees.

Probate Judges.

The office of Probate Judge was consolidated with that of County Judge, when the County Commissioner system

was abandoned. After this change had taken place, there were three Judges elected. The entire list of these Judges was: W. G. Clark, 1845; Geo. W. Reading, 1847; W. P. Hammond, 1862; A. A. Mason, 1863; Geo. Hickenlooper, 1866.

The emoluments of the office were not quite so distinguished as those which attach to the title of a judge of the present day, but each official contrived to cling to the title, and for all intents and purposes it is just as good a title socially as if prefixed to the name of a member of the Supreme Court.

Clerks of the District Court.

Jas. Hilton, 1845; Jonas Wescoatt, 1848; Jacob Webb, 1850; S. E. L. Moore, 1854; Sam'l Buchanan, 1856; W. E. Neville, 1858; Henry Miller, 1860; Josiah T. Young, 1867; John W. H. Griffin, 1873; Henry McCahan, 1896.

Circuit Judge.

Henry L. Dashiell held the office of Circuit Judge from 1869 to 1873.

County Auditor.

On the suspension of the office of Probate Judge, in 1868, the office of Auditor was created to take its place. Geo. Hickenlooper, who was Probate Judge when the Auditor's office was created, performed the Auditor's duties for one year; Samuel T. Craig then held the office until December 30, 1877; John W. Moss succeeded to the office in 1878; Edward A. Canning, 1883; A. J. Cassaday, 1885; J. W. Van Gilder, 1887; John R. Clark, 1892; B. P. Castner, 1894 to 1896.

Treasurer.

T. G. Templeton, 1845; C. W. Anderson, 1846; John Webb, 1855; D. A. Noble, 1856; John M. Wilson, 1860; John R. Duncan, 1862; Harrison Hickenlooper, 1866; John R. May, 1870; Harrison Hickenlooper, 1874; Edward McDonald, 1876; John W. Moss, 1880; David Hammond, 1885; John C. Coffman, 1889; John M. M. Roberts, 1895-6.

Recorder.

In 1865 the office of Recorder was created. Prior to that time the functions of the Recorder were performed by the

Treasurer. John R. Duncan, who was Treasurer when the change was made, held the office of Recorder until 1867, when Jas. Coen was elected in that year; Calvin Barnard, 1869; J. R. Castle, 1875; C. W. Prindle, 1878; Ed. I. Ramsay, 1880; Boyd Miller, 1887; Ed. I. Ramsay, 1891; John Morrissey, 1894; Robt. Clapp, 1896.

WM. E. ELDER, EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS OF MONROE COUNTY.

School Superintendent.

Samuel Adams, 1855; E. M. Bills, 1856; J. W. H. Griffin, 1865; W. A. Nichol, 1869; Thos. Kelly, 1872; A. J. Cassaday, 1875; Wm. E. Elder, 1879; H. J. Bell, 1881; D. W. Nevins, 1890; A. J. Henderson, 1894; Mrs. Angie Reitzel, 1896.

County Attorney.

In 1896 the office of the County Attorney was created. Prior to that time the Prosecuting Attorney's jurisdiction was coëxtensive with that of the judicial district, but it was found expedient to institute a change, owing to the increase of official duties devolving on the district prosecutor.

Those who have occupied the position in Monroe County are: Ed. Morrison, 1887; Fred Townsend, 1891; N. E. Kendall, 1896.

Coroner.

The office of Coroner in the earlier period of Monroe County's history was rather an intermittent one. Some times an officer was elected, and at other times the place was vacant, in which latter case the Sheriff was supposed to attend to any duties pertaining to the holding of inquests. Some of those who have served as Coroner were: John Webb, Dr. Moses Cousins, Casper Dull, Jacob Webb, Wm. Webb, Maurice O'Connell, and Dr. Gray, the present incumbent.

Monroe County in the General Assembly.

Monroe County was represented in the State Senate by Jas. Davis, Barney Royston, H. B. Hendershot, D. Anderson, Warren S. Dungan, W. C. Shippen, E. M. Bills, Martin Read, A. C. Reck, H. L. Dashiell, A. A. Ramsay, Dr. Cassatt, and T. B. Perry, the present Senator, elected from the Monroe-Marion district

In the House by Chas. Anderson, Wm. M. Allison, N. B. Preston, Henry Allen, M. A. Goodfellow, Samuel Gossage, John Reitzel, L. O. Haskell, O. P. Rowles, John Clark, H. L. Dashiell, A. A. Ramsay, B. F. Elbert, Jas. Hilton, L. O. Haskell, A M. Giltner, R. W. Duncan, J. M. Robb, Jas. Hogeland, A. A. Ramsay, J. C. Robinson, Austin Jay, and D. H. Scott.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

In a financial sense, the Monroe County Agricultural Society never prospered.

The society was organized in 1853, and the officers were Joseph Sherod, president; Wm. Robinson, vice-president; V. K. Read, secretary.

In 1858 Elisha Hollingshead was made president; and Lewis Arnold, John Castle, Sr., W. W. Fall, E. P. Cone,

Michael Lower, J. W. Boyd, Andrew Lamaster, Gordon Pike, John Walker, D. Gladson, W. H. H. Lind, and Jonathan Hancock were made vice-presidents. P. T. Lambert was corresponding secretary and J. M. Humphrey recording secretary; John Clark was elected treasurer.

In 1886 the society reorganized as a corporate body, so as to receive the annual fund appropriated by the State to the agricultural societies of the various counties in the State.

HON. AUSTIN JAY, EX-REPRESENTATIVE OF MONROE COUNTY.

In 1885 or 1886 the Society ceased to hold its annual fairs and since then the organization has dissolved as a corporate body. The grounds on which the fairs were held, situated about a mile northeast of Albia, are now owned by Mr. Geo. Walton, and the inclosing wall has nearly all fallen down. The first county fairs were held in Mock's addition to the city of Albia, just north of Dr. Gutch's present residence.

The Albia Post-Office.

As in all other cities and towns on the face of the earth, where there is a postal system, the Albia post-office has been a bone of contention on every change of administration. It is the highest persimmon growing on the local tree of party patronage, and he who wields the longest partisan pole invariably knocks off the coveted fruit. Usage and the finesse of political party management have established a sort of "order of succession" governing the aspirant's heirship to the post-office.

The "heir apparent" is in most cases the publisher of the administration party organ of the town or county in which the post-office is situated. He is not only supposed to have the "pull" on the Congressman of the district, but is usually the chairman of the county central committee—the fountain-head from which source all advantages in the contest flow. The chairman of the county committee makes the recommendation to the State committee chairman, or to the member of Congress, and if the county chairman wants the post-office—which he invariably does—he recommends himself, if he is a shrewd diplomat. There is only one rule in the game under which this move can be check-mated. If the publisher of the paper has no office, and wants the post-office—which he invariably does—the central committee man cannot place himself in check with the publisher by recommending himself. The "divine rights" of these two individuals are vested in the equity of rewarding the newspaper man for the martyrdom he has suffered in behalf of his party, and in the case of the committee man, for his faithful stewardship as a party worker.

Thus it is that the office is seldom bestowed on a citizen on the basis of genuine merit and business capacity. This is why the impracticable plan of electing the postmaster by popular vote is so often urged.

The next step towards securing the post-office is to start a man around with a petition to secure the names of persons who are supposed to be desirous of having the applicant appointed. The petition states in the start that the "undersigned subscribers" are of that party persuasion to which the administration adheres, and it never omits to wind up with the assurance that for the speedy appointment of the candidate "we, the undersigned, will ever pray." These "prayers," which are rolled in upon the Postmaster-General,

are scarcely ever heard at the appointing functionary's throne of grace, and the work of securing the signatures is usually a useless effort.

Dudley C. Barber was the first postmaster at Albia. He held the office until 1849; John Marck held until 1851; John Phillips until 1861; Wm. Collins until 1865; Jas. H. Morris until 1866; Thos. G. Craig held the office for about three months, but was superseded by Mr. Morris, who again held the office until he was succeeded by Val Mendel in 1877. In 1882 J. P. Early succeeded Mendel, and held the office until 1886. A. J. Weber, of the *Albia Democrat*, was appointed by the Cleveland administration, and after some months' delay in the Senate in securing the confirmation of his appointment, he took the office and conducted it until 1888, when he resigned on the election of Harrison to the Presidency.

A. R. Barnes was appointed to the place under Harrison's administration, and served nearly four years, when he was bounced for "intense partisanship," by the next Cleveland administration, a few months before his commission had expired.

In 1881, when President Garfield was assassinated, and Chester A. Arthur was sworn in as President, J. P. Early became an aspirant for the Albia post-office, then being held by Val Mendel, who was appointed at the beginning of Hayes' term of office. M. E. Cutts, the member of Congress from the Sixth District, declined to use his influence in behalf of either party—at least, it was so understood. Mr. Mendel, however, went to Washington and learned, as he states, that Mr. Cutts never presented his petitions and endorsements to the Department. He accused Mr. Cutts of secretly furthering the interests of Mr. Early. He accused Hon. B. F. Elbert with the commission of all the alleged trickery resorted to in securing the appointment of Early.

Charges of fraud were bandied back and forth from one aspirant to the other, but the general public took little interest in the matter, and cared still less which man got the office. Both were popular men in the county, and each represented a distinct faction of the Republican party in the county.

In this connection it may not be out of place to note the lack of unity of the Republican party in Monroe County,

which has existed for some years, and which exists at the present day. Sometimes this spirit of dissension is so bitter that it has more than once proven the instrument of bringing defeat to the party.

On the beginning of Mr. Harrison's term of the Presidency, Mr. Early and A. R. Barnes were aspirants for the post-office. Both men secured a formidable list of subscribers to their respective petitions. The contest waxed so warm that Mr. Lacey, the member of Congress from the Sixth District, declined to discriminate in behalf of either contestant, and finally settled the dispute by visiting Albia and inducing the interested parties to toss up a coin to end the contest. They tossed, and Mr. Barnes won the place. To alleviate Mr. Early's probable disappointment, Mr. Lacey secured for him a Federal appointment as a special land agent in the West. He resigned the place some time later.

This latter contest has promoted some discord in the Republican ranks in the county, which continues to the present time, and will no doubt be revived and heightened should a Republican President be elected next November, calling forth the appointment of another postmaster for Albia. Mr. Barnes, it is understood, is already in the field, anticipating the election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency.

CHAPTER X.

Banks and Bank Failures.

During the early '60s N. W. Brown, D. Steele, and his brother H. K. Steele established a bank of deposit at Albia. The concern did a general banking business under the old Iowa State banking statute. Brown was president, D. Steele treasurer, and H. K. Steele cashier. The practical management of the concern, however, seems to have been under the cashier.

In 1870 the funds on deposit in the bank disappeared and H. K. Steele left for parts unknown. The funds on deposit were chiefly the small savings of private individuals, and the amount aggregated about $25,000. Nearly everybody who had accumulated a little surplus money had placed it in this bank, and when the concern went down, there was great excitement.

Israel Mills, one of the largest depositors, went in pursuit of Steele, and arrested him at Cincinnati, Ohio, and brought him back to Albia. Here Mr. Steele promised his creditors that he would disgorge the embezzled funds. Some of his creditors arranged with his custodian, Mr. Mills, that the prisoner be driven to the court-room, where negotiations looking towards a settlement were to be arranged. Steele feigned sickness, but he was loaded into a sled and started for the court-house, but while emerging on the Square the sled was boarded by a crowd of creditors and the entire party was driven rapidly out of town. Mr. Mills, who had Steele in custody, was forcibly ejected from the sled. The sleighing party drove to the residence of Thomas Brandon, in Franklin Township, but, being pursued by Sheriff McDonald and posse, pushed farther to the southwest and entered Wayne County.

Steele made some satisfactory verbal promises to his custodians, and he was brought back to the custody of Mr. Mills. He then went back on his promises, and finally was arraigned on a charge of perjury and obtaining money under false pretenses.

He was never punished for his crimes. The people never recovered their money, and Mr. Steele spent the remainder of his days in Albia.

Mr. Steele laid the blame on the president of the bank, and probably on this account escaped conviction. The bank president, in turn, shifted the responsibility on Wagstaff & Company, bankers, of New York. It was a clever piece of thievery, and Mr. Steele never succeeded in living down the calumny which clung to his name.

A part of the embezzled funds belonged to one or more of the churches. He made no discrimination, but seized every cent he could get his hands on, and held it to the last, even at the risk of being lynched by an outraged community.

The next bank failure occurred in 1883. The Monroe County Bank, which was established at Albia on March 15, 1875, by T. S. Tharp & Company as a joint stock company, was instituted on a solid basis, so far as the financial backing of its stockholders was concerned. It was not begun as an incorporated banking institution under the State banking laws. Its correspondents were Geo. Opdyke & Company, New York, and the First National Bank of Chicago. Its stockholders were T. S. Tharp, D. M. Miller, Lewis Miller, W. M. Tharp, Jas. Elder, Zadoc Chedister, Fred Seifert, N. E. Hendrix, John Thompson, J. B. Bell, L. S. Chedister, Nelson Gillespie, B. P. Tharp, Cyrus Kerr, J. B. Turner, A. M. Andrews, Clendenin Boggs, Geo. P. Cramer, H. Hickenlooper, Robt. Simpson, Geo. Kerr, Martin Clever, J. A. Edwards, J. M. Richardson, Parmenus Tuttle, Dr. J. H. Russell, B. Fritz, T. E. Bower, Dr. T. H. Elder, Monroe Miller, M. R. Miller, J. Baldauf & Company, and Henry Miller.

Various changes were made in its management from time to time. T. S. Tharp retired from the concern before its fall. At about the time of its dissolution Lewis Miller was president, John Clemons vice-president, and Dan'l M. Miller cashier. Lewis Miller, John E. Carhart, D. Miller, Zadoc Chedister, John Clemons, J. D. Shields, L. O. Haskell, Cyrus Kerr and Matthew Elder were its board of directors.

The bank claimed a capital stock of $50,000, and a surplus of $10,000 just prior to its collapse.

The board of directors was composed of men who had no knowledge of banking methods, and it was an easy matter for the cashier, Mr. Miller, to so juggle the books that the board of directors did not suspect any crookedness. The directors had implicit confidence in Mr. Miller's honesty and

competency, and probably never took the pains to make a close scrutiny into the affairs of the bank.

In December, 1882, Edward A. Temple was appointed receiver of the bank, the concern in the meantime having made an assignment in favor of J. A. Edwards. In April, 1883, Mr. Temple made to the District Court the following:

RECEIVER'S REPORT.

Liabilities.

Claims filed with receiver to April 1, 1893	$190,044 89

Assets.

Cash collected by assignee		$2,591 02
Cash collected by receiver		2,307 44
		$4,898 46
Bills receivable	$53,555 88	
Less probable loss on same	45,097 00	
	$8,458 88	
Less collections	4,898 46	
Leaving available bills receivable		3,560 42
Ft. Scott and Gulf Ry. stock estimated at 80 cents.		800 00
Amounts available for dividends and expenses		9,258 88
Bills receivable held as collateral (a large portion of which is held to be forged paper)		24,889 00
Overdrafts (mostly against certificates of deposit held by creditors)		9,307 30
Bank buildings and fixtures at cost	$12,500	
Less incumbrance, say	8,500	
		4,000 00
Other real estate	$10,000	
Less say	7,000	
		3,000 00
160 shares mining stock, Co. stock—no value.		
80 shares A., K. & D. R. R. stock—no value.		
Bills receivable, but which, according to the books, have never been paid, but missing from the assets of the bank		33,421 84
Total assets		$50,455 18
Deficit		$139,589 71

In the four years and nine months of the bank's existence it appears that it lost over $16,000; notwithstanding this loss, the concern declared dividends and created a surplus fund. There was actually a shortage in the cashier's accounts, after allowing for all credits, still unaccountable for, to the amount of $163,925.29. While the books of the bank showed the assets in bills receivable to be about $74,000, and the liabilities on certificates of deposit to be only about $30,000, the real facts were that the assests were only about $14,000, and the liabilities on certificates of deposit to be about $142,000. As additional liabilities, there were bills payable, sold, and cash received to the amount of $27,500, of which there was no entry on the books of the bank. The books of the bank showed that the cashier had paid out, up to October 11, 1882, the sum of $4,129.52 more cash than he had received up to that date. He evidently failed in many instances to give credit where cash was received.

The condition of the bank was found to be in such a tangled condition that it is impossible to give a detailed statement of the wreck, within this limited space. The story is one of mismanagement and gross corruption. It is a story of forgery and embezzlement committed by the cashier without the knowledge of the other officers of the bank.

Mr. Miller, the cashier, was arrested, convicted of embezzlement, forgery, and fraud, and sentenced to seven years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa. He served out his term, less the usual time commuted for good behavior. At one time he was one of the most popular men in Monroe County, and save his complicity in the bank affair, led a strictly moral and upright life, so far as generally known. Since his release from the penitentiary he has resided in Kansas.

The First National Bank of Albia is the oldest bank now doing business in Monroe County, and for many years has transacted probably three-fourths of the banking business of the county. It was started January 7, 1871, by J. H. Drake as president, and B. F. Elbert as cashier. The board of directors consisted of John A. Drake, John H. Drake, Andrew Trussell, John B. Lockman, B. F. Elbert, T. S. Tharp, Job P. Jay. It began with a capital stock of $50,000, and has always weathered through periods of financial unrest without any embarrassment.

In 1885 B. F. Elbert retired from the bank as cashier, and was succeeded by Thos. D. Lockman, who for ten years previous had been with the bank, as assistant cashier. Mr. Lockman still discharges the duties of cashier, and is assisted by Mr. Roy Alford.

The institution at present has a surplus fund of $30,000, and its non-interest-bearing deposits exceed $150,000. A large majority of the stock remains in the Drake family, where it has existed since the creation of the bank.

A short time after the failure of the Monroe County Bank, the Albia National Bank was established in Albia on the northwest corner of the Square, where the First National Bank is located at present. Wm. Bradley, of Centerville, Iowa, was president of the concern, Captain W. F. Vermillion vice-president, and J. R. Hays cashier. It was a sound and well-conducted institution, but it never prospered. The local patronage was not sufficient to maintain two banks, and in three or four years the enterprise was abandoned.

The Albia State Bank was established at Albia, March 26, 1891, by Judge H. H. Trimble, of Davis County, Iowa, and Senator T. B. Perry, with an authorized capital stock of $50,000. S. W. Pennington, a son-in-law of Mr. Perry, has, from its beginning, acted as cashier. The institution, while enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, does not transact a large volume of every-day routine business. The concern is never without an abundance of funds, and its management is safe and reliable.

Thos. Brandon for many years has conducted a local banking business at Melrose, Iowa, on a limited scale. His banking operations are chiefly restricted to exchange, loans, and discounts. The concern is on a sound financial footing, and is of great advantage to the town.

Trussell & Eslinger, at Foster, Iowa, act as an auxiliary of the First National Bank of Albia in the exchange business; and Chamberlin & Carson, of the same place, are correspondents of a large Chicago banking house.

CHAPTER XI.

Judge Lynch and Criminal Matters.

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertions of sentimentalists that there was less crime committed in the good old pioneer days, it remains a hard, unrefuted fact that there was actually more lawlessness in pioneer days, in proportion to the population, than now.

Education, which goes a long way towards subduing the ranker, unrestrained human passions, had not so wide a spread as now, and while there were really not many flagrant criminals in the community, guilty of the higher crimes, the dockets of justices of the peace were crowded with records of neighborhood broils, assault and battery, hog-stealing, burglary, and now and then an attempt to commit murder.

The first murder in the county was committed by James Gordon, on the 29th of September, 1854. On the morning of that date Gordon used some offensive language to his sister. Gordon's step-father, Thos. Arnold, ordered the former to leave the house. Gordon delayed, and Arnold seized his gun and attempted to drive him out, when Gordon stabbed him twice, once in the side and once in the abdomen. Arnold died in a few hours, and Gordon fled. He was overtaken and captured by Sheriff Porter and posse, and brought back to Monroe County for trial. He stood his trial for commitment, under Squire Teas, on the charge of attempting to commit murder. He was released on $800 bail for his appearance in court, and later was acquitted on sustaining a plea of self-defense. The crime was committed about five miles southeast of Albia, on a farm now owned by John Haller.

The following is a sample of the criminal dockets of those days, and was the docket of State cases in the May term of the District Court of 1866.

State of Iowa *vs.* A. M. Myers, charged with murder in the second degree; change of venue from Mahaska County.

State of Iowa *vs.* Thos. Barker, attempt to commit rape; continued, the defendant not having been arrested.

State of Iowa *vs.* D. P. Clay and Jacob Hull, larceny; continued.

State of Iowa *vs.* Moses Cousins, Jr., and W. B. Cousins, keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell in violation of law.

State of Iowa *vs.* Chas. Ross, assault with intent to commit murder.

State of Iowa *vs.* Darcus Billings, abandoning a human child; continued as above.

State of Iowa *vs.* Samuel Rinehart, perjury; acquitted.

State of Iowa *vs.* Jas. A. B. Sims and Geo. Edwards, larceny; continued.

State of Iowa *vs.* Jas. W. Atkinson, assault with intent to commit murder; acquitted.

State of Iowa *vs.* Jas. Austin, nuisance, keeping intoxicating liquors; indictment.

State of Iowa *vs.* Martin Cone, petit juror, fined $10 for contempt of court, for disrespectful language; fine remitted.

Not long afterwards, Clay, who is mentioned in the foregoing docket, stole a horse from Thomas Forster, residing a few miles west of Blakesburg. Mr. Forster and Mr. Thayer, now of Avery, and a member of the Monroe County Vigilance Committee, tracked the thief into Missouri and captured him at Gallatin. Thayer started home with him and Forster remained at Gallatin in search of his horse. Thayer placed his prisoner on the horse which Forster had ridden to Gallatin, and had his feet tied together underneath his horse. When approaching Albia near the Coal Creek bridge, three miles southwest of town, two men sprang out of the bushes and handed Clay a revolver. Clay struck Thayer a murderous blow on the side of the face, which knocked him from his horse. Thayer still wears the scar. Clay then made his escape. Clay was a chum of Jake Hull, the Gibsons, Garrett Thompson, and others.

In September, 1866, James Austin, who ran a grocery and saloon in Albia, on the south side of the Square, shot and killed Thos. Davis in the former's saloon in a quarrel over two glasses of beer. Austin was finally acquitted on establishing a plea of self-defense. His case was tried at Centerville on an indictment for murder in the second degree.

In November, 1866, two young men by the name of Wiley, who lived on Cedar Creek, and who had been indicted by the District Court for stealing cattle, made their escape from the custody of J. L. Duncan, who was guarding them at his residence. They were handcuffed and chained together,

when they escaped, and, making their way to Cedar Creek during the night, in some way succeeded in breaking their shackles. They secreted themselves in a coal-bank near their father's premises. The latter, discovering them, brought them to Albia and delivered them over to the authorities. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

On the night of September 21, 1868, Chas. Brandon, of Mahaska County, was taken to the woods and hanged by a crowd of Vigilantes from Monroe County. Brandon was accused of horse-stealing. An action was instituted in court for $10,000 against the lynchers, and $800 damages awarded. The defendants were Reuben Way, Daniel C. Gladson, Matthew Maddox, B. F. Deats, Lewis Maddox, Wm. Martin, Jas. Hoagland, Geo. Neal, and Wesley May.

On August 5, 1869, Thos. S. Hulligen, proprietor of the Gilmore mill at the hamlet of Urbana, in Urbana Township, was fatally stabbed by Geo. W. Wallace. Wallace and Jeff Hawk, the latter the engineer attending the mill machinery, got into an altercation, and in the quarrel the former kicked Hawk in the face. Hawk armed himself with a carpenter's mallet, when Hulligen interposed and ordered Wallace to leave the mill. Wallace refused, and Hulligen seized him and attempted to eject him, and while in the act of thrusting him through the door, Wallace stabbed Hulligen in the breast. Hulligen then released his hold, and, seizing a club, struck Wallace a blow on the head. Wallace again stabbed his victim, and was again struck by the club in the hands of the wounded man. Hulligen died in a few hours, and the murderer escaped, but was soon captured. He was tried on a charge of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, where he served out his term.

In 1866 Ross and Mann, two notorious horse-thieves, were sentenced to the penitentiary at Ft. Madison. Ross was sent up for five years and Mann for two years.

The most noted chapter, however, of this reign of terror, when Monroe County and adjoining counties were overrun by a gang of horse-thieves, was the lynching of Garrett Thompson by Monroe County Vigilantes in June, 1866. During that year, and for three or four years previous, the settlers lived in a constant dread of an organized band of outlaws, whose operations extended over Illinois, southern Iowa, and Missouri. The most notorious of these criminals

was Garrett Thompson. He and several others of the gang had drifted into Iowa at the close of the war, and had been active in the guerrilla movement on the Missouri border, where they had full opportunity to ply their lawless calling while under the disguise of auxiliaries of the Confederate army of Missouri. So thoroughly organized was this gang that the civil authorities were unable to capture them, or to bring them to justice whenever the Vigilantes succeeded in making an arrest. The committee finally concluded to mete out summary justice to the next thief that fell into their hands.

On the night of June 13, 1866, James McFadden had a fine span of horses stolen; and on the night of the 16th Mr. Woodruff was robbed of $90 in money; and on the next night E. M. Bill had a horse stolen, together with one belonging to Benjamin Ashbury. Not long previous, Henry Wilson had a horse stolen and never recovered; also a horse was stolen from Mrs. Taylor, a neighbor of Wilson and the widow of Jas. Taylor, of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, who was captured at Mark's Mills and who died in prison at Tyler, Texas. On the same night that Ashbury's horse was stolen, saddles and bridles were stolen from Robert Buchanan. A short time previous, a wagon was stolen from Mr. Joseph Bone.

At this juncture the Vigilance Committee began a systematic hunt for the outlaws. They started out in every direction of the compass, determined to ride for two days, and if in that length of time any trace of the thieves could be found, they resolved to follow in pursuit until a capture was made. One squad of the pursuers struck the trail between Albia and Blakesburg, and followed the fugitives into Van Buren County, where they lost the trail.

Suspicion finally rested on Garrett Thompson, who lived about four miles west of Blakesburg, where the Christian church now stands, close by the Center schoolhouse in Urbana Township. Thompson was absent when the horses were stolen, and returned with a new wagon a week later. He told several conflicting stories concerning how he came in possession of the wagon. It was also discovered that Thompson's daughter, Mrs. Ellen Ellis, stole the Bone wagon, assisted by Harrison Gibson. The wagon was tracked to the residence of Mr. McWilliams, in Missouri.

As the Vigilance Committee had come into possession

of sufficient evidence to hold Thompson in custody, they arrested him, together with Thomas Smith, Harrison Gibson, John Hull, Hiram Hull, and the two Hill brothers, of Wapello County. Thompson was arrested near Blakesburg while attempting to make his way to Missouri. Smith was arrested the same night, in Albia.

Thompson was brought to Albia and guarded by Sheriff McDonald in a building where the *Union* office now stands. His arrest attracted a large crowd. The Sheriff had his prisoner in the front room, and while Colonel Anderson was cross-questioning him, the room began to fill with spectators. Finally, the Sheriff, seeming to realize that there was something significant in the movement of the crowd, placed his man farther in the rear, and seeing Mart Giltner and a few others making a stealthy forward movement, McDonald sprang to his feet, and, drawing a large revolver, ordered the crowd to stand back. At the same time Thompson began shouting to the crowd that if they hanged him, they would be hanging an innocent man.

The crowd then seized Thompson and started out of town with him. When near the fair-grounds, where Dr. Gutch's residence now stands, they had wagons in waiting to carry all to the timber. While the mob was *en route* on foot to the wagons, the Sheriff stepped into the street and commanded the bystanders to "fall in." Some obeyed the order, and a small posse was organized to pursue and rescue the prisoner from the mob.

Geo. Cromer, a harness dealer and a pugnacious spirit, who was with the mob, seeing the Sheriff rallying his posse in the rear, ran back and charged upon the posse. Captain John Porter, who had been conscripted into the posse, squared off for a fight with Cromer. The warlike motions of the two belligerents attracted the attention of the rescuing party, and the prisoner was forgotten. In the meantime the mob had loaded the prisoner into a wagon and were on their way to Avery Creek.

They pitched tent at a point about six miles southeast of Albia, in the woods, close to where Samuel Miller lived for many years. Messengers were sent out in every direction to summon the populace. The other prisoners were brought on the grounds and closely guarded.

About 500 people had assembled by noon of the next day. A sort of court was improvised on the grounds, under

an elm-tree. A chairman was appointed, and the sense of the meeting was taken, which was that a jury of twelve good men be impaneled to try the prisoners. A marshal was chosen, who excluded all boys from the grounds, and persons of a suspicious character. He was also instructed to preserve order and prohibit profane or boisterous language.

The jury was then called, and the witnesses and the prisoner brought forward. After a thorough examination, the jury retired, and, after careful deliberation, returned a verdict of "Horse-stealing and other outrages—viz., house-burning and murder."

Then the foreman arose and in a loud voice, which reëchoed throughout the still forest, announced to the vast throng the verdict. A motion was then made that "Garrett Thompson be hanged by the neck until he is dead." Some one then made a motion to amend, so that the prisoner be simply tarred and feathered. This latter motion was finally withdrawn, and the original motion carried with but one dissenting voice.

A committee of ten was then appointed to notify the prisoner of his sentence. He was given twenty minutes to confess or to make any statements. He refused to divulge anything, and the time was extended to forty minutes; he still refused to confess, seeming to be under the impression that the people were trying simply to frighten him.

Then they began to attach a rope to a branch of the tree, and a wagon was wheeled under it. The prisoner was ordered to get into the wagon; he did not comply, and was lifted in by the crowd. He still believed their movements were but a ruse to frighten him into a confession. A goods-box was placed upon the wagon, and he was told to mount it, after the wagon had been wheeled directly under the tree. He refused to mount, and Andy Stamm stepped brusquely forward, and, addressing him, exclaimed: "G—d d—n you! get up and die like a man." He was placed upon the box, and a member of the Vigilantes adjusted the noose. Even then the prisoner exhibited no anxiety, still hoping to be released at the last moment. D. H. Scott then offered a fervent prayer for the salvation of the soul about to be launched into eternity.

When Mr. Scott began the prayer, Thompson then realized for the first time the seriousness of the situation.

He said that if they would grant him a little time, he would try to divulge something. Time was given, but at the expiration of forty minutes he divulged nothing. The other prisoners were then brought forward, and placed in a row in front of the gallows. To them it was a moment of terrible suspense. They did not know but what they, too, would be executed next. The wagon was then pushed from under the tree, and while it was in motion, and the doomed man was clinging on it with but the tips of his toes touching it, he muttered that he had killed one man. The next instant the wagon passed from under him, and the huge body of the Missourian dropped with a thud. At the same time a swarm of caterpillars, or "measuring-worms," dropped from the overhanging branches, suspended by their webs, as if in mimicry of the horrible tragedy.

The other prisoners were withdrawn, and the crowd dispersed, save a few who remained to assist the son and wife of the executed outlaw to lift the body into their wagon. When this was done, the wife and son drove off with the body, vowing vengeance on the citizens. They went towards Eddyville, and told the settlers along the way that their relative had fallen out of the wagon and that a wheel of the wagon had run over his neck and broken it. All the other prisoners were released, except Tom Smith, who turned State's evidence and thus saved his neck. Smith was a Monroe County soldier, and had some friends among the soldiers, who had known him as an inoffensive man. It was probably largely due to their influence that he escaped the doom of Thompson.

He afterwards admitted his complicity in horse-stealing, but stated that for two years he did not know he was handling stolen horses. He spent the remainder of his life in Albia, and regained the respect and confidence of the community.

At a later meeting of the Vigilance Committee, in June, 1866, a note was presented and read incriminating David Marvey and John Foster, two suspicious characters living near Orleans, a small village in Appanoose County, near the State line. A committee of three was detailed to go and arrest these two men, and in obedience to their instructions they went to the vicinity of Orleans, and learned that two men had been seen near Drakeville riding suspicious-looking horses. The parties were arrested, and twenty or more

of the citizens of Davis County volunteered to escort the men with their captives to Monroe County. The prisoners were placed on horseback, and the same evening the troop arrived at the residence of Wm. Stoops. As it threatened rain, the prisoners were taken to private residences and guarded until the next morning. In the morning, the populace were notified of the arrests, and hundreds gathered on the grounds.

A motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the prisoners separately, and to receive any confessions which they might be induced to make. They were to assure the men that if they made a clear, plausible confession of all their thefts which would implicate others engaged with them, and also lead to the recovery of stolen property, they would be turned over to the civil authorities to stand trial by due course of law, instead of being lynched on the spot. The prisoners confessed to the stealing of twenty or thirty horses and several hundred sheep. The prisoners were then delivered to the sheriff of Davis County, together with a copy of their confession.

At this meeting of the committee R. B. Arnold suggested that John Hull, who had been arrested with Thompson, but who had been acquitted through a lack of sufficient evidence against him, be brought before the committee to explain for what purpose he and Harrison Gibson had purchased a quantity of nitric acid. It was confessed that they had given the acid to Garrett Thompson, who had used it in burning the foreheads of a couple of horses which had been taken up by Mr. Selby, of Urbana Township, and which were supposed to have been stolen and turned loose by Thompson. By applying the acid, white spots could be produced in the face of a dark-colored animal, thus concealing its identity. The horses were produced on the grounds as evidence. Hull was then released from custody.

When Tom Smith was arrested and confined in the Ottumwa jail, Isaac Watson, E. M. Bill, and A. M. Giltner visited him and obtained a full confession. He stated that the Hulls were the most active and desperate horse-thieves of the band. He also stated that Thomas Forster's stolen team was down in Missouri, near where D. P. Clay and Jake Hull were living. Forster then went to Missouri and recovered his team, which he had not seen for nearly two years. Smith also made other important disclosures which satisfied the Vigilantes that his statements were true.

The two Hulls were arrested and placed under $1,600 bonds to appear in court. Their case was continued to the November term, 1867, and their trial was conducted at Ottumwa on a change of venue. Hiram was acquitted through some intricacy of the law, but John was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and, pending its decision, was released on $1,000 bonds. He fled the country, and left his bondsmen to forfeit the amount. Clay was also arrested, as already stated herein.

To the prompt and summary action of the Vigilance Committee is due the credit of exterminating one of the most daring hordes of outlaws that ever terrorized a civilized community. The members comprised the very best element in society, and in view of the tardiness and uncertainty of the civil power in punishing criminals, the action of the Vigilance Committee has always been approved by the public.

Some years prior to the episodes narrated in this chapter, Monroe and other southern border counties were overrun by a band of horse-thieves whose organization was more extensive than that of subsequent date. A chain of operations extended from Indiana to Nebraska, and a complete record of their lawlessness is given in a little volume found in nearly every pioneer library, entitled "Bandits of the Prairie."

A detective named Bonny finally came in their midst, in the disguise of a counterfeiter. He gained their confidence, learned their secrets, and, like a sleuth-hound, tracked them one by one to their hiding-places and arrested them. But few of the band escaped the gallows. Monroe County was scarcely organized at the time, and none of the gang were lynched on Monroe County soil. The Hodge brothers were hung in Van Buren County.

Shack Phipps was another member of the gang, and was a relative of the Long men. Phipps reformed, and settled on a farm in the western part of Iowa. There is at least one other member of this notorious gang residing at present in Monroe County. He was a boy at the time, but was accused of being an accomplice. Whatever may have been his relation to those bandits at one time, he has since lived down the stigma by a most exemplary life. He has since then held responsible offices of public trust, and ever since the writer first knew him, many years ago, he has been held in universal esteem.

The murder of Chris McAlister, a farmer who lived near Blakesburg, in Wapello County, on the night of November 6, 1883, led to one of the most sensational lynchings ever recorded in the history of the State. For some months after the tragic event no clue could be discovered towards the apprehension of the murderer.

At length suspicion began to attach itself to Pleas Anderson, a married man of about forty years of age, who lived on a farm in Urbana Township.

Since the date of the murder, Anderson had made occasional remarks which appeared suspicious to his neighbors, and his strange actions on several occasions tended to strengthen the suspicions. Anderson already had an unenviable reputation as a pugilist, bully, and a ruffian in a general way. He had, at different times, been mixed up in several shooting scrapes, and was known throughout all the southern tier of counties of Iowa as a hard citizen. He and his brother William were finally arrested June 8, 1883, on a charge of complicity in the murder of McAlister, on an information sworn out by L. T. Stewart, of Blakesburg, based on circumstantial evidence.

They were lodged in the Ottumwa jail, and on examination William was released, no evidence being shown to implicate him.

Pleas was examined before Justice Orr, of Ottumwa, and enough circumstantial evidence was drawn out in the examination to warrant the holding of the prisoner to await the action of the grand jury. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, at the next term of the District Court, and his attorneys secured for him a change of venue to Mahaska County.

Anderson was arraigned in court at Oskaloosa, December 13, 1883, and indicted on the charge of murder in the first degree; and, after a long and tedious trial, lasting over a week, he was acquitted. There seemed to be a state of general disapprobation in consequence of the acquittal of Anderson, yet he returned to his home in Urbana Township. About this time his residence was consumed by fire, and he moved in with his father-in-law, Mr. Fielding Barnes, whose residence is about two miles southwest of Blakesburg.

Anderson, on his return, conducted himself rather insolently, especially towards the witnesses who had testified against him in his late trial. On the night preceding the

murder of McAlister, he shot into the house of S. G. Finney, a neighbor. For this he was indicted by the grand jury of Monroe County at its fall term of 1883, but, after a long delay, he was tried and acquitted.

On Monday evening, December 29, 1884, five men residing in Monroe County went to the residence of Fielding Barnes, who lives near Blakesburg, and where Pleas Anderson and family were residing, Anderson being the son-in-law of Barnes. The men secreted themselves near the barn, and when Mr. Barnes and Anderson came to the barn to feed the stock for the evening, the men covered them with revolvers. Anderson was seized and driven to Blakesburg in a sled. From Blakesburg he was taken to the Prairie school-house, two miles east of Blakesburg, and while *en route*, the mob informed everybody that Anderson would be tried for the murder of McAlister.

About 9 o'clock p. m. the crowd, which had increased to one hundred or more people, was called to order by the leader of the Vigilance Committee, and a jury of eight persons was appointed to determine what punishment should be meted out to the prisoner. A short time after a verdict had been rendered convicting the prisoner of killing McAlister, eight masked men suddenly filed into the room, disguised in old quilts and blankets. They marched in and surrounded Anderson, and one of them, picking up a rope which lay on the floor, and which contained a noose, placed it around his neck, and the prisoner was thus led out and loaded into a sled and driven to the locality where the murder was committed.

On arriving at McAlister's place, a sled was driven under a large cottonwood-tree and the rope passed up over a limb. Anderson was then lifted upon a spring-seat, which was placed on the sled. He was placed with his face towards the door in which McAlister was murdered, and given a few moments to talk. He protested his innocence, and requested a person in the crowd to draw off his boots, which was complied with. He also requested some one to tell his wife to keep the children together and try and do the best they could. The sled was then driven from under him, and he was hung. The mail-carrier from Ottumwa, passing early next morning, saw the body hanging and reported the fact. The body was frozen stiff when cut down.

Several, if not all, of the lynching party were afterwards

apprehended and brought before the grand jury, but they were released without punishment. It was generally supposed that the murder of McAlister was perpetrated by two persons, but no second party was ever apprehended.

On the 22d of March, 1893, Lewis Frazier, a German living between Carbonado and Oskaloosa, called at the house of Mrs. W. H. Smith in Hiteman, to see his wife, who was a sister of Mrs. Smith. He wanted his wife to either return home with him, or else give him the custody of their two children. She refused, and a quarrel ensued. Mrs. Smith took up the quarrel, and Frazier stabbed her fatally. She died in about twenty minutes. Frazier fled, and was pursued and captured by Deputy Sheriff Joe Lewis and an assistant deputy, about four miles from Hiteman, on the same day. The officers started to return to Hiteman with their prisoner, but were overwhelmed by a mob of about a hundred men from the mines. They seized Frazier and hung him on a tree in Hiteman in the evening of the same day of the murder. At the inquest held over the remains none of the witnesses seemed to recognize any of the lynchers.

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous Topics.

On the election of Grant and Colfax, in November, 1868, the Republicans of Monroe County held an enthusiastic jollification in Albia. Wm. Davis, a negro barber who had been brought up from the South at the close of the war, was called on for a speech. He mounted a platform, and in the course of his remarks recounted his experience and hardships as a slave on a Southern plantation. He spoke of his adventures as a Union soldier, and, later, his experience as a citizen of the Union. His remarks were loudly cheered by the crowd.

Several negro children were brought and sent to Monroe County in 1864-5. These first arrivals considerably ruffled the feelings of those who entertained pronounced scruples against the mingling of the two races. It is related that one day, while passing the residence of Wm. Welsh, just south of town, R. E. Robinson, a gentleman residing in Monroe Township, saw a couple of small negro children playing in the yard. The spectacle was overwhelming to the honest farmer. It called up in his mind a long train of evil consequences resulting from the emancipation of the black race. The spectacle was a premonition of the debasement and ultimate coalescence of the two races. It was a public day of some kind, and there was a long train of farmers' wagons behind. Mr. Robinson arose in his vehicle and addressed the crowd in an animated and eloquent oration. He called upon his friends to note the degradation which the emancipation of the slave had entailed upon a superior race, in the humiliating spectacle before them.

Hugh McQueen was another youth sent up from the South. He bore but a faint trace of African blood, which was seldom detected. He was something of a beau among the young ladies of Monroe Township, and it was not generally known that he was of African descent. Andrew Stamm, an Iowa soldier, in some way got possession of the boy while he was a slave in the South. He found him sitting on a fence, and the boy either followed him voluntarily or was coaxed away.

On August 31, 1868, a hickory pole of prodigious height was reared in Albia by the local Democracy, as a symbol of the "Old Hickory" or Jacksonian type of Democracy. It was during the campaign when Seymour and Blair were the Presidential standard-bearers of the Democratic party. It was jointed, and the sections secured by iron bands. A year later one Davis, a Democrat who had invested a dollar in the pole, and who therefore claimed to be a joint stockholder, cut the pole down for fire-wood.

In the *Sentinel* of 1860, in an article descriptive of early times, J. T. Young tells the following incident:

"Standing in a small grove of timber near the east line of the township, and owned by old Mr. Gillespie, who sold it to its present owner, Thomas Hickenlooper, is a log-cabin. The grove is composed of a thick growth of small saplings and underbrush. A long time ago, it is said, a panther made his home in this dark and secluded spot. His screams were heard at night by friend J. W. McIntyre, who lived about a mile from the grove.

"The animal would occasionally sally forth to some neighboring sheep-pen, ten rails high (and such rails as Mr. Lincoln never split), take one of the fattest sheep, and make off with it as easily as a cat would carry a mouse. Mr. Panther went to Milton McIntyre's sheep-pen one night, picked up a sheep, and made off with it, when he was beset by the dog. This raised Milton's spunk, and he gathered a club and made at the panther, which fled and was never seen again."

The legendary panther, or "painter," as it was usually termed in the vernacular of the pioneer settlers, was an animal the very mention of whose name spread terror in the hearts of children, a few housewives, and not a few timid men.

While it was generally regarded as an animal of great ferocity, there is no record of its ever having attacked any one. Nobody ever saw a dead panther, and the phantom form of the live animal was never calmly viewed by mortal gaze, save only by an occasional furtive glance while the "painter" crossed some dark, secluded path in the forest. In fact, about the only tangible proof of the existence of the "painter" was the very abundant auricular evidence of hearing the animal's blood-curdling screams by night. The scream is said to be not very unlike that of a terrified woman.

These screams, which terrified whole neighborhoods, can be heard almost any night in the forests. They are uttered by a very small owl, between the size of a screech-owl and that of a large horned owl. It is about the size of a pigeon, and has no "horns" on its head. The real panther does not scream, but utters a sharp, prolonged screech. It is about the size of a dog, and very shy and cowardly.

It is quite probable that there were a few of these animals passing through the forests at times, but it was the common wild cat that so often became confounded with the panther.

The wild cat is about the size of a small dog, and is of a gray color, marked with small specks. It has a large head, small ears, and a short tail. It is very destructive to young pigs, lambs, and poultry. It was abundant in the forests of Monroe County, but soon disappeared on the advent of settlers.

If the animal were a large specimen, and the beholder's imagination vivid, he raised the report that he had seen the "painter." The "painter," however, was a sort of Satyr of some utility to the settlers. If a settler knew of a fine patch of wild blackberries which he wished to save for his own use, he circulated a story that the "painter" had been seen or heard in the vicinity, and the berries would be unmolested.

The Canada lynx was another animal allied to the wild cat which occasionally passed through a neighborhood. It was a little larger than the wild cat, and had long, pointed ears and a short tail. Its fur was marked with larger spots. It was probably the real prototype of the "painter."

Wild game in those days was quite plentiful in Monroe County. Deer were quite common in the '60s, and up to about 1870 one or more might be seen passing through the county. They were the common Virginia deer of the West and South.

The bear and bison had been extinguished long before by the Indians, and the writer has no knowledge of any bears having been found by the white settlers, save one, which was killed on one of the Avery creeks long ago, by Butler Delashmut and others, of Eddyville.

Wild turkeys were once abundant in the forests, but of late years have become all but extinct. Occasionally one is still seen in the woods, but probably within a half-dozen

years there will not be one in the county. Twenty years ago the fields and prairies swarmed with prairie-chickens. They usually hatched in Minnesota and farther north, and came southward in September and remained until June. They congregated in immense flocks, and hunting them was a great delight to the sportsman. Occasionally a small flock is still seen in the winter season.

Wild geese, ducks, and other water-fowl are also transient guests, and alight occasionally in ponds, while passing.

Squirrels are still plentiful in some localities within the county, but they, too, are destined to go, forever, with the ultimate destruction of the forests. There are two varieties, the gray and the fox squirrel. The latter is a little the larger.

There are a few raccoons, and the skunk is still plentiful and keeps on amicable terms with man. The badger has become extinct, and the prairie-wolf has about become so. The timber-wolf was a larger species, but was never numerous.

The circular wolf-hunt of thirty years ago was one of the grandest fete days in the county. The settlers would set out on some appointed day, and converge to some previously arranged center, designated by a pole. They would blow their horns, ring bells, and discharge fire-arms as they traveled along, and at a certain hour all would surround the pole in a solid phalanx. Here no guns were allowed, and any wild animals caught within the circle were dispatched by dogs. The usual catch of these hunts was a few skunks and occasionally a fox.

There are two varieties of fox, the gray and the red fox. They are few in numbers.

Rabbits are still plentiful, and as they are capable of rapid increase, they will remain a long time. The ground-hog, or woodchuck, inhabits the woods and is quite plentiful.

The prairie gray squirrel belongs to the marmot or woodchuck family, and dwells on the prairie. A smaller species, known as striped squirrels, or chipmunks, infest the woods, and in the meadows are found still another variety, also striped. These two species are about the size of a small rat.

The pocket gopher is disappearing rapidly. The otter has long since disappeared, but the mink and musk-rat are still denizens of the county.

The rattlesnake is the only poisonous snake in the county.

There are still a few pheasants, and an abundance of quails. The wild pigeon, once so numerous, is now extinct.

Strikes.

In February, 1880, the coal-miners working in the Albia Coal Company mines, at Cedar Creek just west of Albia, who were out on a strike, were replaced by negroes.

Henry Miller, president of the company, conceived the idea of trying to operate the mines by negroes. He went to Missouri and secured a force of raw negroes, and put them to work in the mines. They learned the trade rapidly, and made a good livelihood for themselves and families, and were less inclined to place the interests of their employers in jeopardy by strikes.

The striking white miners, however, on finding their places taken by the blacks, assumed a threatening attitude towards the latter, and doubtless blood would have been shed if the company of militia stationed at Albia had not appeared upon the scene to repress any outbreak. On Saturday night, of February 21st, the negroes were fired upon by the strikers. The negroes returned the fire, but no one was hurt. These were the first colored miners that came into the Monroe County mines.

"The Deep Snow."

"The deep snow" represents a period in the chronology of pioneer times, from which all old settlers reckon dates—as, for instance, three years before "the deep snow" the contest over the county seat occurred; or, the first school-house in the county was built five years before "the deep snow," or in 1844. Likewise the first marriage occurred in this year, being that of Nelson Wescoatt and May Searcy. Three months later the bride died of fever. Or, if the settler wishes to recall the period when horse-stealing was prevalent in the county, he will say that it was the winter after "the deep snow," or in 1850. The event itself occupies the same relationship to local pioneer chronology that Noah's flood does to Christian chronology, or the flood of Deucalion to the chronology of Greek mythology.

The snow began to fall about the first of December, 1848, and continued until April 6, 1849. The snow was three feet

deep on the level, and it was very severe on both domestic as well as wild animals. Large numbers of deer were caught when a crust had formed on the surface of the snow, which impeded the speed of the animals, but enabled the dogs to pursue them on the surface without breaking through.

In passing through the forest at the present day, one will occasionally meet with a decaying monument of this memorable snow, in the form of stumps of trees cut during the winter of the snow, when the axman walked on the surface, borne up by the crust. These stumps usually stand about six feet in height, and have often attracted curiosity in those who do not recall the incident of "the deep snow."

Nationality.

The first settlers of the county were mostly of American birth; but not long afterwards a colony of Germans settled on Coal Creek, in a locality sometimes alluded to as "Dutch Ridge." This locality was originally one of the most barren and unpromising regions in the county. It was composed of white oak soil, covered with underbush and dense growths of saplings. Just why the prudent, thrifty German should have selected this region was always a mystery to the native settler. The German always had plenty of money, and he could have had his pick of the land. What was still more surprising, he thrived and prospered on this wild "Dutch Ridge." He laid up money and improved his farm, while the native settler, located in the garden-spots of the county, scarcely made a living.

There were the Hertzers, the Mertzes, the Wiedmans, the Landsbergers, the Steinbergers, the Manleys, and others. They were a hardy, industrious, and law-abiding community, and have transmitted to posterity an equally creditable class of citizens in the present generation.

For many years, Philip Hertzer, or "old Dutch Philip," as his many friends have affectionately styled him, was, by a sort of universal reverence, acknowledged to be the chief counselor of the colony, or a sort of "burgomaster."

These Germans never took any special interest in local politics, and during every political canvass in the county the "Dutch Ridge" became a much-coveted vineyard to the stump-speaker. They were fond of their beer, and when the State prohibitory law was enacted, the inhabitants of "Dutch Ridge" became disgusted with the Republican party, and withdrew their allegiance to it.

Whenever a party leader desired to augment the strength of his party in the county, he considered it highly necessary to establish diplomatic relations with "Dutch Philip." Then, on election day, the Germans would be out in force. "Dutch Philip" would be their counselor, and Judge Hilton and Tom Baldwin, each representing his respective party, might be seen wreathed in seductive smiles, bestowing their blandishments upon the apparently enraptured German voters, and incidentally setting forth the merits of their respective parties. The good-natured and sagacious German usually listened with an expression of well-affected interest and profound deference, but before either party champion could get his man started towards the ballot-box with the proper ballot snugly folded within his vest-pocket, the latter could invariably be seen meandering behind the school-house in company with "Dutch Philip."

The Irishman is always the first on the ground every where. There is no place under the sun where you will not find him. He forges to the front, not only in a geographical sense, but in a social and political one as well. If a public policy is to be consummated, an Irishman pushes it through; if a sortie or charge is to be made, or a forlorn hope led into the death-valley of an enemy's guns, an Irishman is at the head. He has done everything for the advancement of other nations, and nothing for his own little down-trodden isle. He is an Irishman for Ireland as long as he lives on the isle, but as soon as he steps ashore at Castle Garden he becomes an American citizen at heart, and really does not require the naturalization act of courts, which he avails himself of as soon as the prescribed term of residence is up. On landing, he immediately discards his nice, neat moleskin knee-breeches and high hat, and dons a pair of blue overalls, takes up a shovel, a peddler's pack, or a policeman's "billy," and goes to work. He attends all political meetings, and votes the Democratic ticket as soon as he gets his naturalization papers—and sometimes before. When he becomes a citizen, he does not waste his energies in sentimental and equally futile attempts to redeem his own unhappy native isle from its thralldom. Deep in his heart he feels her unhappy condition, but he feels that his labors and statesmanship in the new world are of too high a value to be interrupted by a sentiment that cannot be realized, or a dream that can never be fulfilled.

The west half of Monroe County is largely settled by Irishmen. Their farms are all well cultivated, and yield their owners a comfortable living. Like the Germans, they selected a wild, broken region for their homes; but this is more readily accounted for by the fact that they came to Monroe County with small means and were obliged to select cheaper lands. Most of the Irish vote the Democratic ticket.

Notwithstanding the rural disadvantages which many of the neighborhoods of this Irish colony possess, most of the brightest young professional men of Monroe County are either Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. The O'Bryans, the Carrs, the Richmonds, the Nichols, Ed. Morrison, Jas. M. Robb, and A. J. Cassady, and others, are of the legal profession; and Ed. A. Canning, while a prominent citizen and highly valued public official, may yet turn his attention to jurisprudence and become a successful lawyer with the rest.

The extensive development of the mining industry within the county has of late years invited other nationalities into our midst. A large majority of the miners—say three-fourths— are Welsh and English. The remaining fourth is made up of Americans, Swedes, and a few Italians, French, Scotch, and Belgians. There are no Irish miners, and but few Germans. The Dutchman will not venture into the dark, and the Irishman always wants to be on top. The English and Welsh miners are the most successful miners, as for centuries the calling has been hereditary with them. There is but slight national distinction between them. The English are from Durham or Cornwall.

Methods of Farming.

When the early settlers began to till the virgin soil of Monroe County, each farmer adopted the methods of his own particular State. The "Pennsylvania Dutchman," accustomed to the rocky, loose soil of Pennsylvania, brought with him his monster cast-iron plow. It would not "scour" in our Western soil, so he discarded it with many a sigh.

The New England Yankee's methods were quite unique, and greatly amused the "Hoosier," the "Sucker," and the Kentuckian. The prairie soil was decidedly different from that of the Eastern States, and it required several years' experience for the husbandman to get started on the right track.

In the earlier period flax was a staple crop. It was

cultivated exclusively for the fiber. About the time the plant was in bloom, the farmer's wives and daughters would go into the fields and pull up the flax by the roots. It was then soaked in water for awhile, to bleach. Then it was hauled in and placed in larger bunches, where it was allowed to "rot"—*i. e.*, the woody part beneath the bark or fiber was allowed to decay. Then the farmer would "break" it. A "flax-break" was a rudely constructed appliance for breaking the woody portion of the flax. It consisted of an oak frame five or six feet in length and about two feet wide, and supported on four legs. Within this frame, and placed parallel and extending the long way of the frame, were a series of wooden bars, an inch or two apart, with sharpened edges. Then upon the upper side of this frame, and hinged to it, was another frame constructed the same as the lower one, the edges of its bars mashing into the space between the lower bars when the upper frame was shut down against the latter. The farmer would then raise the upper frame with one hand, place a bunch of flax crosswise on the lower frame of the "break," and then thrust the upper frame or hinged lid down upon the flax. This movement was repeated until the stalk of the flax was crushed and broken in small particles, the fiber or bark remaining uninjured by the operation.

In this state it was passed to the housewife, who ran it through the "hackle" to remove the bits of woody material. The "hackle" was a board about ten inches wide and about fifteen inches long. Sharp-pointed nails were driven through this board about half an inch from each other over the entire surface. The wife would draw the flax through this "hackle," handful by handful, when it was finally ready to be spun into thread or "filling." It was then ready for the loom. Every dutiful housewife could operate a loom in those days, and a young lady who was not accomplished in spinning and weaving was shunned by the matrimonially inclined young men, and usually lived an old maid.

Weaving was always a medium of exchange, and it was no uncommon thing for the young wife, in embarking on life's voyage, to do weaving for a yoke of oxen for her young husband. The writer's mother did weaving for a quantity of corn, at ten cents per bushel. She wove at the rate of about fifteen cents a yard. We are not quite certain but that she wove the cloth for her prospective husband's flax

wedding-breeches, for the fabric showed that especial care had been expended on it. The cloth thus made was very coarse, and of a greenish gray color. The greatest objection to it was that it never wore out. If we mistake not, our first pants were constructed out of a discarded pair of parental trousers, doubtless those which did such excellent service on the marriage occasion already spoken of.

After the lapse of a few years, the settlers began to raise sheep, and to convert the wool into cloth. If the cloth was constructed solely of wool, it was called "jeans"; but if the "chain" was composed of cotton or flax, it was called "linsey." The ladies preferred linsey for their wearing apparel, as it was of a little finer texture, say 700 threads of warp to the yard.

In 1860 John Young (father of Josiah T. Young) and sons started a woolen factory at Albia. A short time later they put in "carding" machinery, which was a great convenience to the settlers. The factory burned in 1862, but in 1866 it was rebuilt and operated by Wallace & Rambo for several years.

Some of the prominent families of early days affected certain colors in homespun flannel. These family colors were a sort of "coat of arms" in the family. For instance, the flannel and jeans worn by the family of Elias Fisher in Urbana Township was a dark walnut brown interspersed with streaks of yellow, something like a tiger's skin. The house of Noland was represented by a butternut brown. All old-timers will remember the long-tailed butternut coat of Doster Noland, garnished with large white bone buttons. When this eminent veterinary surgeon moved to Missouri, he wore the big coat, and is doubtless wearing it yet, if alive. The Hayes, Baldwins, and Whites, all being related, had one common family color. It was a kind of checked arrangement, broad bands of red and narrow streaks of the same color, with a blue background. "Rich" Hayes still clings to this color. He is still alive, and some years ago sold his farm in Monroe Township, and moved to Missouri and got religion. The family color of the Haller family was a sky-blue jeans marked with still lighter colored bars or streaks. Moses Haller, the patriarch of the family, still lives at Selection, in Monroe Township. He has lost his eyesight, but can hear distinctly, and recognizes everybody by their voices. He keeps well posted on all that transpires in the neighborhood.

Probably the very first implement for tilling the soil was the heavy hoe. Many of the early settlers, as we have before stated, emigrated from Indiana, and Indiana was largely settled by Kentuckians; hence many of the early settlers of Monroe County were of Kentucky stock. They were proficient in the the use of the hoe, and had to be, perforce of necessity, as they were dependent upon it for their "Johnny-cake." The Southern pioneer could not "go wheat bread," and if placed on a diet of wheat bread, he got all out of sorts, and lost faith in the country, and had no desire to work.

The early farmers did not produce anything for market except hogs, and these had to be driven to Keokuk or Alexandria to market. The pioneer hog was vastly superior to the modern porker in intellect and correspondingly inferior in all other points. He was called the "hazel-splitter," and was a long-legged, big-headed, sharp-backed animal, that could run like a race-horse and hold his own among wolves and wild cats. He was usually of a "sandy" color, and spent his time in the woods from May to December, and not unfrequently shifting for himself all winter. He subsisted mainly on roots and nuts, and late in the fall he fattened on burr-oak acorns. All the farmer had to do, when his hogs grew fat enough for market, was to capture them, and this was sometimes as thrilling an experience as a wolf-hunt in Siberia. One fall the writer's grandfather sold an old sow to Captain Wilson, who drove her, with several hundred others, to Burlington, a distance of one hundred miles. The next spring or summer the identical sow came home to see her pigs from which she had been heartlessly separated the fall before. She walked all the distance, and was lean and haggard when she arrived. She made her escape at Burlington. She was again delivered to Mr. Wilson, the drover.

Every farmer had his "ear-marks" registered in the County Judge's office, and by means of ear-marks every person was enabled to identify his own hogs from those of his neighbors. The "ear-marks" of no two persons could be alike, and he whose ear-marks had been registered took precedence over others in a dispute.

The forests contained herds of wild hogs which had strayed from their owners or succeeded in evading capture.

These were hunted with dogs, and were exterminated in a few years.

Among the first plows used for breaking wild sod were the "bar-share" plow and the Carey plow. The latter seemed to be the favorite. The "bar-share" plow consisted of an iron plate lying flat on the ground with a wooden mold-board slanting slightly from its middle. In the Carey plow the rear end of this iron plate turned up behind and formed a part of the mold-board.

Then came the long-beamed break-plow, already described in a previous chapter, and which every person who has passed the residence of John Massey, south of Albia, during the last twenty-five years, has noticed leaning against the front-yard fence. Some months ago the writer, in passing, had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Massey's son, Ressie, plowing with this relic of a past generation. He was scouring it along the right-of-way of the railroad by way of preparing it for farming purposes.

After the ground had first been broken with the big prairie plow, the ground in later years was turned over by the "diamond" plow or "stirring" plow; and when the corn was planted and ready for cultivation, a small one-horse "diamond" plow was at first used; then came the "single-shovel," and next the "double-shovel," and along about 1870 the modern "cultivator" was introduced. This plow required two horses, and actually plowed a row of corn in one trip, instead of going up on one side of the row and returning on the other side, as was done with the "double-shovel." The farmer doubted the utility of the "cultivator," it professed to do too much—plowed a row of corn in just half the time required by the "double-shovel"; and when some fellow devised one on which the plowman could ride, the inventor was regarded as a wild dreamer or lunatic.

Reaping implements went through the same gradual transition. First came the small semicircular "reap hook." This was the implement of the mountains and hills of the South and of the East, where there were but small patches of grass or grain, growing among rocks and in narrow valleys.

As the Western farmer's field of grass became larger, a speedier implement was evolved, in the form of a scythe, and for grain the "cradle" was invented. These, too, were at length superseded by the two-horse mower for grass, and

the old-fashioned Manna and McCormick hand-rake reapers for grain; these were considered miracles of inventive genius. Finally the "self-rake" reaper and mower combined was brought out, and it was thought that perfection was attained. A machine cost $175 or $200.

In about the year 1870 the Marsh harvester was invented. It was a ponderous machine, requiring four horses and three men to run it. It had a platform, on which two men rode and bound the grain as it was delivered from a canvas carrier, something similar to those now used on self-binders. The machine proved a failure. It was too heavy, and if the ground was soft, it would not work at all. It was the antecedent of the self-binder of the present day.

To see the modern self-binder as it lightly sails around through the grain-fields, doing its work to perfection in grain in all conditions, one naturally wonders if it, too, will in time be supplanted by a machine of higher perfection. It does not seem susceptible of further improvement. It is light-running, and is constructed of steel, to insure strength and a reduction of weight.

The development of the live-stock industry, and the consequent increase in the acreage of tame grass, has led to the adoption of superior machinery for the handling of hay. Most of the hay in the county is stacked and handled by means of stackers and loaders.

There is an alternating law in agriculture by which prices of farm products rise and fall periodically, and the careful study of which enables the shrewd farmer to make money, even in times of financial depression. It cannot be better demonstrated than by a citation to the live-stock industry. About the year 1892 the bottom suddenly dropped out of the cattle market. For some years a surplus of cattle had been gradually accumulating. The famine of that time precipitated a crisis in prices, and the country was gorged with an overplus of unmarketable cattle.

Prices ranged so low that everybody grew discouraged and hastened to get rid of their stock at ruinously low prices. People quit raising cattle, and very few had the foresight to realize that at that particular time the farmer should be using his utmost efforts to replenish his herds in anticipation of a shortage. The shortage at length came, and prices went up, and are up at the present date. Just at the time when the cattle market had gone to pieces, horses com-

manded a fair price. The cowman then turned his attention to raising horses, with the result that at present the horse market is as greatly depressed as the cattle market was some years ago. The farmers have quit raising horses, and in a few years there will be a brisk demand for good horses at fair prices. Thus the markets are subject to a rise and fall as certain in their recurrence as the ebb and flow of tides.

The farmers of Monroe County are in a reasonable degree prosperous. None are so poor but that they know where the next meal is to come from. None are so hard pressed that they have not the means to clothe themselves and their families and have a change of apparel for Sunday wear. Many are growing wealthy, and the vast majority of them live in comfort and enjoy the envious reputation of being honest, intelligent, and respected above all other vocations in life.

The farmer of the country constitutes the keystone in the arch of local prosperity. The dweller of the town feels an unfeigned admiration for him and his family, and although his exterior polish may not be so dazzling, or his wife's and daughter's dress so stylish as that of the city lady, his and their general esteem weighs as much as the attainments of the other in the social scale.

The farmer-boy has outgrown those rural distinctions which once built a brush-fence between himself and the social world. Better roads, the bicycle, the "covered buggy" and fast team, increased population, railroads, rural churches, the increase of country villages, and the later improvements in the common school system have all combined to bring him out into the open "clearing." When once out, and he gets his bearings, he forges to the front. It is a curious fact that most of our county officers were from the country. The same is true of the Monroe County bar. The country offers better encouragement to the growth and development of the mind. No checks are placed on its growth through idleness, social abstractions, or through the still more pernicious effect of evil associations and intemperance.

Roads and Road-Working.

The highways of Monroe County are at present mostly located on established lines. The first roads, like the "trail" of the Indians, ran straight, regardless of divisional lines.

The main design was to "get there," and with this very laudable end in view, the people traveled in as straight lines as the character of the surface would permit. At one time the settler respected the course of those pioneer highways, and did not deign to set the road out on the line, as long as all his land was not fenced. Later, when he found it necessary to do this, the changing of the road was attended by bitter remonstrances from his neighbors. Every man wanted the road to remain just where it was first located, except when it cut through his own farm, when he assumed the right to "throw it out" on the line. If the new route was rough and crossed a stream, the farmer making the change was expected by an unwritten code of honor to put in the bridge partly himself, and, with the friends of the new road, work gratis the route to render it passable for teams. Many of the highways throughout the country are but 40 feet in width, but of later years 60 feet has been prescribed as the proper width, and the Board of Supervisors will not establish a highway of less width.

The highways are kept in repair by means of public labor levied in form of a tax. Every able-bodied citizen between the age of 21 and 45 years is required to perform two days' labor in payment of a poll-tax of $3.00; in addition to this poll-tax, he pays a property tax in labor, levied on his taxable property; and in addition to these, he is liable to a small cash levy, which tax must be paid in cash, with which to purchase material, implements, etc., for highway purposes. Of course he has the privilege to pay his poll and property tax in cash, or of employing a substitute to do the work.

Formerly the poll-tax was fixed at $1.50, but it was doubled with the expectation that more labor would be expended. Notwithstanding the doubling of the time required, about the same amount of actual labor was bestowed upon the roads, until the advent of the grader. Under the old method, the roads were worked twice in a season, usually in May and September. The farmer was "warned" out on a fixed date, to appear with a team or some suitable implement, at 8 o'clock. He put in his appearance anywhere between 8 and 12. Sometimes he came with an old hoe, an ax, hatchet, or anything that might be construed as coming under the head of an "implement." Sometimes he did not bring anything, and beguiled the time in holding the handle of a plow for a few moments between

long intervals, or in loading scrapers and sitting on the ground to await the return of the empty scraper. The squad was under the direction of the Road Supervisor, but whenever his official's back was turned, the men repaired to a shady fence-corner to crack jokes, argue politics or religion, or talk horse; on the reappearance of the Supervisor, they resumed work. If a tree were to be chopped down, a grub removed, or a culvert to mend, the Supervisor had to do the work, while the men dropped their tools and gathered around to inspect the work and offer suggestions as to the proper mode of doing it.

If a man has any bodily infirmities, he is exempt from the poll-tax, but not from the property tax. He appears promptly on the date set to work the roads, armed with a physician's certificate of disability. Being an invalid, he escapes the poll-tax, but labors day after day until he has "worked out" his property tax at the customary rate of $1.50 per day, or $3.00 with a team.

Of late years road-working as a diversion or source of social rural enjoyment has been greatly improved on by the introduction of the grader. Everybody now rides on the grader. The seat alone is wide enough to accommodate three men, and each may hold a pair of lines attached to his own team. Six horses pull the grader, and the Supervisor stands behind the drivers and operates the levers and otherwise commands the machine. One or two men usually act as grooms or footmen to accompany the equipage in case the teams do not act nicely, and two or three men with a road plow do a little plowing at the roadside at certain intervals during the day. One man holds the plow handles, another drives the team, and if there is a third one who could not be accommodated on the grader, he "beams" the plow—*i. e.*, sits on the beam to force the nose of the plow deeper into the ground.

Then the man with the hoe is supposed to get in his work. He traverses the entire length of the road district, and chops up noxious weeds, such as burdock, "bull" thistles, and cockle-burs. If he runs out of these before quitting time, he chops dog-fennel or anything he comes across, because his job is considered a "soft" one, and he may be assigned to something less congenial.

The job next in degree of "softness" to that enjoyed by the man with the hoe is the hunting up of the road scraper

or plow. These are always at the other end of the district when the men went to work, and some man has to go after them with a team and wagon. It takes at least a half-day to find them, as they have to be tracked from house to house, and, when found, usually have to go to the blacksmith shop for repairs, at the public expense, as they have been passed around among the farmers to serve in scooping out ponds, scraping up manure, etc., until some fellow breaks them, when they are left on the spot to be hunted up by the Supervisor in road-working time. The Road Supervisor is forbidden to loan these implements, but the order is seldom, if ever, strictly obeyed. If, however, the Supervisor declines to allow his neighbors the use of them, his refusal is looked upon as a high-handed usurpation of official power.

Within recent years there has been considerable talk of improving the public roads, but there is no feasible way of doing so, other than by the efficient use of the grader and proper drainage. Paving is out of the question, as there is no available supply of material within easy reach.

The iron bridge has not yet been introduced, but doubtless will be ere long.

Fashions, Dress, and Love-Making.

Monroe County was never so far outside the pale of civilization as to render wearing apparel superfluous, although it is said that many of the children of the "Hairy Nation" ran naked in the summer time and barefooted all the year round. Every one who was not afraid of the rattlesnakes went barefooted in summer. The young ladies turned their feet out to grass, say the last of May, and kept them on it until about the middle of September or the first of October, and from then on throughout the winter wore their Sunday shoes. When they walked for miles to "meeting" on Sundays, those who were most careful and prudent took off their shoes and stockings and cooled their shapely white feet in the dust until nearing the meeting-house, when they would slip to the roadside, give their feet a few "swipes" in the tall grass to remove the dust, and replace their shoes. Many a stately dame in the county to-day could testify to this from experience if she would—and why should she not? It was no discredit.

The men and boys began to go barefooted a little earlier in the season, say as soon as grass came. Shoes were

not worn by the men at that time, nor for years later, as articles of dress. The coarse boot was worn throughout the week, and the more fastidious young men indulged in light calfskin boots, with high, narrow heels, for Sunday wear. If these boots had attractive fancy tops, the dude of those days wore his pants stuffed inside of them, and sat on the front row of "puncheons" at meeting, with his legs crossed at a conspicuous height, much to the admiration of the fair sex.

Among the "mashers" of those days were Colonel Dan Anderson, Anson Rowles, Wm. Webb, Jake Webb, Bob Gordon, and others. Gordon finally became insane, and one day disappeared and was never again seen.

Colonel Dan Anderson lived to attain considerable distinction in after years as a public man, in both civil and military capacities, as well as a successful attorney, and at one time he was favorably mentioned in the local papers as a gubernatorial candidate. But with all the gallant Colonel's fame and prowess in later years, he was not "in touch" with the good graces of his sweetheart's parents, at the time when, like Daniel of old, he began to receive visions (visions of the matrimonial state). The girl was willing, but the old folks were not. In Missouri they could get married without a license, and without the expenditure of the unavoidable license fee, which in all cases had to be paid in advance. The young Adonis procured a "covered" buggy, at that time a rare luxury, and his sweetheart rolled up her "Sunday-go-to-meetin' dress" in a bundle, together with her "hoops," and doubtless other bleached muslin articles of female apparel essential to a bridal *trousseau*. The bundle was concealed in the prairie grass near the roadside, on the outskirts of the village, and the lovelorn swain drove round, ostensibly to give the girl a short buggy-ride. They then made "lickety-split" for the Missouri line, were married, and had the license fee saved with which to go to housekeeping.

While the prevailing fashions in dress, in those days, would appear quaint now, they were no more outlandish than at present. While the dame of thirty years ago incased her lower limbs in a prodigious hoopskirt, the belle of the present day lavishes this same superabundance of material on her arms, and lets her legs get along as best they can, with nothing of greater consequence than a mere skirt. Like inflammatory rheumatism sometimes does, the style has simply

shifted from the legs to the arms, and it cannot very well be helped. The big sleeves of to-day do not appear to be sustained by means of hoops or a wire frame-work; neither are they stuffed. The material is starched stiffly, and their puff is preserved by means known only to the wearer.

The "sky-scraper" bonnet was an institution of a little earlier antiquity, but was worn by some as late as the pioneer period of Monroe County. Then came the "shaker" made of straw or palm-leaf. It somewhat resembled a calico sunbonnet in form, except that it was narrower. It looked a little like a sugar-scoop. They did not have any tails to them when purchased, and the first thing the purchaser had to do, on buying one, was to sew a tail to it, composed of cloth. Its beauty was ephemeral, as it soon lost its whiteness. The ladies kept it pretty well bleached by frequent baptism in a jar of buttermilk. Another way to bleach it was to place it near the top, inside an inverted barrel; then they smoked it all day with sulphur fumes. The odor of the sulphur remained with the "shaker," but that was not objected to in society, as sulphur and the odor from it was reckoned a safeguard against the prairie itch in those days. From that day to this, the bonnets, both great and small, have come and gone, each year witnessing some strange mutation in style, and bringing with the change fresh joys and gladsome smiles to the wearer.

After the linsey period, came the woolen mill, which enabled the settlers to exchange their wool for cloth manufactured at the factory and of a little handsomer appearance. Casinet was a heavy cloth for masculine wear, composed partly of wool and partly of cotton. It wore like buckskin.

A calico dress was the one thing altogether lovely in the eyes of the pioneer maiden. It cost from 25 to 50 cents per yard, but most of the well-to-do ladies managed to secure one for Sunday wear, or in which to array herself when circus day came. Many a poor girl, as noble and handsome as the fairest queen of earth, has wept until her eyes were red because she did not have a nice calico dress to wear to meeting, or in which to entertain her beau on Sunday night.

The acquirement of a pair of hoops was not so difficult a matter. If her father refused to invest in a pair of "store" hoops, the maiden went into the forest and selected a graceful grape-vine, and improvised a pair of hoops, which, to all external appearances, were fully up to the highest pinnacle of the fashion.

About a dozen years ago the hoopskirt again made its appearance, but it had lost its old-time rotundity, and was but the shadow of its former self. It soon disappeared; but some day it will rise again, to fly in the face of providence and tempt fate.

About twenty years ago the ladies conceived an infatuation for dress-goods of a flaming color and marked in large figures like bed-spread calico. It was called "Dolly Varden" dress-goods. At another period, some years later, every girl wore spotted calico, called "polka dot," and a bevy of chattering, rollicking young ladies would look like a flock of guineas.

The "Mother Hubbard" is the greatest monstrosity of all. It haunts, like a specter, every lady's closet, but seldom walks forth in the broad light of day. For a while it made a bold, defiant effort to gain the street, but was soon relegated to the back yard, where it is occasionally seen scampering stealthily between the kitchen door and the wood-pile or pump, but instantly vanishing within doors on the approach of an intruder. In appearance it resembles a bag of table salt of prodigious size, the gathering-string at the top corresponding to the collar. Unhappily, the Mother Hubbard differs in one respect: it has no bottom in it, like the salt-bag.

Courtship in those days was conducted under about the same underlying principles as now—*i. e.*, the object to be attained was marriage. The science was in a much more rudimentary state then, but the end seemed to justify the means. The process was sufficient unto the day, and every couple who were in the right frame of mind managed to strike up a match. They did it without buggy-riding (there were no buggies then), without lawn tennis parties, without sipping lemonade through rye-straws, or spooning at the ice cream table. They did not even have a sofa on which to sit on the veranda at late hours, when Cupid is supposed to lurk in the vicinity. The swain courted his sweetheart in the presence of her folks, because the cabin had but one room; and when the other members of the family wished to retire for the night, the lovers had to hold up a bed-quilt between themselves and the beds, until the old folks were safely tucked in bed. The swain then told his story of love in the faint, wavering light of the tallow-dip, and had to be brief about it, for the light was liable to go out at any moment. When they went to singing-school, they rode horseback, if he had two

horses; if he had only one, and it carried double, he took her on behind and she hooked her arms around his waist to stick on. If they had to ride bareback, and encountered a steep hill to descend, they drew "Old Fan's" tail up over their shoulders. and, by holding on to it, avoided slipping forward over the animal's withers.

Thomas Smith, of Urbana Township, who died some years ago, used to relate his love-making experience. He was fat and jolly, and it seems that the incident did not permanently blight his heart. He went by the irreverent appellation of "old Bean Smith."

He and old Sam Daal were rivals for the hand of the widow Vandever, who lived over the line in Missouri. It took a day or two to make the trip, and it was vitally important that both suitors should not make their calls on the same night, because there was but one room in the house. and the widow and her lover were obliged to sit up all night. There was neither straw-stack nor a dwelling-house near the widow Vandever's, and if both beaus called on the same date, one would have to go home, as there was no other place to lodge.

One night, a short time after "old Bean" had called, Daal shuffled in, not knowing that his rival was present. He was attired in his bare feet, as it was his custom to go barefooted on all occasions. There was a big rain that night, and the creek was up so high that the lover could not recross to return home. Both suitors sat up with the widow all night, but, as Smith arrived first, he held the "right-of-way," and did all the wooing, while Daal had to remain a silent spectator with his chin resting in his hands and his elbows supported on his knees. He was a "Pennsylvania Dutchman." About daylight he slowly raised his head and observed: "I likes snapper better as c-o-o-n."

This confession seems to have been in conformity with the widow's own epicurean tastes, and as snapping-turtles were abundant on the creek, the declaration went straight to her heart; for she married Daal shortly afterwards and the two subsisted happily on "snapper" for many years.

While in some respects the methods employed in pioneer courtship were of a tendency calculated to discourage the candidate, there were other phases of the process which in turn greatly facilitated the practitioners in ascertaining the "lay of the land," so far as any opposition from the girl's parents and brothers was concerned.

If the girl's father or brother put the young man's horse up and fed it, it was a tacit understanding all round that the matrimonial negotiations between the lovers had the hearty approval of the family; but if the poor animal was left hitched to the fence to shiver and freeze with cold, the young man took the hint, and either gave up the enterprise, or, in company with the girl, ran off to Missouri and got married in defiance of the old folks. Thus a young man did not have to encounter the modern disadvantages of uncertainty, and was able to lavish his affections and good money on the girl in an intelligent and definite manner. Nowadays he does not know which way "the cat is going to jump" until the invitation cards are out. He simply invests his money and affections and takes his chances, the same as when dallying with the wheel-of-fortune spindle.

After the young folks got married, the bride, if of a well-to-do family, furnished the feather-tick and a quilted "comfort" or two, and usually one cow, which every girl on contemplating marriage "claimed" from her pa's herd as her property. The cow was usually well paid for by the young lady in the way of services rendered her pa by "dropping" corn, or hoeing sod-corn, or performing some other field labor. The bridegroom usually supplied a horse, or, under more auspicious circumstances, a mare and colt. His mother usually gave him a pair of blankets, a straw-tick, and sometimes a bedstead. These, together with a cook-stove, a few dishes, and a pig or two, were about all a young married couple needed in the way of furniture for the first year; but invariably at or near the end of the year the young couple added to their collection of household utensils a rectangular box, mounted on the two semicircular halves of a barrel-head, each placed transversely near either end of the box and nailed edgewise on the bottom.

The "wool-picking" was a social event corresponding in some respects to the tea-party of the present day, only the hostess did not resort to the preliminary formality of issuing invitation cards; she did not receive her guests in a satin gown, and the hour and minute when the guests were expected to depart were not stated, as on an invitation card.

When the guests had all assembled, the wool was placed in bunches upon the chairs. Chairs were usually of the "split-bottom" variety—*i. e.*, the bottoms were formed of strips of hickory or lind bark interwoven. There was

always a handy man in every neighborhood who bottomed chairs.) Then the wool was beaten with sticks until it was loosened up, and the grit and dirt dropped down through the chair bottom. The guests then took it by small bunches and "picked" it with their fingers until the fibers were all loosely intermixed. While doing this, they chatted and gossiped just as ladies now do over their tea.

After being "picked," the wool was ready to be washed. It was usually taken to some clear pool of water of some neighboring stream, and, when placed in tubs of hot water, was tramped by barefooted boys until of a snowy white color, when it was taken to the carding machine, greased, and run into "rolls," or long loose ropes about the diameter of one's finger. These were then ready for the big spinning-wheel, which was to be found in every well-regulated family.

This wheel was a wooden circle, about five feet in diameter, and in the center of its periphery was a groove, in which ran a band or cord, which, acting as a belt in connection with the spindle, caused the latter to revolve with great rapidity when the wheel was put in motion. The housewife would moisten the end of the "roll" with her thumb and finger, place it in contact with the spindle, start the wheel by means of a short stick held in the hand, with which she struck a spoke of the wheel with a propelling movement. The wheel was made to revolve with great rapidity. The spindle, humming cheerfully, would twist the "roll" into a strand of yarn the length of the roll, when another roll was spliced on, and a continuous thread was thus spun.

The "Hairy Nation."

When the Lord confused the tongues at the building of the tower of Babel, a small colony, finding that they could not babble with any degree of satisfaction, concluded they would follow Horace Greeley's advice and "go west and grow up with the country." They departed in eight small vessels, which were "tight like unto a dish," as the report says. They finally landed on the New England coast, in the State of New York, where they grew into a great nation. They inhabited America for about fifteen hundred years, and were finally all destroyed for their wickedness about six hundred years before Christ. The prophet Esther wrote

their history. He lived to witness their entire destruction, and deposited his record where it was afterwards found by a colony of Jews, who came from Jerusalem six hundred years before Christ, to repeople America. This last colony were descendants of the tribe of Joseph. They increased rapidly, and finally became divided into two mighty nations. One of these nations was called the Nephites and the other the Lamanites, Nephi being the leader of one branch and Laman of the other.

The Lamanites were dark-skinned, and did not take much to civil pursuits. They wore feathers down their backs, and bear-claws as ornaments around their necks. They were copper-colored, and became skilled with the bow. The Nephites were fair-complected, and received enlightenment. They were highly favored of the Lord, and received visions and the gift of prophecy, and finally were favored with a personal appearance of the Lord.

The two tribes got along nicely for a while, and by close application to study soon learned to talk in a language of their own. The children of these pioneer families learned their A B C's rapidly, and multiplied on the face of the earth. The two tribes finally drew the color line, and fell out. They began a war of extermination.

The Nephites occupied the lower portion of North America and Central America. Here they built the cities of Ottulum, Gadiandi, Gimgimno, and others, in the reign of King Jacobuggath the Second.

The old sunken city of Port Royal, on the Nicaragua coast, submerged far beneath the surface of the blue depths of the ocean, was one of these ancient cities; for, as the prophet Coriantimer said: "Behold, the great city of Zarahemla have I burned with fire, and the inhabitants thereof. And behold, that great city of Moroni have I caused to be sunk into the depths of the sea, and the inhabitants thereof to be drowned. And behold, the great city of Moronihah have I covered with earth, and the inhabitants thereof, to hide their iniquities and their abominations from before my face. The city of Gilgal have I caused to be sunk; yea, and the city of Onihah and the inhabitants thereof, and the city of Mocum and the inhabitants thereof; and waters have I caused to come up in the stead thereof."

Mormon was a gentleman who lived at that time and

wrote a history of his people. When he died, his son Moroni continued the records down to A. D. 1820, and then deposited them in a vault on a hillside, called Cumorah, in what is now Oneida County, Manchester Township, New York.

Here the records remained until Joseph Smith, in 1824, was directed to the spot by an angel of the Lord. The angel showed Smith the locality, but would not let him take them up until he had spent four years in prayer and fasting. Then in 1827 the angel escorted Joe to the spot and told him he might dig. Joe dug, and pried open the vault, and found two tablets of beaten gold containing Hebrew characters. "And lo! the angel of the Lord, who had previously visited him, again stood in his presence, and he was filled with the Holy Spirit, and the glory of the Lord shone round about him."

Smith claimed further, that with the tablets he found two clear stones, corresponding to the urim and thummim of the Bible. These he looked through and translated the inscriptions, from which he devised the "Book of Mormon," which contains the foregoing narrative.

The Nephites were all exterminated by the Lamanites. The Lamanites were the American Indians. Smith had previously found a pair of very clear pebbles, and the thought occurred to him to turn them to some account.

At about that time a gentleman named Spaulding, having visited the country of the Montezumas and made a study of Aztec and Toltec archeology, wrote a fictitious sketch, purporting to be a history of the early settlements of America, prior to the times of Columbus. Joe Smith stole the manuscript before Spaulding got it printed, and as soon as the latter died, he, with the aid of Sidney Rigdon, dressed it up into what they called the "Book of Mormon," on which is based the religion of the Mormon Church.

Later, the Mormons, under the leadership of Smith, were driven from place to place; and when they were expelled from Nauvoo, Ill., after the assassination of their prophet in the Carthage jail in 1846, they, under the leadership of their new prophet, Brigham Young, began their long march for the Salt Lake basin. While *en route* many stopped along the way to rest and raise a crop before continuing their wearisome journey. Some settled in Davis County, Iowa, while others settled in Monroe County and at Garden Grove, Lucas County, and other places in the West.

Those who settled in Davis County were called the "Hairy Nation," and the same appellation was applied to those who settled in Monroe County, in Mantua Township. While they had been Mormons, they apostatized when Young, the new leader and prophet, began to inculcate the doctrine of polygamy. It will be remembered that polygamy was not instituted in the church until Brigham Young was selected as their leader. Hence the "Hairy Nation" were never polygamous Mormons.

CHAPTER XIII.

Early Joys and Sorrows.

While the early settlers had to encounter many hardships, there were still a few threads of gold running in the woof and warp of their pioneer lives. Their cheeks were aglow with health, their hopes were strong, and their hearts were light.

There were no social barriers excluding the poor from the rich; all were poor in this world's goods, yet all enjoyed a wealth of honor, social equality, and contentment. Sometimes the meal-chest became empty, and before Haymaker's mill had been built on Cedar Creek, a domestic strait of this kind entailed considerable inconvenience on the settler. A milling trip required from a week's to three weeks' time. Sometimes the settler had to "wait his turn" for several days. When this was the case, he slept in the mill at night, or used his own wagon as a sleeping apartment. He also took along provisions for several days, and if these became exhausted, he had his rifle and fishing tackle with which to solve the dilemma. The mills were located at Bentonsport, Keosauqua, or sometimes the settler had to go as far as Burlington.

When there were deep snows or impassable roads, everybody ran out of bread-stuff and had to either live on boiled corn or else take their corn to the home of the writer's grandfather, Thos. Hickenlooper, who lived where the town of Foster now stands, and grind their grist on a hand-mill something similar to the spice-mills now seen in grocery stores. It was operated by a crank, and contained a fly-wheel about two feet in diameter. Grinding on this mill was laborious work, and, like the mills of the gods, ground slowly; but not exceedingly fine, like the latter, for the buhrs were dull. The remains of the old mill are still lying about the old Hickenlooper homestead.

It may seem strange to state that during the first few years of the county's settlement water was scarce. The settlers either did not know where to dig for it or else there was none on the flat, high, prairie regions. Old settlers still claim that there was but little living water in the

ground until after the soil had been broken and cultivated for several seasons. It all drained off into streams, the virgin sod shedding it without absorbing it. Nobody ever thought of constructing ponds or reservoirs.

The prairie-itch was another pioneer luxury which the people of the present generation do not enjoy. It usually entered on a seven-years lease with the latter, but at the end of that period the lessee was seldom evicted from the premises. It ran through families, and many well regulated families were never without it. It was a sort of heirloom in those families. It is generally understood that the itch is fostered by habits of filth and unwholesome neglect of the bodily condition, thus inviting a small animal parasite to burrow near the surface of the skin, subsisting on the impurities of the blood. It is hard, however, to account for the greater prevalence of the disease in early days unless it may be referred to the fact that in those days of scarcity of clothing many people were obliged to wear a single suit for a great length of time without change or washing. This, of course, rendered the skin impure, and made it possible for the parasite to seize a foothold.

The Charivari.

In 1847 there were but four families in the village of Albia. Two of these families occupied the little log court-house—viz., the Flints and the Marcks. Dr. Flint had two charming daughters—Amy and Nancy. Jonas Wescoatt won the heart of the fair Amy, and Robert Meek, who for many years since was one of the proprietors of the well-known woolen mills of Bonaparte, Ia., wooed the equally charming Nancy. The wedding was to be a double affair, and special efforts were taken by the contracting parties to evade the inevitable *charivari*.

On the 10th of October the wedding day was arranged, and Mr. Meek drove over in a spring-wagon, and the plan was to drive to Eddyville immediately after the ceremony and escape the serenading crowd. During the evening of the 9th the boys "got wind" of the affair on the morrow, and of the plans to escape; so they took off one of the wagon-wheels and concealed it. No trace of the wheel could be found, and the bridal parties were thrown into great consternation. When the hour fixed for the marriage arrived, the justice made his appearance on time, but the bridal

quartet was conspicuously absent. The assembled crowd of boys grew uproarious in their glee, for they thought the wedding had been postponed. The justice, however, had been notified to return home and reappear in the evening and tie the knot secretly. He did so, and the newly coupled quartet repaired to the cottage of Mr. Wescoatt to spend the night.

In the meantime, however, when Mr. Michael Lower, the justice, reappeared, he was followed by a spy, who saw the nuptial proceedings and communicated the fact to the crowd. Late at night they stormed the Wescoatt stronghold and forced the garrison to capitulate. The *charivari* was a grand success, and each bride was compelled to present herself to receive the blessing of the crowd.

In the morning the missing wheel was found by the side of the wagon.

An Interesting Find.

One fall, in the '50s, Dr. Gutch, then a young medical student, was teaching school near where Maxon now stands. One day, during the noon hour, he and the school-boys were out on the hillsides, gathering hazel-nuts. They saw a strange object some distance away, near the roadside. Some thought it a deer, others a mad dog having a fit. They crept cautiously up to it to investigate, and they finally discovered that it was a man. They approached the apparently lifeless form, and discovered it to be that of Joe McMullen. Gutch examined his pulse, and then remarked: "Damned if he ain't alive!" They carried him to a hay-stack near by, and in due time he became conscious, and returned home. He had just made a horse-trade with Jesse Snodgrass, and had gotten $15 to boot. He had considered it a good trade; and to get the better of Jesse Snodgrass, in a horse-trade was an achievement worthy of celebrating by taking a drink at Harrow's grocery. He had taken a little too much, and on his return home had become "becalmed."

Bee-Hunting.

The early settlers found the forests alive with wild honey-bees. Almost anyone could find a bee-tree by strolling through the woods and examining every knot-hole in the trees; but the professional bee-hunter had a more methodical way of locating the hive. The honey-bee, as everyone

knows, flies straight, or in a "bee-line," to its home, when laden with honey, and in order to get the exact bearings of the bee-tree, the hunter took the "course" of the homing-bee. There were several ways of securing these observations. One way was for the hunter to lie down flat on the ground in the midst of a growth of wild flowers, and as the bee which came to work on the blossoms took its departure, the falcon-eyed bee-hunter got its "course" and followed it up. Sometimes the distance would be a mile or more.

It is said that when the bee-hunter became old and dim of eyesight, he seized the bee, and, removing its sting, thrust in its place a tiny white feather, and then released the insect. In its flight homeward he could follow with his eye the white feather for a long distance. This, however, is perhaps a popular vagarism.

Another method was to attract the bee to a certain locality by means of "bait." This bait consisted of a pair of corn-cobs placed in a fruit-can and saturated with a saline fluid always available. The bees would gather in large numbers, and the hunter, lying on his stomach underneath the suspended "bait," got his "courses."

Another method was to go into the forest and burn honeycomb, when the scent of the burning would attract the bees.

Sometimes a bee-tree would yield as high as several hundred pounds of honey, and the hunter's accumulation of sweets was usually stored in "dug-outs," or large troughs made of cottonwood logs.

Among the writer's earliest recollections are several of these old "dug-outs" stored in his grandfather's smoke-house. They had at first been used to hold honey, then, later, as receptacles for containing pork; and, within the writer's recollection, held soft soap. Barrels were not so plentiful as now, and it was an easy task to hollow out a large log of soft wood to take their place.

Bee-trees are still frequently found in the woods, but the hives do not thrive, and seldom live through the winter. The bees are from tame colonies, and they do not seem to adapt themselves to habitations in trees.

The Log-Cabin.

The nearest approach to a "house not made with hands" was the log-shanty of the "squatter." The logs did not so

much as have the bark removed, and the floor, at least, was made by the Supreme Architect of the universe, for it consisted of the bare ground. The chimney was made of sticks and mud, and the roof was formed of clapboards, or, not unfrequently, of layers of slough-grass.

This dwelling was but a temporary structure, and as soon as the "squatter" made up his mind to take a claim, he set about to erect a more elaborate building. He cut the finest white oak logs which he could find in the forest, hewed them perfectly square and smooth, and with his ox-team hauled them to his building-site. Then he invited the entire community to the "house-raising." This was a tremendous social affair. The neighboring housewives, for a radius of ten or twelve miles, came in and helped bake pumpkin pies, or brought them with other victuals already cooked. The young ladies came too, but, as they were "dressed up" in their "hoops," they merely "set around," or helped wait on the tables.

In the crowd there were always men who were locally famous as good "cornermen"—*i. e.*, men who could carry up the corner of a log-house with more skill than others. One of these was selected for each of the four corners, and, as might be supposed, each vied with the other in a contest of skill. When the writer's grandfather's house was erected, the prospective occupant of the structure offered a premium of a bushel of potatoes to the "cornerman" doing the best job. Allan White bore off the prize, though Lewis Arnold came in as a close second.

This house was built in 1848 or 1850, and was a large two-story. It was then sided with lumber hauled from "the river" and was skirted with two verandas and all painted white. It was one of the largest edifices in the neighborhood, and its owner, in consequence of a kind of baronial homage, accorded to him by his neighbors through a veneration for the size of the house and the number of chimneys, elected him "squire," and his son Charles constable, which emoluments they shared for several years. The house is still standing, and when remodeled, a few months ago, the huge square logs were found to be as firm and solid as when they were placed in position nearly forty years ago; but the "cornermen" are all long since dead.

When a house was raised, and the "puncheon" floor laid, the festivities were concluded by a big dance, or "ball," as

the eminently respectable tone of the pioneer dance was entitled to be termed. It was a thoroughly cultivated and respectable affair, and was very different from many of the public dances of the present day.

The "Hoedown."

Such is the name commonly applied to the free-for-all public dance. While those who participate in the "hoedown" are by no means rude or scantily civilized, yet at the public dance-house they come in contact, and for the time being, at least, are placed on the same social level, with persons of both sexes whom they would not recognize on the street or in the home.

At the common "hoedown" those French terms used by the man who "calls off" are Anglicised into plain English; for instance, the caller will shout the familiar term "Chassez partners!" but in the "hoedown" whirl it is translated into:

"Swing your taw,
Everybody dance to please Grandpa!"

Another term is indicated thus:

"Crow hop out and bird hop in,
All jine flippers and swing 'em agin!"

Or, if the gentleman is directed to swing to the right and the lady to the left, the man who "calls off" shouts from his elevated position on the inverted barrel: "Jaybird to the right, yellow-hammer to the left!"

Taken as a whole, the "hoedown" has its legitimate place in society, and ought not to be too harshly criticised.

Camp-Meetings and Water-Melons.

Unhappily, the old-fashioned Methodist camp-meeting is a joy of the past. The church edifice has long since gathered the people away from "God's first temples" and encompassed them by frescoed walls and vaulted ceilings. Instead of "Coronation," "Antioch," and "Old Hundred" rolling out upon the assemblage of rich and poor alike in a flood of harmony, awakening a spiritual warmth in every heart, the fashionable church walls reëcho the superb strains of some lofty anthem, which, while sung by a trained choir, accompanied by violin, cornet, and pipe organ, yet fails to find a responsive chord in every heart.

The aged sister, old-fashioned in both her ways and her garb, likes to go where she can try to sing, even though she cannot "carry a tune." At the old-time camp-meeting

she could both exercise her discordant voice and wear her plain bonnet and calico gown without being stared at.

The meeting was conducted under the foliage of some grove, or sometimes beneath a great tent. Those who attended from a distance lived in tents pitched on the grounds, where they cooked their meals and slept at night on straw-beds. The camp-meeting was usually held in September, and the water-melon was the fruit offering and the fried chickens the burnt offering at this sacred tabernacle.

Of later years, the modern "holiness" offshoot of the United Brethren Church, and a kindred organization splitting off from the Methodist and other churches, and taking the name of "Friends," have each revived the old-time camp-meeting to some extent. They hold periodical sessions in camps, and in their devotional practices are distinguished by a fervor in some cases amounting to a frenzy. At times the subject lies in a cataleptic state for hours, unconscious of surroundings.

The "Hardshell" or Missionary Baptist preachers of early days approached nearest to the ideal conception of John the Baptist of any of the champions of Christ. While they did not subsist on locusts, they may have begirted themselves with leathern girdles. At any rate, they were usually of a migratory species of divine, ranging up and down the streams and holding revivals in the little school-houses. They scorned to preach for money and always guaranteed salvation "without money and without price-ah." They affixed the syllable "ah" to the end of every sentence as a sort of declamatory balance-wheel to regulate the inflections of their voices They were good men in any capacity, but they had a particular aversion to high-toned churches, and to preachers who wore "biled" shirts and paper collars.

The writer remembers old Brother Jackson, who used to "labor" down on Soap Creek. "Brethren and sisturn," he used to say, "I ain't one of them big guns who preaches in the great cities like Centerville and Moravia and Albia and Ottumwa-ah, but hit's always been my lot to preach in the dark corners of the earth-ah, whar the pot biles the slowest and the purse is the lightest-ah!"

Brother Jackson's dramatic illustration of the sinner's imminent danger of hell-fire was clothed in all the fervent imagery of Dante's "Inferno." "And now, dyin' sinner-ah, you are hangin' by a cord to a limb that bends over the lake

of fire and brimestone-ah. The blue blazes of etarnal hell-fire have about burned the limb in two. It bends, it crackles as its wood is roasted, and your body settles further down into the lake! Then the cord takes fire, and is burnin' in two-ah, and that is how you are hangin' to-night-ah. Your thread of life is about burned in two, and your soul is settlin' down in the lake of unquenchable fire-ah."

Jim Pollard, when at the flood-tide of his spiritual zeal, was a power in the land. When he ascended the pulpit, he invariably removed his coat, and later on, as he warmed up, threw off his vest, and by this time the sermon began to assume a funnel-shaped form, and those of the congregation nearest the pulpit began to scamper for back seats.

One Sunday morning, while mowing slough-grass in the Soap Creek bottom, the Lord came to him in a vision and recommended that he mend his ways. He (Jim) said: "As I swung the scythe to and fro, the stubbles would strike against it, and the scythe would say: 'Go to meetin', Jim! go to meetin', Jim!' Then when I would whet the blade, the scythe-stone would say, as it struck it on either side: 'Go quick, go long! go quick, go long!'"

On another occasion Brother Pollard called at the home of Dr. Arnold in Urbana Township, while the family were at breakfast. They had boiled cabbage, and Jim was specially fond of boiled cabbage. "Won't you sit up and take breakfast with us?" asked Mrs. Arnold. "Ah, no!" was his reply, as he looked wistfully at the dish of cabbage; "I am too full of the love of God to hold cabbage!" He had just returned from a revival.

On another occasion he had just returned from a preaching tour in Missouri, and had received a call to preach at the school-house at Albany. He began his discourse with this exordium: "Brethren and sisters, Jonah was puked out of the whale to go and preach to the people of Ninevah, and I have just been puked out of Missouri to preach to you-uns!"

Embryo Villages.

There are numerous sites of former villages in Monroe County, which, like Goldsmith's "Sweet Auburn," have vanished, save now and then a garden flower to mark the spot "where once the garden smiled." In the spring and summer of 1856 immigration was at its flood-tide. In every neighborhood a village was laid out, the interests of which were

boomed by the projector of the town. There were no railroads in the county at that time, and no one locality had any advantage over its rival in the matter of location. In time, however, most of these hamlets died down from the effect of the natural law of a survival of the fittest.

In the summer of 1856 the village of Fairview, or Cuba, as it was subsequently named, was laid out in Mantua Township. The place exists to-day only in name, and is a few miles east of the town of Avery. At one time it was a promising village, but the C., B. & Q. Railroad passed north of it, and the town of Avery killed it.

Eldorado, in Cedar Township, was also started and looked promising on paper. It boasted of two houses.

In 1858 a Mr. Evans laid out the town of Osprey, and it had one house as a starter. It soon died.

Smithsfield and Hollidaysburg were also candidates for municipial greatness, but soon shared a like fate.

Pleasant Corners, in Pleasant Township, situated about a mile north of the present village of Frederic, was once a lively village. It had a store, blacksmith shop, and a "Seceder" church. To-day it is one of the loveliest spots in the county, but it has ceased to be a village.

Urbana City was started about the same time. It was once a flourishing village, and was the seat of Soap Creek civilization and commerce. It contained a flouring mill, school-house, blacksmith shop, two stores, a shingle-splitter, and a saloon. To-day it is a corn-field.

Along about the year 1890, Frank Fritchle laid out the town of Minerstown, a half-mile west of the present town of Foster, in Monroe Township. The town was regularly surveyed and platted, and was intended as a rival of Foster, just starting. There was but one house erected in the town, but the streets and avenues remain on paper, and are well preserved.

Selection is a post-office five miles south of Albia on the Centerville, Moravia & Albia Railway. Some years ago it boasted of a water-tank and general store, but it never grew, and while there is still a store at the place, the tank has been removed, and the railway station building has been locked up for years, there being no agent at the place.

The "Water-Witch."

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and as water is one of the necessities of life, it may also be stated

that it is the maternal relative to the "water-witch." If this mystical personage may also be permitted to claim a paternal progenitor, we will say that Ignorance is the father of the "water-witch." When the country was new, water, as we have already stated, was often scarce, or difficult to locate in veins in the earth. Then, like a Moses smiting the rock with his rod, the "water-witch" arose with his "divining-rod," to tell people where to dig. Professors of this occult science usually selected some fruit-bearing twig—a forked switch, each prong a foot or more in length. He grasped each prong in the hand and walked around with the switch pointing in front. In passing immediately over a spring in the earth the stick would point downward, according to popular belief. The switch, in the hands of a right good "witch," would be so persistent in its efforts to point downward that it is claimed that in grasping it tightly the "witch's" grip would sometimes rub off the bark from the twig, or even break it. A good "witch" could always tell how far down the water might be found. The "divining-rod" was a little capricious in its action. It would not point down if actually held over a pond of water, or water in plain view. It was a way it had of doing, and the witch did not make any efforts to explain the seeming contradictory phenomenon.

Schools and School-Teachers.

The fountain-head from which may indirectly be traced all that is worthy of historic record is the little school-house. From its lowly and sequestered location hovers the star of civilization and enlightenment, which, like the star over the manger at Bethlehem, illuminates the world with a prophetic light no less hopeful or propitious.

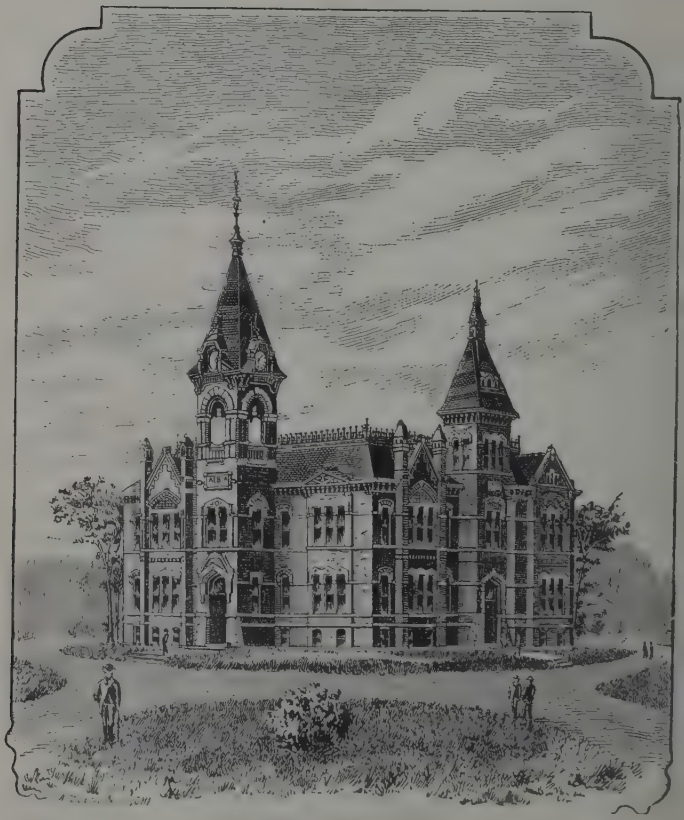
Popular education is the keystone supporting the triumphal arch of human greatness. It is neither the college, seminary, nor university which is lifting enlightenment and happiness to the skies. It is the little white school-house throughout the land poised upon a thousand hills.

The first school-house erected in the county was built in Pleasant Township in 1844. It was known as the Pleasant School, and later, the surrounding township was named Pleasant Township in honor of the little school-house. It stood on the Gray farm, and Lorania Adams, of Blakesburg, was the first teacher. Dudley C. Barber was the next teacher, and taught the winter term of 1844.

In the early '50s Hon. T. B. Perry, our present State senator, taught a school in the village of Albia. At that time there was no school-building and the school was conducted in the little frame M. E. Church building. Some years later, Mrs. M. A. R. Cousins taught a select school in Albia. Mr. Marck was also a successful teacher in the early days of Albia, but these private schools of course afforded but meager facilities for educating the children, and Professor George instituted the Albia High School, which he conducted for a long time.

MRS. ANGIE REITZEL, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS OF MONROE COUNTY.

In 1863 the population of the Albia school district became so large that the Christian and Baptist church was rented for school purposes. The next year the School Board levied a 5-mill tax and bought the dwelling-house of W. C. Hatton, which faces the Commercial Hotel on the west, and which is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Peppers.



ALBIA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

In 1868 the independent district of Albia erected a three-story brick building on the site where the magnificent High School building of to-day stands. It cost $28,000, but in 1878 it was destroyed by fire. The present structure was built in 1879 at a cost of about $30,000, which price is remarkably low for the dimensions and character of the edifice. It is one of the best school edifices in southern Iowa, and the Albia High School ranks among the first of any in the State for educational success. Its graduates are eligible to entrance into the State University.

SOME SWEET GIRL GRADUATES, CLASS OF '96, ALBIA HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1894 the Grant School building was erected in the South Park addition to Albia. It is a handsome three-story brick, designed to accommodate the lower grades of the High School. It cost $10,000.

The principal of the High School holds his term of office for three years. Professor Hollingsworth is the present incumbent. His staff of assistants for the school-term just closed consists of Miss Martha McQuade, 1st assistant; Mrs. L. B. Carlisle, 2d assistant; Mrs. H. G. Hickenlooper,

8th grade; Mr. Albert Ewers, 7th grade; Miss Alice White, 6th grade, Miss Myrtle Harlow, 5th grade, consolidated; Miss Maggie Harlow, 4th grade; Miss Orphia Rigdon, 3d grade; Mrs. O'Bryan, 2d grade and primary grade. Miss Myrtle Harlow's department was transferred to the Grant School.

GRANT SCHOOL BUILDING, ALBIA, IOWA

The teachers of the Grant School were: Mr. L. Bay, 7th and 8th grades; Miss Myrtle Harlow, 5th and 6th grades; Miss Laura Dashiell, 4th and 5th grades; Miss Daisy Sales, primary grade.

The old-time pedagogue is a creature of the past. He is a genus now well-nigh extinct, and the very agent which it was his mission to promote has tended to his own extinction. He was a creature of meager education and not unfrequently of a low order of intellect. In some cases, however, the old-

fashioned school-master was fairly educated for the times, and he was usually the best informed man in the neighborhood. He could read, write, and "cipher," and that was about the whole range of learning in those days. If the pupil passed beyond these, he was looked upon with suspicion. He was acquiring too much "book-larnin," which, in the estimation of the pioneer "fogy," was a certain precursor of moral ruin. The schoolmaster's local reputation of being a *savant* rested on his profound knowledge of mathematics, and whenever two farmers got into a dispute as to whether a hilly row of corn contained more corn-hills than a level one, reasoning from the analogous assumption that a serpentine line, if drawn taut, would thereby be increased in length, they referred the problem to the school-master, from whose unbiased and dispassionate decision there was no appeal.

Algebra was not taught in the common branches at that day, but there was a rule in arithmetic, known as "Position," which in some measure supplied the place of an algebraic equation, in certain problems. The rule consisted in assuming any number as a basis of calculation, and then, as one would be found to exceed the number to be ascertained, and the other less than that number, their relative relation to the given number would be noted and the required number found. The rule was, as the total of the errors are to the given sum, so is the supposed number to the true one required. There was "Single Position" and "Double Position." The rule for "Double Position" was to place each error against its respective position, multiply them cross-wise, and if the errors were alike—that is, both greater or less than the given number—divide the difference of the products by the difference of the errors, and the quotient was the answer; but if the errors were unlike, the sum of the products should be divided by the sum of the errors.

But the "Rule of Three" was the repository of the school-master's mathematical genius. There was the "Rule of Three Direct" and the "Rule of Three Inverse," the "Single Rule of Three" and the "Double Rule of Three." This rule and that of "Position" were obsolete, however, within the history of Monroe County.

Then came "Vulgar Fractions," and then "Exchange," which latter was very voluminous.

In later years, when Joseph Ray introduced his mathematics in text form, his "Third Part" was the arithmetic in

which the student found himself hopelessly engulfed in the intricacies of mathematics. The first snag he ran up against was a "sum" called "John Jones' Estate." Here he usually turned back to "review"; but if he succeeded in crossing this mathematical Rubicon, he forged on until he ran headlong into the "dirty page." The "dirty page" contained some miscellaneous problems which were intended to be solved by analysis. This page wore out long before the other pages, notwithstanding the constant use of the "thumb-paper." It was called the "dirty page" because it was soiled by long occupancy by the pupil.

The student, when he reached about his nineteenth year, quit school; but he usually discontinued school in summer several years earlier.

In the primitive school-houses the writing-desk was the most conspicuous fixture next to the "master" himself. This desk was arranged all around one side of the room, and was constructed of planks about a foot in width. This desk the boys industriously carved with their jack-knives until every inch of the surface bore the handiwork of some youngster who afterwards carved his name in the roster of citizenship, if not in the niche of fame.

The "master" set the copies for the pupils, writing with a pen made from a goose-quill. There was no system of penmanship then in vogue, and the pupil merely imitated the handwriting of the "master," whether it was good or bad. If it was not quite "Spencerian" in elegance or legibility, it usually inculcated a moral precept, such as "A studious boy will learn his lessons well," or "Moments of time are like grains of gold," etc. The boy squared his elbows, grasped his pen with the firm grasp of a mariner upon his oar when pulling his surf-boat through a heavy sea, then he lowered his head until his eye was on a level with his desk, and, glancing alternately at the copy and the point of his pen, proceeded to imitate the handwriting, using his tongue as a sort of lever to regulate the strokes of the pen. After constructing a few words of the copy, he would prod his neighbor with the point of his pen, or carve a few cuneiform characters on the desk with his knife, as an abstraction from the strain on his mental powers.

Grammar was also taught, but with indifferent success.

Spelling was the chief occupation of the school-room, and the pupil learned to spell by conning over long columns

of words in Webster's blue-backed speller. This speller contained two illustrated narratives, which were intended to convey to the youthful mind an indelible example of honesty. The tragic fate of old dog Tray was set forth as a warning to those who go in bad company. There was also a picture of the bad boy up the farmer's apple-tree. The farmer first asked him in a gentlemanly way to come down; he declined, and then the farmer began to pelt him with turf; still he staid up the tree; then the farmer, seeing that kind words and turf were useless arguments, concluded to see what virtue there was in stones. Another episode, involving the principle of equity, was that of the farmer's bull that gored his neighbor's ox.

After Webster's speller came McGuffey's spelling-book. It contained a more thorough treatise on the science of orthography, and had "dictation exercises," showing the application of synonyms of the English language. Its main feature, however, was its long columns of words.

The writer at one time enjoyed the distinction of being one of the "crack" spellers of the district. At this time the spelling-school was at the zenith of its popularity. The spelling-school would be announced about a week before the night set. Then a challenge would be sent to a neighboring district. The recipient of the challenge would marshal the best spellers of the school, and all would be on hand at the appointed place. Two persons—usually a young man and his best girl—would "choose up." Then, after the seats had all been arranged around the walls, the teacher or person whose duty it was to "give out" would have the two choosing parties "guess the page," and that one making the closest guess would have the first choice of spellers in the crowd; the other party then made the second choice, and the "choosing" went on alternately until all were selected on the two sides. The next thing to decide was whether to "stand up and spell down" or to "send runners." One plan was usually adopted before recess and the other after. Invariably the former plan was adopted after recess, and then came the tug of war, when all had "missed" words and taken their seats except the champion spellers. They held their ground for a long time, but one by one would go down, usually on some trifling word "missed" by mere inattention on the part of the pupil "missing" it. Then the teacher would turn back to "chamois"; "chamois" was at the head of a long column of words of

mixed phonetic character, and the whole page was considered the hardest of any to spell in the book. When "chamois" would be "given out," the partisans of the respective sides would cheer, and listen with bated breath when the teacher got down to "daguerreotype," because this word was one of the hardest to spell of all. Finally all would go down except two, representing the rival schools. They would hold the floor sometimes for an hour, and sometimes it would result in a drawn battle, neither party missing a word.

Of late years a radical change in the method of teaching orthography has been adopted, and the dear old spelling-school of hallowed school-days memory has become an institution of the past. Even to this day, the recollection of the spelling-school somewhat softens the harsh outlines of our otherwise austere disposition, as the vision arises of the freckle-nosed school-girl with whom we used to "choose up." Her flaxen hair was split at the ends, and stood out behind her ears like a ram's horns, and yet we felt, when sitting by her side, a good deal like one is supposed to feel when sitting beside the throne of grace. She could not spell "putty," yet we always chose her first, so we could sit next to her and whisper to her how to spell her words. The spelling-school was one of the redeeming features of an otherwise imperfect system of instruction, and since it has grown obsolete, the general knowledge of correct spelling has suffered materially.

The popular school-games were "black-man" and "town-ball." "Black-man" was played by both girls and boys. Some one would be "black-man," bases would be planted a few rods apart, and the "black-man" would charge down on the school, who would make a run for the opposite base. If the "black-man" succeeded in catching anyone, the latter would become one of the "black-man's" imps, and would help catch the others, until all were caught but the big, rough, overgrown school-boy; to take him was a difficult task, as not more than one could succeed in getting hold of him at one time. It was a delicious experience to have one's school-mate sweetheart catch him; then the youth would struggle, seemingly to free himself, but really to necessitate the girl putting her arms around him to hold him, an expedient which she invariably found highly necessary. She, in turn, would seldom make much effort to escape her "black-man" beau. It was a great game for the promotion of

school-day courtship, or "puppy-love"—a malady with which we have all been afflicted at some time or other.

"Town-ball" was the antecedent of the modern popular play of "base-ball." "Two-cornered cat" was another game of ball, in which but four boys participated in a game.

The teacher in those days usually "boarded round," and it was the custom on the arrival of Christmas to bar out the teacher. On the day before Christmas the teacher would arrive at the school-house in the morning to find the door and windows barricaded. The big boys would be inside, and "terms of surrender" would be written on a piece of paper and slipped out to the teacher. This document usually specified a treat of a bushel of apples, candy, or, in the ruder settlements, whisky. The teacher invariably demurred, and stormed and railed in sometimes real and sometimes affected rage, and if he did not supply the treat, or make a promise to do so, he was often seized by the crowd and carried bodily to some neighboring creek and threatened with a "ducking" through a hole cut in the ice. Sometimes the teacher climbed to the roof and placed a board over the chimney, forcing the smoke into the room filled with pupils. Then the boys would have to drown out the fire if they had water, and if not, their victory was lost.

In the year 1847 or 1848 a tall, lank Yankee came into a district in Urbana Township. He was from away down east, and was well dressed and "put on airs." His style of dress so astonished the peaceable denizens of Soap Creek that the new-comer not only became an object of curiosity, but of unenviable criticism as well. One day he went to the local "swimmin'-hole" on Soap Creek to wash. Some mischievous boys stole his clothes and the young man was in a desperate strait. He crept through the forest, until he arrived near a dwelling, when he called for the men folks to bring him some clothing. The men were not at home, but four big hounds responded, and, seeing the fugitive naked, mistook him for some big game, and gave chase. The young man climbed a tree, and as the hounds bayed "treed," two young ladies heard the well-known notes of the hounds and hastened to ascertain what they had "treed." After discovering the game, they beat a hasty retreat and apprised the men folks of the situation, when the latter brought some clothing and released the young man, who soon left the country, overcome with mortification.

Soap Creek Jurisprudence.

The region drained by the classical Soap Creek was always a fruitful locality for the lawyer. These barristers of bygone days were not as profound in legal lore as some of the expounders of Blackstone of to-day, but they were usually equal to any occasion on which their talent and oratory might be called into requisition.

Every time the stream itself would overflow its banks, a half-dozen law-suits would be among the evil results of the flood. One settler's fence-rails would be swept away and be lodged on the land of his neighbor farther down the stream. The latter would seize them and claim them as his own. If the dispute could not be settled by the amicable arbitrament of a big fight, a law-suit was the inevitable result. Innumerable important rulings have been made from time to time by "his Honor," the justice of the peace, involving the rights of property, and the views taken by the various justices in summing up the evidence in the matter concerning the ownership of the rails have been rather kaleidoscopic.

Our old friend, Samuel G. Finney, who resides near Blakesburg for some years past, has usually been retained in cases of a civil nature; and R. B. Arnold is usually on one side or the other, also.

If it is a criminal case, Bill Kinser is much sought for by the defense, and usually brings his client out unscathed. His manner before the magistrate or jury is vehement, and if his case is a hopeless one in which ordinary construction of the law would be unavailing, he usually succeeds in impressing the court by means of a superabundance of stupendous oratory. He would not hesitate to engage in a legal duel with the Chief Justice of the United States on a disputed legal point, and if before a court of his own vicinity, would carry off the prize.

Bill Knapp and Levi Wood are another strong brace of local attorneys. Knapp's legal success is somewhat hampered by conscientious scruples, as he is of a religious turn, and preaches occasionally. Wood's efforts in the legal profession are unfettered by influences of a similar nature, and his opportunities have full swing.

Adam Hopkins settled on Soap Creek in about the year 1845. He could read and write, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. His son Perry was usually elected constable. Uncle Adam knew very little about the

law, but he had one special merit: he carried out the interpretation of it to the letter. In one of his law-books—a sort of "Justice's Guide"—was a blank form for rendering judgments, and, as an example, the costs were inserted in the proper space as $3.50. So whenever it became his duty to issue judgment, he always made the costs $3.50, as if this amount were a fixed sum prescribed by law, like a marriage license fee or a poll-tax. This was, of course, divided between himself and son Perry. When witnesses demanded their fees, Hopkins informed them that $3.50 was the maximum limit of costs allowed by law, and that if they expected fees, they would have to look to the party who had them subpœnaed.

Hopkins always fined a man for fighting, but occasionally indulged in the same diversion himself. He and Eleven Dean got into a fight, and Dean was getting the better of him, when Hopkins' son Perry, by virtue of his official capacity as constable, rushed in and struck Dean a blow over the head with a billet of wood, at the same time exclaiming in a loud and official tone of voice: "I command the peace in the name of the State of Iowa." Hopkins regained his feet, and, seizing a club, dared Dean or any of his friends to "come on." Dr. Udell sewed up the opened scalps, and peace once more brooded over the temple of Justice.

In 1850, during the horse-thief period, Squire Harris was justice of the peace. One day a stranger rode up and swore out a warrant for a man who, he alleged, had stolen a horse. While Harris was issuing the warrant, another stranger rode up to the cabin and arrested the first man. The latter was riding a stolen horse, and was attempting to work a "blind," to shield himself.

Some Pioneer Episodes.

In early times, the forests, as we have stated already, swarmed with wild bees, and whenever the hunter found a "bee-tree," he carved his initials on the tree, which evidence of ownership was universally recognized and respected.

Old Ben Ashbury, who ran a blacksmith shop in Urbana Township, accused Newt Vancleve of cutting a marked bee-tree, and, as it was looked upon as a most heinous offense, Newt very naturally resented the charge. Bad blood sprang up between the two, and as old Ben had the reputation of being a "good man," and as young Vancleve had his

honor to vindicate, it was looked upon as an inevitable result that the two would be bound to meet, and that when this inevitable result occurred, it would be as the meeting of two fierce tides—Greek would meet Greek, when the conflict came. One day Vancleve was passing the blacksmith shop. Old Ben came to the door, evidently spoiling for a fight. He accosted Newt with mock suavity. With an affected softness of manner, indicated by a courtly bow and swing of the hand, he addressed him: "How do you do, Newton, and how are you prospering in this beautiful land of milk and *honey?*" The allusion to honey seemed to have a sting in it, and Newt told him it was none of his "d—d business." Then they went at it. Newt, like young David of old, carried a stone, and with it struck the Goliath-like Ben on the head, knocking him senseless. He thought he had killed him. He raised his head and wet his face with water from the slack-tub, and then, procuring some help, carried his victim into the house, where he attended him with the utmost care until he revived. When Ben returned to consciousness and found the young man attending him, it challenged his admiration and gratitude, and ever after they were warm friends.

Ashbury is said to have been a man of many good traits and good intelligence, but he had a violent temper and loved to fight. On another occasion he and a man named Meeks struck up a fight in Blakesburg over politics. Meeks was a Southern sympathizer, or, at least, a Buchanan Democrat. Ashbury was an abolitionist, and struck Meeks with a handsaw, and came near cutting his throat. He then got Meeks down and pulled his hair.

On still another occasion some wild boys, in passing his house, annoyed him by calling out: "Hello, old Bogus! come out here!" (Bogus was a name the boys gave him.) Some days later, on meeting the boys, old Ben reproved a young Grimes for his conduct. Grimes denied having been one of the disturbing party, and Ben struck him with a carpenter's square, which came near killing him. Ashbury was arrested and taken before Squire Hiram Hough. Hough had just been elected justice, and was not familiar with the wording of an action for assault and battery; so, after making several efforts, he gave up the attempt with the excuse that he wished to go to mill. The case was then taken before Squire Thomas Hickenlooper. The aborted information drawn by

Hough showed that the defendant had been brought before him on a charge of "psalt and battery." It was a great day in Squire Hickenlooper's court. The whole country gathered in, and took both dinner and supper with the unfortunate justice and family, whose pantry stores were depleted thereby. The jury retired to the corn-crib to weigh the evidence and bring in a verdict, and the crowd waited in the yard. Old Ben had a peculiar habit of thinking out loud, and while moving about in the throng, oblivious to all, he soliloquized on the shortcomings of some of the witnesses who had testified against him, to the great amusement of the listening crowd. "There's old 'Batterhead'; he always was a liar, and they say that back where he came from nobody believed him on oath. And the T—s ain't much better; old 'Crane-neck' says that she can recollect when —— used to go without soles to his shoes, back in Indiana, and his own mother says that he used to be accused of stealin' sheep."

Old Ben is still alive, and is 91 years of age. He lives at Tingley, Iowa, but is nearing his end rapidly.

Pioneer Fogyism.

While the world is full of superstition, even at the present day, much of the old-time rot and rubbish growing out of an intermingling of ignorance and superstition has been swept away by the advance of education and a higher plane of intelligence. While superstition itself may not find as ready lodgement in the mind at the present day, there are yet thousands who do not or cannot eradicate their vagarisms and absurd fancies by philosophical inquiry or rational analysis.

Many farmers, even at the present day, will not plant potatoes or garden truck except during certain phases of the moon.

If he administers veterinary treatment to his pigs, calves, or other live stock, it must be when the "sign is right," or the animals will surely die. The "sign" which he consults is nothing more or less than the signs of the zodiac. For instance, if the sign is in the heart, the pig will surely die; at this fatal period the earth is passing through the constellation Leo. When the sign is in the neck, it is not quite so bad; this is when the earth is in the constellation Taurus. When the sign is in the feet, it is still better, since the sign is "going down," and the inflammation can with greater facility take its departure at the ends of the toes.

Another popular fallacy was that if a board were placed on the grass at a certain period of the moon's age, the grass would grow underneath it; but if placed there at another phase of the moon, the grass would not grow.

The housewife, when she saw a spider descending its web from the ceiling, knew that she would receive a visitor that day.

The young man or young lady who had warts rubbed them with an onion and then buried it beneath the window, and the warts were supposed to disappear.

The quack doctor and many of the old women of pioneer days incorporated these pernicious fancies in their medical practice. The midwife invariably recommended a rabbit-skin as a soothing application for the "weed." "Sheep-nannie tea" was good for measles.

A friend of the writer, residing in Blakesburg, and who is himself a physician, relates an episode and vouches for its truthfulness. Dr. Prather was a quack doctor and a "Hard-shell" Baptist preacher combined; he assisted people in coming into the world, and also prepared them for their advent into the next. Brother Prather was called to the bedside of a Mrs. Jones, who was suffering intense pain; and, after making a thorough examination of the patient, he announced: "Yes, I see what the trouble is; I have been troubled in the same way myself." One of the old women present, who knew more about the patient's condition than the doctor did, disputed with him, explaining that it was impossible for a person of his sex to be similarly afflicted. The doctor and the women finally agreed in a diagnosis of the case, and the physician stated that he must have the skin of a black cat to lay upon the patient's stomach. "It must be a very black one, and better send the boys out to hunt one while we pray." A crowd joined in the chase, and several black cats were brought in, including one polecat. The poor woman died during the night. Brother Prather said that if he had arrived a little sooner, he could have saved her; but when he preached her funeral sermon, he stated that "her time had come—the Lord had seen fit to take her to his own." The "Hardshell" Baptist believed more in the skin of a black cat than he did in foreordination and predestination, in the case of his patient, for he still insisted that he could have saved her if the cat-skin had been applied soon enough.

Our medical friend relates another story of Dr. Prather,

and if the reader doubts his veracity, further substantiation of the tale may be added by the fact that there are to this day many living descendants of the yellow dog in the case. Bob Martin broke a leg, and Prather was sent for. Prather prescribed the skin of a yellow dog in which to bind the fractured limb. One was killed, and the skin promptly applied. The patient recovered, but the leg was crooked Prather explained that defect by saying that the dog had a few white spots on its belly, which had been overlooked.

The fumes from burning chicken feathers were considered a powerful remedy in alleviating the pains of childbirth.

The lack of intelligent and skilled medical practitioners in early days added most to the hardships of the early settlers. However, they were mostly of robust constitutions and were seldom sick.

They Killed the Family Pig.

In about the year 1850, Wareham G. Clark and James Tracy started to Burlington with a load of wheat to have it ground into flour. While *en route*, a heavy snow fell and buried up the grass upon which the farmers were dependent for feed for their oxen. They were compelled to feed their oxen wheat along the road, and as they were five weeks making the trip, it took most of the wheat to feed the team. In their absence, their wives ran short of breadstuffs. The ladies were near neighbors, so they concluded to butcher a hog. They called it up out of the woods. One seized it by the hind legs, and the other knocked it in the head with an ax. They then scalded and dressed it, and on hog and hominy they lived until the return of their lords.

THE MONROE COUNTY JAIL.

CHAPTER XIV.

The County Jail and County Finances.

At the June session of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors of 1891 a petition, signed by 227 citizens and taxpayers of the county, praying the submission of a proposition to build a county jail and jailer's residence in Albia at a cost of $12,000, was submitted to the Board for action, in the premises.

The proposition was voted upon at the general election, and carried by a vote of 1,412 in favor of, and 814 against, the measure.

Accordingly, at the June session of the Board of 1892 that body ordered that the county be bonded in the sum of $25,000, $12,000 of which was to apply to the building of the

jail and jailer's residence, and $13,000 to be applied in liquidation of the county's indebtedness, and to be known as the county bond fund. These bonds were issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and bore 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. They were to mature in 1902; but the county reserved the right to redeem them before maturity in the following manner: those numbered from 1 to 12 to be paid any time before maturity, and those numbered from 13 to 25, both inclusive, to be paid any time after five years, and before maturity.

Prior to the $25,000 issue, there were $3,500 of old bonds outstanding, held by Cleveland (Ohio) parties. These our County Treasurer paid off May 25, 1896.

In the present year (1896) an additional bond levy of $20,000 was made to meet current indebtedness.

None of the principal of the $25,000 has been paid, so far; but at present there is on hands in the county treasury the following available funds: county funds, $4,290.46; jail funds, $4,719.87. This amount can be paid on the bonds at any time, towards liquidating the principal and meeting the semi-annual interest, which latter becomes due in July.

The First National Bank of Albia holds all the bonds now outstanding, and took them at a liberal premium. The late $20,000 issue matures in 1906, but may be paid at any time prior to that date

For several years the county tax levy has been placed at the highest limit authorized by law; and yet the county, year after year, has been running behind in its current indebtedness, and if some remedy is not soon interposed, embarrassing results will ensue ere long. There is but one way to remedy the evil, and that is to require township assessors to assess property at its actual value. There are grave defects in the present system of levying county taxes, and the County Board ought to exercise closer and more judicious supervision in the matter than it has hitherto shown.

The consolidated tax levy for 1896 was 15 3-10 mills, and while the county levy was 6 mills—the maximum limit prescribed by law—the entire levy consolidated is not up to the maximum limit. The county bond tax is also placed at the highest limit.

The statutes authorize the Board of Supervisors to assess and levy each year on the taxable property of the county, in addition to the levy authorized for other purposes,

a sufficient sum to pay the interest on outstanding bonds accruing before the next annual levy, and any portion of the principal which, at the end of three years, the sum raised shall equal at least 20 per cent of the amount of the bonds issued; at the end of five years, at least 40 per cent of the amount; and at and before the date of maturity of the bonds shall be equal to the whole amount of the principal and interest. Such money arising from these levies constitutes the bond fund. This bond fund cannot be used for any other purpose.

Under the provisions of the code, the Board of Supervisors have the power to levy a tax of ½ mill on the dollar to pay off these bonds, if the annual levy is found insufficient, and this provision does not hinder the county from adopting a still higher levy; but the proposition has to be first submitted to the people for approval.

The county tax of 6 mills can also be increased by special act of the Legislature, but the proposition would also have to be submitted to the people for their approval, and they would vote it down. There is always a disposition on the part of the people to cry down any proposition to increase taxation, and, on the other hand, they call loudly for "lower taxes, lower taxes"; but in the midst of this popular cry there is a financial skeleton lurking in the county's closet—a "Banquo's ghost," continually rising and pointing with its finger to the accumulating indebtedness of the county.

The County Board has always used the utmost economy in making appropriations, and the building of the county jail was a wise and economic measure. Prior to its construction prisoners were taken to jails in adjoining counties, at considerable expense. For instance, if a prisoner had to be transferred to Chariton, twenty-five miles distant, the sheriff was allowed 10 cents per mile milage or $2.50; and 40 cents an hour for services, which made $5 or $6 more; then the prisoner's and officer's transportation should be added, and the amount is considerable. Monroe County has a splendid and amply secure jail, and it is well worth every cent of its cost.

CHAPTER XV.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.

As has already been stated, the church is one of the trinity of the church, school-house, and printing-press, which molds civilization and brings order out of chaos.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monroe County was about contemporaneous with that of the county itself. It did not wait for social organization to take form, being ever on the alert for new enterprises; but in the month of August, 1843, and within four months after the opening of the county for settlement, the Rock River Conference, then having charge of the work in Iowa, at its session in Dubuque, being the first annual conference ever held in Iowa, mapped out a district including the "New Purchase," and projected a mission west of the Des Moines River, to which it gave the name of Soap Creek Mission, after the name of the stream in Wapello and Monroe counties.

This Mission was designed to cover all of the "New Purchase" south and west of the Des Moines River and above Van Buren County; and Rev. Wm. Hulbert, a young man just admitted into the Conference, was sent to it as the pioneer missionary of the church to this part of Iowa. Mr. Hulbert located at Agency, at that time about on the border of civilization. Some of those points within his charge at which he preached were Alexander May's, near where Attica now is; and another was at the cabin of James R. Boggs, a mile or two northeast of Albia. He preached only once at May's, and on that occasion his horse broke loose and returned to Agency, swimming the Des Moines River. Its owner, on returning, paddled down the river in a canoe from Eddyville to Ottumwa, and from thence walked home, carrying his saddle on his back. Rev. Hulbert is still living, and resides at San Leandro, California.

The Bloomfield Mission was created in 1844, and Bloomfield, Davis County, was the headquarters of this mission. Jesse L. Bennett and Jas. F. New were sent out as preachers, but Bennett did not remain in the work long in this mission, but chose other fields of labor in the cause of Christianity.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALBIA, IOWA.

New continued in his charge alone, and his field of labors embraced all the settlements west of the Des Moines River from the old base line, where Troy now is, northwest to the White-breast Creek, 100 miles. There was neither ferry nor bridge to accommodate the traveler, and the mission was about 300 miles in circumference.

As Mr. New's territory was rather too extensive for one minister, Rev. Allan W. Johnson, of the Eddyville Mission, was directed by the presiding elder, Rev. Milton Jameson, to supply the gap made by the retirement of Bennett. Rev. Johnson took the territory west of Eddyville, and filled the field for one quarter, preaching monthly.

In 1844 Johnson formed a class at Boggs', near Albia. The members were John Lower, leader, Prudence Lower, Jas. R. Boggs, Jerusha Boggs, Josiah C. Boggs, William Scott, and Abiathar Newton and wife.

The next year another class was formed south of Albia, at the house of David Rowles. Of this class Rebecca Rowles, the wife of David Rowles, Oliver P. Rowles, Miranda Smith, Andrew Elswick and wife, John and Matilda Massey, Nancy Mock, and Hillah Hayes and wife were original members. Of this number, John Massey and Oliver P. Rowles are still living in Monroe County. Nancy Mock lives in Oregon, and Hillah Hayes and wife are residing near Ness City, Kansas.

For his three months' service west of the river Rev. Johnson received 75 cents in money. After this, a minister named M. S. Frame assisted New in his mission work, and that year 263 members were reported to the Conference.

In the fall of 1845 the mission was divided, and the upper part, including Monroe County, was called the Upper White-breast Mission. New was continued in this part of the field, and occupied a cabin four or five miles west of Ottumwa, on a farm owned by John Kirkpatrick; later he lived near Albia, and also resided on English Creek, in Marion County, for a short time. New afterwards went to Missouri, and then to Arkansas, where he was shot down by some desperado, who had robbed his post-office and stolen some horses in the neighborhood, and whom he and others were attempting to capture. He is described as a "sledge-hammer" type of clergyman, and was an active and zealous Christian.

In the fall of 1846 the field was called simply the White-breast Mission, and Michael H. Hare and W. W. Knight were the preachers. That fall, the county seat having been lo-

cated at Albia, Hare formed the first class in the town by consolidating the two country classes at Boggs' and Rowles'. This new class comprised substantially the membership of the two old classes, with the addition of A. C. Wilson and wife, John Webb, Sr., and wife, S. B. Gossage and wife, Arvine White and wife, W. L. and Celia Knight, Thos. Myers, A. C. Barnes and wife, John Phillips and wife, Geo. W. Noble and wife, Jas. Tate, Riley Wescoatt, Thos. Guinn and A. C. Johnson.

The services in those days were, for the most part, held in the little log court-house on the east side of the Square.

Rev. Knight died in 1847, and Hare was left with the entire supervision of the charge. He afterwards became a presiding elder of the Albia District, and in 1862 enlisted in the army and served as chaplain in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 27, 1868.

In 1847 Revs. Hugh Gibson and Joseph Ockerman were assigned to the mission. Gibson afterwards went to California, and died there, a member of the Conference.

Ockerman's health having finally failed in 1847, the presiding elder, Rev. O. O. Stewart, for want of a licensed preacher, appointed a private member of the church to take charge of the local work. This young man's name was Strange Brooks. He was licensed to exhort, and began his labors in 1848. Brooks was in time licensed to preach, and later engaged in church work in Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, southern Illinois, and Colorado, where he now resides.

In 1848 the Conference records first mention the name of Albia. In that year the upper part of the White-breast Mission was set off to the Knoxville Circuit and the remainder was constituted the Albia Mission; and it remained a mission until 1851, receiving more or less support from the Missionary Society. For eight years this aid was expended for the support of the church, and towards maintaining its pastors.

The ministers during this time sent to the mission were: 1848, A. G. Pierce, Joseph Ockerman; 1849, James Q. Hammond; 1850, Robert L. Cock. Of these, Pierce is still living. Cock's name was changed by the Legislature into Cole; and under that name he preached at Chariton until his death.

In 1851 the Albia Mission became the Albia Circuit, by which name is meant, that it assumed its own support, and it continued such down to 1865. During this period it had the

following preachers: 1855, Chas. Woolsey; 1856-7, F. W. Evans; 1858, I. P. Teter; 1859, Thos. Audras; 1860, J. W. Latham; 1861, Jas. Haynes; 1862-3, W. C. Shippen; 1864, Annie H. Schafer. Of these, Johnson, Woolsey, Latham, and Schafer are dead.

During this period the ministerial work became more and more restricted. In 1851 the appointments throughout the circuit were as follows: Albia—Rev. Knight, three miles northwest of Albia; Rev. Woolsey, still further north; Rev. Davis, northeast of Albia, down in the "Hairy Nation," east of the Allen school-house, Chillicothe, then on Keokuk Prairie opposite Ottumwa, Milburn's school-house, Blakesburg, at a grove southwest of Blakesburg, and at Potts', eleven miles southwest of Albia.

In 1852 the appointments south of the river in Wapello County were placed in the newly formed Chillicothe Circuit. In 1844 the old quarterly conference shows the preaching places were: Albia, Hinton's, Knight's, Hamilton, Sumner's, Bluff Creek, Noe's, Davis', Shields', Potts', Ingham's, Hayes', and Newcomers' Point.

In 1854 a circuit was formed called the South Grove Circuit, with John Jay as preacher, which took in all the county appointments except Knight's, Hayes', and Ingham's, and in that year a new appointment was added—viz., Sutcliff's. The next year this South Grove Circuit took the name of Hamilton Circuit.

In 1865 Albia was first designated as a station, although it still retained one outside appointment—viz., Reitzel's School-house. Since then, the appointments to the station have been as follows: 1865-6, F. W. Evans; 1867, Joshua B. Hardy; 1868, Jesse Craig; 1869, R. B. Allender; 1870, John Harris; 1871, E. H. Winans; 1872-3, Thos. Stephenson; 1874-5, Ira O. Kemball; 1876, John Haynes; 1877, C. L. Stafford; 1878-9, W. G. Wilson; 1880, B. F. Karns; 1881-2, C. B. Clark; 1883, I. P. Teter again; 1884, G. H. Power; 1885, W. F. Cowles; 1886-7, J. A. Boatman; 1888-92, D. C. Smith; 1893-4, W. R. Stryker; 1895-6, E. L. Schreiner.

Of these, Rev. Karns resigned after 18 months of incumbency, and his place was filled by Miss Annie Downy. C. B. Clark, on account of family affliction, filled only six months of the year, and his place was taken by Rev. Groome. Harris, Haynes, and Power are dead.

From authentic sources it appears that at least 13,000 persons have been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church since its beginning in 1846.

In 1843 the Des Moines District was formed, with Rev. Henry Summers, the pioneer presiding elder, in charge of it. The next year Rev. Milton Jameson was sent to it, and since then the districts embracing Albia and vicinity and the presiding elders have been as follows:

Des Moines District—1844-6, Milton Jameson; 1847-8, I. I. Stewart; 1849-50, Andrew Coleman; 1851-3, John Hayden.

Ottumwa District—1854, Joseph Brooks.

Albia District—1855-58, James Q. Hammond; 1859-62, M. H. Hare; 1862-65, Jas. Haynes.

Ottumwa District—1866, W. C. Shippen.

Albia District—1867-69, John Burgess; 1870-71, R. B. Allender.

Ottumwa District—1872-3, R. B. Allender; 1874-5, G. N. Power; 1876-9, Banner Mark; 1880-3, W. G. Wilson; 1884-7, I. P. Teter; 1888-93, J. W. McDonald; 1893, D. C. Smith.

Haynes took Hare's place when the latter entered the army, and D. C. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of McDonald in 1893.

Joseph Brooks served for four years as editor of the *Christian Advocate* at St. Louis, and afterwards was an officer in the army, and later in the reconstruction troubles in Arkansas, where he acquired national note as one of the principals in the Brooks-Baxter gubernatorial embroglio at Little Rock, some years ago. Each party claimed to have been elected governor under a varying construction of the State constitution, and as neither would yield, the contestants each rallied an armed force, and the affair assumed a martial aspect. Baxter held the executive office.

Of these sixteen presiding elders, nine are dead—viz.: Jameson, Stewart, Coleman, Hayden, Brooks, Hammond, Hare, Power, and McDonald.

Within the fifty years of the church organization, 53 ministers have served in the vicinity, as pastors and presiding elders.

In the early years of the Church, its financial support was very meager. For instance, in 1846-7 the amount raised for ministerial support, outside the regular missionary fund, was $57.75. In 1852-3 the circuit paid the elder $36.00 and

the pastor $300.00; in 1853-4 the elder received $37.50 and the pastor $350.50; in 1854-5 the elder got $72.50, the preacher in charge $408.13, and the junior preacher an even $100. In 1858-9 Rev. Teter received $346.08. The station started out with an estimate for the pastor for $800, but the records credit only $674.10 collected that year for all purposes. Since that time, with the increase of numbers and ability, there has been a marked improvement in this regard.

The Iowa Conference held its twenty-seventh session with this church, commencing September 28, 1870, under the presidency of Bishop E. R. Ames, with Rev. E. H. Waring as secretary. The roll at the opening session contained just 100 names. Since then 38 of this number have died, and 37 are still members of the Conference, but 10 only are in active work.

In 1850 the first church was completed in Albia. It was a frame structure, about 30x45 feet in size, with one door facing the east; large windows filled with small-sized panes of glass, and seats and pulpit to correspond with the general plain style of architecture. It stood one block north from the northwest corner of the Square, where two lots were purchased for the edifice at a cost of $18.00. The first trustees were Oliver P. Rowles, Michael Lower, John Webb, Jr., D. J. Moore, Jas. Tate, Andrew Elswick, and John Lower. In 1867 this frame building gave way to a one-story brick structure, with an addition on the west, which was added by Rev. Ira O. Kemble, at his own expense, during his pastorate.

During the war, several colored parties, then known as "contrabands," made their way across the southern border, and, being Methodists, were assigned to the "amen corner" in the old frame church. The colored brethren were fond of running in and out during services, and to prevent this confusion they were invited to occupy seats in the rear near the door, when the new church was ready for services. One old colored brother refused to occupy the new place in the church, and when invited to do so, he and his followers arose and filed out and never returned to the church.

At length, the old brick church could not accommodate the increasing membership, and the lots and edifice were sold and the present handsome edifice erected one block south of the southwest corner of the Square, at a cost of $13,000. This edifice was formally dedicated by Dr. J. W. Clinton on February 28, 1892.

The Presbyterian Church.

On the 23d day of August, 1851, after a sermon by Rev. L. J. Bell, a missionary of the Assembly Board, the initial steps were taken in Albia towards the organization of a Presbyterian church. David Wills and his wife Sarah, Martha Wills and Eveline Wills, Samuel Noble, Margaret Casey, David Burnside and his wife Emily, John Young and his wife Rachel, David H. Scott and his wife Mary were the charter members of the church. They presented certificates and other satisfactory evidence of having been members of the Presbyterian Church elsewhere. An election was then had, and David Wills and John Young were unanimously chosen elders. It was resolved that the organization be called the "First Presbyterian Church of Albia."

December 20, 1851, at a session of the board, David Wills and John Young were "moderated" by Rev. W. J. Frazier. At this session Mrs. Mary Noble, wife of Samuel Noble, was received to the communion. The ordinance of baptism was then administered to her and her infant son, Alvis Emmett. Rev. W. J. Frazier administered the Lord's supper.

At the next session, May 1, 1852, the ordinance of baptism was administered to Margaret Ann, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Scott.

On January 2, 1854, the first annual report from March, 1853, to March, 1854, was submitted:

Number communicants received on examination	5
Number communicants received on certificate	19
Number adults baptized	1
Number infants baptized	7
Funds for Commissioner	$ 2.00
Funds for church and religious purposes	37.50
Funds for Bible cause	5.00

This report was approved by the Des Moines Presbytery at Libertyville, March 16, 1864, by D. V. Smock, moderator.

In a session held April 5, 1856, the name of Rev. J. M. Bachelor first appears as moderator. Among those received into the church at this session were Mr. James Collins and his wife Sarah. Mr. Collins died at his residence, a few miles south of Albia, early in the spring of 1896.

At a session of the board of March 13, 1857, Samuel Noble and D. H. Scott, having been previously elected elders, were

duly installed in the office. At this same session Miss Mary Saunders and Mary A. Bachelor, the latter the infant daughter of Rev. Bachelor and wife, were taken into the church by baptism. Rev. P. H. Jacob performed the rite.

The annual report from 1856 to 1857 shows 63 members added, and 1 deceased. Total in communion, 87; and also shows the minister's salary to have been $333.33.

On Saturday evening, February 6, 1858, Charles McClain was summoned to appear before the session to answer the charge of getting drunk. Samuel Noble and David Wills had previously been sent as a committee to expostulate with the erring brother. The charges and specifications were as follows:

"*Whereas*, It is commonly reported that you, Charles McClain, have been guilty of unchristian conduct in several instances:

"1st. Of being in the habit of using intoxicating liquors.

"2d. Of quarreling with and using profane language while quarreling with the McMichaels.

"3d. Of a violation of the Sabbath day, as well as of the civil law, in going on the Sabbath and taking and driving off a yoke of oxen that were held under execution.

"4th. Of using scurrilous and vulgar language on the same Sabbath evening towards Carlos Kelsey.

"5th. Of using profane language towards Mr. John Kelly on Saturday, December 30, 1858."

Samuel Noble was appointed prosecutor of the case, and McClain defended himself. All the charges except the fourth specification were sustained, and McClain was suspended.

In 1858 the pastor's salary was raised to $500. There were in communion 95 members that year.

During one or two sessions of July, 1858, Mrs. Esther Boyle prefers charges of falsehood against Brother W. W. Mathias, also against Sister Mathias "for talking in a slanderous and unchristianlike manner about me at different times, once at Mr. Duncan's, and once at Mr. David Rowles'." In the case of Mr. Mathias, the session suspended him until he would repent. Sister Mathias was not suspended, but the moderator was directed to administer to her a mild admonition in the presence of the session.

The next year McClain was permanently suspended, he

manifesting no feelings of repentance. Mr. Mathias, however, repented of his sin, confessed his error, and was reinstated.

At a session of December, 1859, Miss Mary Welsh was hauled up before the session for dancing. She refused to admit that she committed a sin in dancing, but promised to desist from the amusement in future, since the church considered it wrong. The session took no further cognizance of the charge. However, it seems that the sinful Mary danced again in 1860, for the records show that she again received a "citation" to appear before the session of April 3d. She again acknowledged the charge, again professed deep penitence, and again escaped with a reproof and admonition.

At the session of August 22, 1860, Mrs. Eliza Shields submits a paper setting forth that:

"*Whereas*, Mrs. Eliza Shields feeling aggrieved at certain charges which have been extensively circulated against her in this community by Rev. J. N. Pressley, of the United Presbyterian Church of Albia, which charges are: 1st, that about the first Sabbath of September, 1858, she had applied to him and his session to become a member of his church, and was received on such application, and so was a member of that church at the time of her being received into the Presbyterian Church; 2d, that in support of this charge he had said her name had been read out publicly on communion Sabbath, in company with the names of many others, as having been received; 3d, that Mrs. Shields, in denying the above statements, had accused the Rev. Mr. Pressley of lying; she therefore asks the session to investigate those charges, and requests that the following witnesses be cited to appear, to give testimony in the matter—viz., Mrs. Hannah Robb, Mrs. Jane Robb, Miss Mary Ann Buchanan, and Miss Mary Lyon."

The following persons were also summoned as witnesses: Mrs. Samuel Noble, Mr. David Wills, Mr. James Robb, and Mr. David Forcythe. The latter, who was clerk of the United Presbyterian session, did not heed the summons to appear, and was absent, as was also Mrs. Buchanan, another member of that church. After a fair and impartial judicial church trial, the session found that Sister Shields had never applied for membership in the United Presbyterian Church; that her name had never been publicly read out; that her name was not even on the record book of the United

Presbyterian Church. Then the tribunal concluded its session by professing its high esteem and cordial fellowship towards the United Presbyterian Church, and declares that nothing in its decision should reflect on Brother Pressley. It further states that there was no evidence that Sister Shields ever called Brother Pressley a liar.

In 1878 it appears that John A. Edwards, a member of the church, became in some measure dissatisfied with Rev. Bachelor, the pastor. Edwards withheld a portion of his usually liberal pecuniary support of the church, and even hinted that the pastor ought to resign. A formal conciliation was finally made, and Mr. Edwards signed a written statement to the effect that possibly he might have misapprehended the pastor's utterances and motives, and professed deep repentance and desired the forgiveness of the pastor. Rev. Bachelor also signed a statement exonerating Brother Edwards from any acts of malice, admitting also that the brother's actions were justifiable under the construction he had placed upon the pastor's utterances; he also receives Mr. Edwards back into the fold. A few days later the quarrel broke out afresh, and the pastor signs another statement to the effect that Brother Edwards had already disavowed his good concessions expressed under his signature. He censures him for declaring "that he would make no promise of any pecuniary support; thereby declaring that the small amount he had given during the last year (while in his offense) was all he expected to give."

It seems that at about this time the pastor had tendered his resignation as pastor, for the sessional record contains this entry:

"*Report of Judicial Committee.*

"The Judicial Committee to whom was referred the resignation of Rev. J. M. Bachelor as pastor of the church of Albia, would report: that after hearing very fully from both the pastor and elder from that church, they are duly impressed with the importance of emphasizing their sense of the sacred character of the pastoral relation; that the Lord Jesus Christ himself gave pastors; that it is sinful and dangerous to do that which tends to part asunder 'that which God hath joined together'; that any rude conduct is of the nature of an assault on the ordinances of God.

"With double force would we address the members of

session, who at their ordination solemnly vowed to study the peace, unity, and purity of the church.

"When in any instance it becomes advisable to ask for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, we would remind them that there is a proper method of procedure in our book.

"But that any member of the church and especially any member of the session, who should cease attending the ordinances of God's house administered by the pastor, and withdraw his support in whole or in part, and decline to coöperate with his pastor in order to break up the pastoral relation, presbytery declares to be schismatical, and a breach of ordination vows, and highly censurable.

"While your court are fully alive to the greatness of the sacrifice required in the dissolution of the pastoral relation of well-nigh a quarter of a century's duration, which being the only one the pastor ever had, and the object of his first and only love, in whose families are associations dearer than life, yet we are compelled to look the facts in the face and agree with a majority of the session—the fast friends of the pastor—that in view of the sadly divided condition of the church—for the pastor's comfort and usefulness—the resignation of the pastoral charge ought to be accepted, and though exceedingly sorry for this necessity, and expressing our heartfelt sympathy with the pastor, this is the recommendation of your committee.

"J. H. Potter.
"Josiah T. Young."

This expression of excessive kindness did not kill the pastor, as might be expected. He removed shortly afterwards to Osborn, Kansas, where he is engaged to this day in ministerial work. He is an able minister, and was greatly reverenced by his flock; notwithstanding, his church at Albia, at about the time of his resignation, had settled into a state of spiritual lethargy, which is often the result of retaining one pastor too long.

In September, 1878, Rev. E. L. Williams succeeded Rev. J. M. Bachelor as "supply" of the First Presbyterian Church at Albia. His labors dated from August 18, 1878, and were to continue one year. At the end of the year he was invited to the pastorate, but stated that he was not prepared to accept the call. However, he agreed to remain as "supply" for six months longer for $400, which proposition was accepted by the session board.

At a session dated September 20, 1880, Rev. Samuel Ollerinshaw was selected as pastor for six months, to succeed Mr. Williams. Salary to be not less than $400; $35 was also appropriated to defray his expenses and two weeks' services at Albia. Brother Dan'l Miller also received the thanks of the session for his services as bookkeeper and collector, and was re-elected for another year. In later years this gentleman acquired considerable notoriety as an expert bookkeeper, as cashier of the Monroe County Bank.

At a session of December 4, 1882, Jacob Kimball and Geo. Hartzer were suspended from the church on a charge of "walking disorderly," and of neglecting the means of grace; and in July of the next year Brother Daniel M. Miller was suspended for getting away with the funds of the church.

On August 31, 1885, a joint session of the Presbyterian and United Prebyterian churches of Albia was held for the purpose of considering a proposition to unite both congregations into one. Elders A. Bain, J. C. Rhea, W. E. Elder, and Daniel Forcythe represented the United Presbyterian Church, and Samuel Noble, D. H. Scott, A. A. Mason, John A. Edwards, and Josiah T. Young represented the Presbyterian Church. Considerable discussion was had on the subject of union, but nothing was accomplished. The United Presbyterian brethren consented to unite if the other church would take the organ out of the church, adopt close communion, and sing psalms, none of which propositions were consented to.

On August 9, 1886, Rev. T. F. Boyd, of Marysville, Kansas, was chosen pastor to succeed Rev. Ollerinshaw. He was guaranteed a minimum salary of $800 a year, and as much above that amount as could be raised.

April 1, 1889, the session signed a call to Rev. E. B. Linn to act as pastor, guaranteeing him $800 a year and the use of the parsonage. Mr. Linn is still the pastor of the church in Albia, and is a zealous and efficient worker.

The following is a statistical report of the church made to the presbytery, for the year ending April 1, 1890: Elders, 4; deacons, 2; added on examination, 8; added on certificate, 7; total communicants, 170; baptisms, adults, 5; infants, 4; Sunday-school membership, 125; contributions to home missions, $40; foreign missions, $46; education, $8; Sabbath-

school work, $18; church erection, $8; freedmen, $9; General Assembly, $16.20; congregational expenses, $13.90; miscellaneous, $15.

The report for 1892 shows: Total communicants, 183; Sabbath-school membership, 100; home missions, $74; foreign missions, $58; education, $15; Sunday-school work, $11; church erection, $7; relief fund, $15; freedmen, $5; aid for colleges, $15; General Assembly, $17; congregational, $1,336.17; miscellaneous, $85.

The report for 1894 gives: Number of elders, 16; deacons, 2; added on examination and certificate, 15; total communicants, 200; no baptisms; Sabbath-school membership, 140; home missions, $104; foreign missions, $48; education, $11; Sunday-school work, $14; church erection, $23; relief fund, $13; freedmen, $7; aid for colleges, $14; General Assembly, $27; congregational, $1,627.71.

For the year 1895 the following is the statistical report of the condition of the church as reported to the presbytery: Elders, 6; deacons, 3; added on both examination and certificate, 15; total communicants, 206; baptisms, 15; Sabbath-school membership, 150; home missions, $109; foreign missions, $82; education, $8; Sabbath-school work, $14; church erection, $8; relief fund, $18; freedmen, —; General Assembly, $21.18; congregational, $1,293.12; American Bible Society, $5; miscellaneous, $50.

At a session of May 3, 1896, Rev. E. B. Linn, the pastor, submitted his resignation, to take effect July 1, 1896, assigning as the cause the ill health of both himself and wife; and at the next session, May 10th, after due consultation, the board determined on the following proposition:

"Pastor, Rev. E. B. Linn, to have one month's vacation, commencing July 1, 1896, with leave of absence for August and September if he so desires, and his salary to go on all the time, except that the expense of supplying the pulpit for August and September shall be paid from salary; Brother Linn, if possible, is to secure supply for those two months."

The proposition was accepted by the pastor, and, at the end of the three months, he returned to his charge slightly improved in health. Rev. Witte acted as a supply during his absence.

The first church edifice erected by the Presbyterians of Albia was a brick structure, 30x40 feet, and one story. It occupied the site of the present church, which was finished

in 1873. The size of the latter is about 38x70 feet, with basement story, used for prayer-meeting and library. The cost of the building was $8,000.

Besides the pastors already enumerated, Revs. S. C. McCune, of Oskaloosa; Rev. H. P. Barnes, of Clyde, Ohio; and Rev. S. W. Pollack, now of Centerville, Iowa, each presided for a short time.

The Presbyterian choir, as at the present composed, includes a high grade of musical talent, and the church stands in the front rank of popularity.

The Associate Presbyterians ("Seceders").

When Monroe County was first settled, many of the pioneer settlers, wishing to profit by closer fraternal associations, naturally grouped themselves together in communities or colonies; hence the Catholic community in the western half of Monroe County, the Dunkers or old German Baptists near Cuba in Mantua and Pleasant townships, the Methodists in the upper half of Bluff Creek Township, and the Presbyterians in Pleasant and a part of Bluff Creek townships.

An incident of early times will serve to illustrate the colonizing methods of the "Seceders." Old Billy Piper lived on a claim in the Snodgrass neighborhood. The farm is now owned by Mr. Lathan. Piper was not a "Seceder" by any means, but Jesse Snodgrass and his surrounding neighbors were. It was, of course, desirable on the part of the "Seceders" to locate settlers in their midst who were of the same religious persuasion as themselves. One day Jesse Snodgrass brought into the neighborhood a man from Ohio. The man was a "Seceder," and hence was a very desirable man to locate. Old Billy Piper was grubbing near the roadside when Mr. Snodgrass rode up with his man. After a friendly salutation and introduction of the two strangers, Mr. Snodgrass thus opened negotiations for the purchase of the claim in behalf of his man: "Would ye sell yer claim, Misther Piper? Sure an' ye are a foine mon, an' a gude neighbor, but ye are not the kind of a mon we want wi' us, an' we would loike til git rid of yes." This very frank admission greatly incensed the old unregenerate anti-"Seceder," and, seizing a fence-stake, he made after the offending neighbor, who beat a hasty retreat, leaving his horse behind, hitched to the fence.

They are a sturdy race, those old "Seceders," and their names are linked with the birth, growth, and exalted manhood of the county. Some of their tenets seem a trifle at variance with the popular ideas of the nineteenth century concerning fraternal union, but it is a fact that there are remarkably few "goats" in their flock to be finally separated by the Master of the Sheep-fold. While their church does not keep pace with some of the others in growth and popularity, it is a good church to join, for those who merely desire to get to heaven, because they are all going to get there. This, of course, applies as well to the United Presbyterians and other strains.

They are instructed in piety from infancy, and their nursery songs are the lullaby of the Psalms. They speak of the seventh day as the "Sabbath" instead of saying "Sunday." They discountenance the singing of hymns in public worship on the ground that they are of human construction, and not inspired. They do not encourage the attendance of their members at other churches, and advocate non-communion. They adhere to old land-marks, which, while they may forbid the pilgrim to cut across lots in his Christian pilgrimage, or to depart into shady by-paths which even may again emerge into the highway, make the way certain.

In wading the Jordan of Christian experience and earthly stewardship, he treads on no stepping-stones save those which have been worn smooth by the foot-prints of his ancestors and those mentioned in the "field-notes" of the "Westminster Confession." He does not risk his footing on those newly added stepping-stones of other denominations, lest they rock or totter on their bases. He even lifts his garments while passing over them. His honesty, too, is as immutable and rock-ribbed as his faith, for who ever heard of a "Seceder" in good standing in his church neglecting to pay his debts? His daily acts are under the scrutinizing espionage of the session board, and the least irregularity means suspension.

Membership in the church is measured by the ratio of birth and mortality of the members, for no proselytes from other religious bodies ever join the Associate Presbyterian Church, and none of those to whom the doctrine has been transmitted by heredity ever leave it.

Pleasant Township was the cradle of the white race in Monroe County, and no sooner had the settlers arrived than they framed a church organization. Among the charter members of this organization at Pleasant Divide were Geo. Humphrey, Robt. M. Hartness, Wm. H. McBride, John Walker, and the Snodgrasses, Achesons, Andersons, Buchanans, McDonalds, Vances, and Porters.

At a meeting of the session board of December 4, 1847, convened at the house of John Walker, William McBride was chosen chairman; he was also elected collector and treasurer, and a trustee as well. John Walker and John Acheson were also elected trustees. At this meeting it was ordered that a suitable book be purchased for the use of the treasurer of the congregation, and following is a copy of the treasurer's report:

"There was 50 cents put into my hands for purchasing said book. Said book was purchased at the sum of 37½ cents. Balance due, 12½ cents.

(Signed) "*Wm. H. McBride,*
"Treasurer."

Then follows a statement of

"Monny paid over to Mr. Scot by the following persons:

Jessy Snodgrass	$3 25
John Walker	2 00
Wm. H. McBride	0 75
Geo. Anderson	2 00
Wm. McBride	2 00
Total	$10 00

"Do. to Mr. Scot:

Wm. McBride	$1 00
John Walker	1 00
Geo. Anderson	1 00
Jessy Snodgrass	1 00
John Acheson	50
Wm. H. McBride	50
Total	$5 00

"Paid monny to Mr. Linsy by following names, to-wit:

Wm. McBride	$1 00
Robt. M. Hartness	1 00
John Walker	1 00
Geo. Anderson	1 00
J. C. Acheson	50
John Acheson	50
Alex. McDonald	50
Wm. H. McBride	50
Gus Omphrey	50
Jesse Snodgrass	1 00
Total	$7 50"

Another financial report, dated October 9, 1847, reads:

"Receaved 25 cents from the following persons:

Mr. Darter	$0 25
Alex. McDonald	50
J. C. Acheson	50
Geo. Anderson	1 00
Mathew Acheson	50
Wm. McBride	1 00
Misses Alison	50
Wm. H. McBride	50
Sam'l Buchanan	50
John Walker	1 00
Jessa Snodgrass	1 00
Paid over to Mr. McDoewl	$7 25"

Rev. D. Linsey preached for the congregation during its earlier organization, and then Rev. John Vance acted as pastor until 1857, when Rev. Samuel Hindman took charge. At this time a proposition was made to unite with another branch of the Presbyterian Church, called the Union or Associate Reform. The Associate Reform Church was divided on the proposition, and at a meeting of the session on September 20, 1856, a motion was adopted to oppose the contemplated union.

In 1858, when the consolidation was effected, the Pleasant Divide Church did not enter into the union, and has retained its original organization to the present day. The congregation held worship at their church, which was

built in 1850. It occupied the site of their present church, which stands near Henry Elder's.

In 1887 the old church was replaced by the new one, which cost over $3,000. When the church was completed, a motion was introduced and adopted in a church session, February 1, 1854, directing that a rail fence be put around the graveyard, and that each family in the church furnish 20 rails with which to build the fence.

The Associate Presbyterians in those days had a very methodical way of raising church revenues and collecting arrears. Upon each member a tax was levied, and the levy was based on the valuation of his property. The amount had to be forthcoming, but the debtor was often allowed to postpone payment until "money came into his hands." He was required to give his note, however, for the amount. Money was also raised by charging the member a "stipend" for a seat in the church. If he failed to pay the "stipend," the seat was sold to someone else. In 1857 it appears from the records that Messrs. John Castle, Sr., Wm. McBride, and Henry Elder were appointed to assist the trustees in levying a tax for funds to pay the pastor.

This plan of raising church revenues was a good one, and might be adopted at the present day, with happy results. If the notes were not paid, the next step was to enter suit in the courts; but this last resort was seldom or never necessary.

When the two churches united in 1858, a dispute arose over the ownership of the Pleasant Divide church edifice. The case went into the courts, and it was decided that it belonged to the United Presbyterian body. The Associate body then bought it from the former.

Rev. Hindman continued to preach at Pleasant Divide until about the year 1861, when Rev. Jas. Shearer took charge and preached until 1873, when he ceased his clerical labors, and for a year or two the pulpit was "supplied" by the presbytery. Rev. Jas. N. Snodgrass rendered efficient service as one of these "supplies."

In 1877 Rev. H. S. Acheson assumed charge of the society, and is the present pastor. The organization has a membership of about 75.

On October 21, 1880, an auxiliary branch of the church was established at Albia, with John Lathan and John Patton as elders, and Rev. Wm. Porter as pastor. He still

has charge of the congregation. The membership at present comprises 35 persons, and among the charter members were Rev. Wm. Porter and wife, John Lathan and wife, C. C. Acheson and wife, Wm. Castle and wife, Ed I. Ramsay and wife, James Garrett and wife, H. J. Bell and wife, Dr. F. C. Maughlin and wife, John Castle and wife, Mrs. Spencer, Jas. Hammond and wife, Mrs. Jane Nichol, and Wm. J. McKissick and wife.

In early times the "Seceders" of Pleasant Township and the fellows of the "Hairy Nation" did not get along very amicably together. Their hostility during the period when the "Club law" was a regulating factor in the community was somewhat similar to the warfare between the early Puritan fathers and the aborigines of Plymouth. Old Henry Elder might be characterized as the terrible fighting deacon of Plymouth, Miles Standish, and old Laurel Tyrrell, on the part of the "Hairy Nation," as the fierce Wattawamet; but, as was the fate of the red man, Tyrrell's head was never hung up on the ridge-pole of the church as a warning to the braves of the "Hairy Nation."

"And, as a trophy of war, the head of the brave Wattawamet
Scowled from the roof of the fort, which at once was a church and a fortress."

At the time of the "Club" regulations, the homestead law had not yet been enacted. A settler could preëmpt from the Government by paying $1.25 per acre for 160 acres of the domain, or Mexican land warrants ranged from one dollar per acre down as low as fifty cents per acre.

Under a preëmption law of that day, a settler could hold a quarter-section a year before being required to pay out on it. At the end of the year the occupant of the claim was usually poorer than he was at the beginning. He could not get away, and about all he could do was to arrange some plan in concert with his neighbors by which he could hold on to the land by virtue of the rights of "squatter sovereignity." It was to protect him thus that the "Club" was called into existence, as we have stated elsewhere in this volume. As the "squatter's" claims were not based on any legal rights conferred by the statutes, the "Seceder" colonists did not recognize the sanctity of the regulations adopted and enforced by the "Club" organization. If they found a tract of land on the plat at the land office marked by a "V," which designated it as vacant, though in reality a "squatter" occu-

pied it through the support of the "Club," they felt little hesitancy, in many instances, in preëmpting it or "jumping" the claim. As they did not believe in secret societies, they seemed to place the "Club" organization in the same category of evils, and for that reason, doubtless, they did not enter into the organization. The "Hairy Nation" looked upon them with suspicion anyway, for, as Jas. Coen says in his interesting "Sketches of Early Times," they had many strange customs. They were very industrious, cultivated large fields, rode in painted wagons, used horses instead of oxen, and worked six days in the week. They did not even fight as a recreation, and would not drink whisky at Harrow's grocery on Saturday afternoons.

Mr. Coen states further, that when they built a schoolhouse at Half-way Prairie, and fitted up a stove in it instead of a fireplace, this innovation met the further disapprobation of the "Hairy Nation," and when they began to build a church, it was considered an overt declaration of war. For what purpose could they need a church, unless to be used as a fort? The pulpit was evidently designed as a sally-port from which the besieged might emerge in a final encounter, after the stronghold had been invested.

At length these strained relations culminated in an open rupture. A man named Geo. P. Little entered a forty-acre "claim" on Miller's Creek. Little was a "Seceder," and a "squatter" claimed the tract. The "Club," of course, protested vigorously, but Little paid no attention to their threats. One day, in midwinter, he borrowed a horse from James Carhart and rode to Albia, armed with an old "pepperbox" pistol. That very day the "Club" had met to take final action in his case. On his return from Albia the "Club" discovered him and gave chase. Little took the Eddyville trail, with about twenty of the mob in hot pursuit. The pursuers gained on him, and finally one of them caught up with him and attempted to seize his horse's bridle. Little held his revolver in his hand, cocked, and ready for any acts of violence, but as the pursuer reached the bridle his horse stumbled, and the fall discharged his pistol. The pursuer then kept his distance, thinking the shot had been aimed purposely at himself. Little gained the house of Carhart, and then took refuge in the house of Henry Elder, hotly pursued by the mob.

The man who had caught up with Little was his friend

Andy Robb. He was endeavoring to assist in Little's escape. He soon arrived at Elder's and, seizing a sled-standard, sauntered out into the road among the mob, charged them right and left, threatening the entire crowd with destruction if they did not retire. They retired, and a few days later the "Club" met and resolved to exterminate the "Seceders," wipe them off the face of the earth, and raze their church to the ground.

Zed Chedister went to Mr. Tucker's to borrow his gun. He stated that he wanted to kill "Seceders" with it. He did not get the gun, and his pleasant anticipations of killing "Seceders" were never realized.

Further commenting on these disturbances, Mr. Coen says in his "Sketches of Early Times":

"A meeting of the 'Club' was held a few days later, when war was declared and it was ordered to raise the 'Nation' and wipe out the 'Seceders,' and to begin by burning their church, fixing a time for the bonfire. Runners were dispatched to call out the chiefs and braves of the "Hairy Nation,' 'Bull-frog Nation,' 'Hell-string Nation,' and all the friendly tribes, with their arms, ammunition, and plenty of 'snake-bite' medicine. The war-whoop was sounded throughout the land. The gathering of the invading forces continued until the evening of the appointed day, when they took up their line of march for the 'Seceder' church.

"Meanwhile, news from the war-dance had reached the 'Seceders,' who, disdaining to sue for peace, took up the hatchet and prepared for the impending conflict. Messengers were sent from house to house.

> " 'And there was hurrying to and fro,
> And gathering tears, and tremblings in distress,
> And cheeks all pale,'

as the stern visaged 'Seceders' left their homes with their rifles, ammunition, and bullet-moulds. Throughout the day, the wooded valleys along the frozen waters of Miller's Creek and Bluff Creek and the landscapes of Half-way Prairie and North Prairie resounded with the familiar cry of their ancestors: 'Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear the slogan?'

"By the time they had gathered at the church, reënforced by Sheriff Ezra P. Coen, and a squad of friendly 'Hell-strings,' they had but settled down to a contemplation of the horrors of war, when away over the prairie towards the 'Bullfrog Nation,'

" 'Like the dread northern hurricane,
That sweeps the broad plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe,'

who, finding the building occupied by an unknown quantity, marched to a grove near by, and went into camp.

"Next day both armies prepared for the approaching conflict. After some time, in which some seemed inclined to open the battle, a commissioner was sent to the church to demand a surrender. They were invited into the building, shown the strength of the besieged, and informed they were ready to fight it out. There was some parley as to the causes of the war, and the commissioners returned to camp.

"Some of the invaders favored moving on the enemy's works, but others favored further attempts at diplomacy, and so some hours were spent in conference of the commissioners. The more warlike of the belligerents became impatient at the delay. Each party stood to his arms and glared at each other across the prairie. After considerable negotiations, each party cooled off, and some kind of a truce was fixed up without the arbitrament of arms."

The Covenanters.

The Covenanters are yet another variety of Presbyterians. They organized in Pleasant Township in 1860. In that year Rev. Neal was sent as a "supply," and preached until 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jas. Love, whose ministerial labors extended down into the '80s.

Rev. J. A. Thompson then preached until about the year 1892, when Rev. McBurney assumed charge, and held the place until about the beginning of the year 1896, when he resigned and went to Oklahoma. The church does not have any regular minister at present.

The Covenanters erected a church edifice in 1871, on the Hicks place, just east of the "Seceder" church.

Like the "Seceders" and other strains of Presbyterians, the Covenanters are characteristic for their sturdy manhood and thrift. They, too, are of Scotch origin, and their faith is the same as it was in the days of Charles the Pretender—nothing has been added and nothing taken from it.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Covenanters' faith is that Christ suffered and died to purchase not only spiritual blessings and salvation, but that the great sacrifice also covers the temporal welfare of mankind. They hold

God has an ever-present existence in all things mundane, and that therefore human governments and laws framed for the well-being of society should be recognized as deriving their being through the direct interposition of God. They insist that God should be recognized in the United States Constitution, and they refuse to vote as long as it is not so directed. They hold that it would be sacrilege or impious to vote under a constitution infidel in character, insomuch as it does not recognize God.

Some years ago, while U. K. Bates was assessing in Mantua Township, he called to assess the property of Rev. J. A. Thompson. Mr. Thompson demurred, when called upon to make oath to his statements, and refused to pronounce the usual clause, "so help me God." He wanted, as a final compromise, to abbreviate the phrase by leaving off the word "God." Finally, however, when he was told that the law required this of him, he acquiesced.

Mr. Bates then called on Rev. Acheson, of the Associate Reform Church. This gentleman thought the word "God" was not sufficiently strong, and added to it by saying, "Almighty God."

Following is a list of some of the original members of the Covenanter Church, their names being all more or less well known in the history of Monroe County: Wm. Pressley, Adam Orr, the Hebrew and Sinclair families, Wm. Chisholm and his wife and mother, Thos. Nichol and wife, Rev. Jas. Love and family, Wm. Huston and family, Jas. Irwin and family, Jas. Dougherty, Joseph Pervis, David Forcythe, Sr., and family, John Bedford and family, Hugh Hawthorn and family, the Dunn family, Arthur G. McKeown, Samuel Kilpatrick and family, and Wm. Allen and family.

The United Presbyterians.

The United Presbyterian organization in Monroe County, while formed by a union of the Associate Reform and Associate Presbyterian bodies, also contained a few recruits from other Presbyterian societies throughout the county.

Rev. J. N. Pressley was the first pastor of the new organization, and began in 1858, the year the two churches united.

At present there are two United Presbyterian organizations in Monroe County; one at Albia, and the other four

miles north of Albia, known as the Service United Presbyterian congregation.

From the register of this congregation we copy an historical sketch, which, while a part of it may be but a repetition of statements already recorded concerning the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church, is a reliable record:

Historical Sketch of Service United Presbyterian Congregation.

"The exact date of organization is lost. With a view to organization, a meting was held at the house of Mr. Simeon Wycoff, March 10, 1856. There were present at that meeting Messrs. Wm. Robb, Samuel Elder, John Henderson, Thos. Wilson, Andrew Robb, Samuel Henderson, Samuel Thompson, Wm. B. Kendall, and Wm. Richard. Thos. Wilson was chairman and Samuel Conley was secretary of that meeting. The meeting made arrangements to secure five acres of land from Wm. Robb, as a church site; and also decided that the church building should be of stone.

"This meeting adjourned to meet at Wm. Robb's March 24, 1856. The same persons were present, and in addition Mr. Thos. Bell. At this meeting, on motion of Wm. Robb, it was decided that the new organization should be called Service. Wm. Robb and Sam'l Conley were appointed to draft a petition to the Associate Presbytery for a new organization.

"This meeting adjourned to meet April 7, 1856, at the house of Samuel Conley. Here the records fail. According to some who took part in these proceedings, Wm. Robb carried the petition for a new organization to the Associate Presbytery, but did not secure a favorable response until a subsequent meeting.

"The congregation was organized at the Half-Way Prairie school-house by the Rev. Samuel Hindman, probably in the month of June, 1856. The elders in the new organization were Wm. Robb and Samuel Conley.

"At the meeting for organization Simeon Wycoff was elected an elder. Soon after he was ordained and installed and Joseph Robb installed as elders in the congregation.

"There are no records or register showing the growth of the congregation from the time of its organization to the union of the Associate Reform and Associate churches, May, 1858.

"An Associate Reform congregation had been formed at the Half-Way Prairie school-house in September, 1854, by the Rev. Fee. In this congregation were John Fullerton, Geo. Griffin, R. K. Nelson, and David Forcythe, including their families and others, making in all eleven members. Geo. Griffin and R. K. Nelson were the elders. The congregation was supplied by Rev. Fee, Rev. Miller, Rev. White, Rev. R. A. McAyeal, and Rev. J. N. Pressley.

"Soon after the union of the Associate Reform and Reformed churches, the congregation at Service received considerable accessions from Half-Way Prairie Associate Reform congregation. There are no records to show that there was a formal union. There is, however, a record of a united communion meeting held in the Campbellites' church, Albia, September 3, 1858, by the Rev. J. N. Pressley.

"At that time the record states that the session of Albia consisted of Dr. A. A. Ramsay, Dr. Stewart, J. C. Acheson, and David Forcythe; the sesion of Service, of Joseph Robb, Wm. Robb, Samuel Conley, Geo. Griffin, and Simeon Wycoff; the session of Pleasant Divide, of Matthew Elder, Samuel Wallace, R. K. Nelson, and Wm. McBride. These sessions, it is carefully noted, were each represented in the united communion service. In each of these, it will be noticed, there is an elder of the Associate Reform congregation. It would seem then that almost immediately after the union the Associate Reform congregation was absorbed by the three surounding Associate congregations, Service getting the largest share.

"The joint communion seems to have been a very happy one. Afterwards, if not before, the Associate Reform and Associate people, except those who still hold the Pleasant Divide Associate organization, were completely united.

"Returning now to Service alone, the congregation was without a settled pastor from the time of its organization until November 13, 1858, when a call for half time was made for the Rev. J. N. Pressley; Albia taking the other half. Mr. Pressley was duly installed some time between May 4 and July 13, 1859.

"On August 25, 1859, a paper was handed into the Presbytery of Pleasant Divide—being a part of Service congregation —asking the privilege of calling Rev. J. N. Pressley a part of his time. This privilege was granted. This request probably meant a division of Mr. Pressley's

time between Service and Pleasant Divide, as two places of preaching in one congregation, as there is no subsequent account of a call.

"There is no definite information left concerning Mr. Pressley's work in the congregation—its accessions, its membership, all unknown. He was a man of marked ability in the pulpit—a champion defender of the truth. He was called on several occasions to take part in public discussions, in which his great intellectual ability was strikingly exhibited. At a meeting of the Presbytery at Knoxville, June 18, 1862, a mutual request was handed in from the Rev. J. N. Pressley and the Albia and Service congregations for a dissolution of the relation between them—the pastor having been called to what was adjudged a more important field of labor. On motion, it was resolved that said relation be dissolved, but Pressley would not be understood as conniving at or encouraging irregularities in the dissolution of such relations.

"The work in which Mr. Pressley engaged after leaving this charge was the financial agency of Washington College. He returned, however, to the pastoral work at Grandview and Harrison, in the Presbytery of Keokuk. He has now gone to his reward. He died at Grandview, Iowa, August 22, 1866, aged 56 years.

"The church building was raised and enclosed during Mr. Pressley's pastorate. This was done during the summer of 1860. Temporary seats were secured and the church remained unfinished and unfurnished until after the war. It was a period of hard struggling. The country was new and many were hard-pressed for means to make their necessary or much needed improvements. Some who could not contribute money proffered gratuitous labor. This present church, pleasant, though not grand, was the result.

"The congregation was vacant until April 13, 1864, when a call, in connection with Albia, was sent to the presbytery, addressed to Mr. J. P. Black, a licentiate under the Presbytery of Mansfield. At this meeting Mr. Black was present, and was received under the care of the presbyterial certificate from the Presbytery of Mansfield. The call from Albia and Service was presented; Mr. Black asked a day. On the next day, April 14, 1864, he signified his acceptance, and trials were assigned for ordination. At a

meeting of the presbytery June 15, 1864, Mr. Black, having delivered satisfactory trial discourses, was ordained and installed as pastor.

"There are no records giving special information concerning Mr. Black's work in this congregation. Upon the general testimony of the people, it may be said that Mr. Black was a faithful pastor. As a preacher, though retiring, perhaps to a fault, he was a man of considerable ability. His backward, retiring disposition probably hindered somewhat in his work.

"At a meeting of the presbytery August 31, 1865, he offered his resignation of the pastorate of Service and Albia, assigning as his reasons: 'Lack of interest in the cause and a failure on the part of prominent elders and members to perform their duties.' At a meeting of the presbytery at Service Church October 5, 1865, Dr. A. A. Ramsay, Joseph Robb, and Wm. Rambo appeared as commissioners of the congregations, and reported 'that it had been decided to acquiesce in the pastor's request.' On motion, Mr. Black was released. Mr. Black is still engaged in ministerial work, but has not since been pastor of a congregation.

"Again the congregation was vacant, until April 11, 1866, when a united call from Service and Albia, addressed to Mr. John Hadden, a licentiate under the inspection of the Presbytery of Muskingum, was handed in to the presbytery at a meeting at Somerset. Mr. Hadden, being present, was received with the understanding 'that he should procure and hand in a certificate, in due time.' The call, being put into his hands, was by him accepted.

"At a meeting of the presbytery at Service Church, June 19, 1866, Mr. Hadden presented satisfactory trial discourses and was ordained and installed as pastor. During Mr. Hadden's pastorate no church register showing details of his church work was kept.

"At a meeting of the prebytery at Somerset, April 21, 1869, the union of Albia and Service was dissolved and the whole of Mr. Hadden's time given to Albia. He continued his labors in Albia until his death, which occurred August 25, 1872. His age was 34 years. He graduated at Muskingum College in June, 1862, and at Alleghany Theological Seminary in the spring of 1865. He was a successful pastor, both at Service and Albia. His social qualities contributed largely to his success. He maintained the most agreeable

relations with all his brethren in the ministry—was on good terms with all, and intimate with many. His qualities of heart endeared him to his brethren, not only of his own, but also of other denominations. He had a happy combination of social and moral powers, which made him a most excellent, agreeable, and useful man.

"Your present pastor came here as supply in the early part of 1869. Your call addressed to him was handed in to the presbytery, presented, and accepted November 16, 1869. Since he came to the congregation, the register shows 111 persons that have been taken into membership, 59 on profession and 52 on certificate, though the membership before was probably 100. With all these apparently encouraging accessions, the decrease by removal, death, and discipline has been so large that the membership of the congregation at present is only about 113."

The foregoing sketch was written by Rev. S. C. Marshall. The next to succeed him was Rev. John Pattison, who assumed the pastorate in the '70s. Rev. Boyd assumed charge about the year 1883 or 1884, and was succeeded by Rev. McKernon, who had charge of the congregation until 1895, when he resigned his pastorate.

The Service pulpit, at present, is filled by Rev. Knipe.

At the present time, the Albia congregation is without a preacher.

The Cumberland Presbyterians.

This variety of the Presbyterian Church is at present without an organization in Monroe County.

In about the year 1870 there was an organization in Monroe Township of 30 or 40 members. The first minister in charge was Rev. Wheelis, with whom was associated Rev. Wallace.

In 1872 Rev. Smith McCall preached for a year, and was succeeded in 1874 by Rev. Hewitt.

The organization then died out; the members going into other churches.

Among the members were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Enix, Mr. and Mrs. Blakely Dinwiddie, and Elias Combs and wife.

The Christian Church.

In the year 1847 Isaac Watson and old "Uncle Johnnie" Mock, two of the pioneers of this county, drove up to

Marion County, where Rev. Aaron Chatterton, a Christian or Campbellite minister, was holding a revival meeting, and on their return, brought the minister back with them. He began a series of meetings in the old school-house in Albia, and also preached occasionally at the home of "Old Jimmie" Robinson, four miles south of Albia.

A church was soon organized, containing among its charter members: John Mock, Mrs. Margaret Mock, his mother, Mrs. Zerelda Watson, Mrs. Margaret Hollingshead, "Old Jimmie" Robinson and wife, Peter Robinson, Miss Eveline Robinson, Robt. E. Robinson, Miss Angeline Robinson, Miss Cornelia Robinson, Miss Zerelda Robinson, Miss Martha Robinson, and Miss Helen Robinson.

Chatterton did not confine his labors to Monroe County exclusively, but the next year Elder Joseph Caldwell assumed the pastorate of the newly organized church. He resided a few miles southeast of Albia, and drove in every Sunday to preach.

In 1851 Elder Mott took charge of the church, and remained about a year; and in 1856 he was succeeded by Elder Reuben Garriott, the father of Mrs. David Ireland, of Albia.

In about the year 1863 Elder Amos Buchanan assumed the pastorate and preached until 1867.

In 1868 a young infidel or Universalist school-teacher named Free Waldron, bearing the quite noted theological debate between Elder Chatterton, of the Christian Church, and Rev. Frank Evans, the little oratorical giant of the Methodist persuasion, became converted to the church represented by Mr. Chatterton, and in the same year began to preach. He preached for seven years, and built up the organization into a church of considerable influence and popularity. He was a fine singer, and a gentleman of more than ordinary clerical ability. He had the faculty of infusing spiritual life into his church, and while his popularity was at its zenith the church enjoyed a phenomenal growth.

At this time an episode occurred which completely crushed the minister in the locality, and for a time disrupted the church. A Miss Fanny Arnold, a young lady of one of the best families in the county, who made her home in the family of Mr. Waldron, made public certain allegations against the minister which gravely impugned his Christian character. A church trial was conducted at the residence

of Isaac Watson, and the charges investigated. The allegations made by the young lady did not accuse the elder with the commission of acts of immorality, but with conduct frivolous and unbecoming a minister of the gospel. Among the charges was one that the minister insisted on her sitting on his lap while milking the cow, and other festive manifestations. Most of the members of the flock did not believe the charge, but some of those who did withdrew from the church, and Mr. Vincent Reed, who had been one of the most active members, went so far in his denunciation of his pastor as to publish a pamphlet setting forth the alleged sins of the elder. It is said this pamphlet was mailed to every locality where Mr. Waldron was retained in ministerial work. Mr. Waldron is now in Missouri, and is still an efficient and zealous minister of the gospel.

In 1875 Elder J. B. Vaughter came to Albia and set to work earnestly to get the organization on its feet again. Two years previous Elder Waldron had entered negotiations with the Baptist brethren for a swap of church buildings, and with the coöperation of Elder Vaughter the trade was completed. The Baptists owned the edifice from which the present Christian Church building was remodeled. The Christians owned the building in the Fourth Ward now owned by the United Presbyterians. It was rather small for them. The Baptist organization was meager, and there was an incumbrance of four or five hundred dollars on the church. The two churches traded edifices, and the Christians assumed and paid off the indebtedness. The church then made some extensive improvements in the building; towers were added, and a wing built on, under Brokaw's pastorate.

When the first edifice was erected, in the early '60s, Willis Arnold donated the lot, and also donated labor in erecting the building. The carpenter work was mostly donated free, by members of the church.

Vaughter preached a year, and was succeeded by Elder Allan Hickey, in 1876. He preached three years.

Elder E. J. Stanley then had charge for one year, and the next year Elder Orange Higgins filled the Albia pulpit.

In 1881 Elder J. K. Cornell was employed, and in 1883 was succeeded by Elder Edward O. Sharp, who preached for one year.

In 1884 Elder J. H. Ragan assumed the pastorate, and held it for three years.

G. L. Brokaw came in in 1889, and remained two years. Elder R. A. Martin succeeded him in 1891, and preached one year. In 1892 Elder Harold Monser took charge, and preached for one and one-half years.

In 1893 Elder W. J. Hastie, the present incumbent, was employed.

Nearly all of the gentlemen named possessed a high standard of pulpit eloquence. Buchanan, it is said, was a remarkably eloquent divine, and was greatly loved by his flock. Edward O. Sharpe was known as "the boy preacher." He was still under age when he occupied the Albia pulpit, yet was a youth of remarkable eloquence. Rev. Monser was also a fine orator and logician, and perhaps outranked all others in elegance of delivery.

Besides the foregoing list of pastors in charge, there were several evangelists, who preached throughout the county from time to time, conducting revival meetings. The first revival meeting was conducted by Chatterton; then in March, 1868, Elder Hobbs, of Des Moines, held a meeting of remarkable success in Albia. Elder N. E. Cory and Prof. G. T. Carpenter also preached in Albia at intervals.

There is also an organization near Avery under the pastorate of Elder Aaron Pearson, who holds several other appointments throughout the county in addition.

For many years the Christian Church has maintained an organization both in Monroe and Urbana townships. At Selection some members of the Christian Church contributed towards the erection of the United Brethren church of that place, in 1888 or 1890, hoping to hear an occasional sermon by preachers of their own denomination. It was agreed that the Christian denomination should have access whenever the pulpit was not occupied by the United Brethren minister, a small rental being levied on them by the United Brethren organization for the purpose of keeping up repairs, providing illumination, fuel, and other incidental expenses.

In about the year 1890 the Christian organization in Urbana Township erected a neat frame church building, near the Center school-house, at a cost of $1,075. The organization has no preacher at present, but Rev. Pearson preached for them until about the year 1895. Among those who were active in the building of the church at that place, and who are members of the organization, are Mrs. Elizabeth Forster, Mrs. Braden and daughter Alta, Mr. Wheatly Forster and

wife, William Smith, Irvin Smith and wife, Wm. Robinson, Jephtha Robinson, Geo. R. Robinson and wife, Mrs. Hiram Long, David Mahon and wife, Mrs. Chas. Miller, Nimrod Martin, Geo. Shaw and wife, Warner Shaw and wife, Dr. C. N. Udell, of Blakesburg, David Jay, Daniel Williams and wife, H. D. Carroll and wife, and Mrs. Fannie Carpenter.

There is also a small following of the church on Soap Creek, under the pastoral care of Rev. Moses Lockman.

Besides the regular elders in charge at Albia, there have been several ministers engaged in the outlying appointments. Among these were Rev. Ades, who preached at various places within the county from 1887 to 1890. Also Rev. McCray, a young student of Drake University, who filled the country pulpits a short time after Ades.

In 1889 an organization was made in Bluff Creek Township, east of Lovilia, known as the Osburn appointment. They have a church edifice, and the membership is about 35.

In the early '70s a union chapel was built in Urbana Township, near the Wapello county line and south of Blakesburg, in the Jay neighborhood. Elder Pearson preached three years, beginning in 1891, at which time he organized the church with a membership of about 45. The organization contained the following officers: Herman Snow and Noah Smith, deacons; David Jay and E. E. Thayer, deacons; and Mrs. Candace Jay, clerk. A handsome church has lately been built on the site of the old "Jay Chapel" at a cost of about $1,300. It is 28x40 feet in dimensions.

In 1895 Elder C. L. Walker, of Batavia, preached at the union chapel.

The present membership of the Albia church reaches nearly 500, and they pay their minister a liberal salary. They have lately purchased a lot on Main Street, with a view to erecting a more commodious church edifice.

The United Brethren Church.

The first organization of this church was made in the Clodfelter neighborhood, about four miles southeast of Albia, in 1854. In 1845, however, Rev. Wm. Bird, an evangelist, preached occasionally near Hayden Smith's, south of Albia a couple of miles, where John Collins now resides. Rev. Kohzad preached in 1855, and the next year Rev. McLaughlin. In 1858 Rev. Byerley took charge of the congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Bonebrake.

The charter members of this first organization were: Wm. Clodfelter and family, Hudson Martin and wife, Richard Martin and wife, Jas. Martin, and Samuel Miller and wife. Since about the year 1860 the church went down, and no reorganization was made until 1880, when, through the efforts of W. H. Trussel, who lives in Monroe Township, Rev. Wm. Kelsey was induced to preach at the Hayes school-house and elsewhere throughout the county. An organization was formed, and then Rev. Myer succeeded Kelsey as pastor. Myer conducted a successful series of meetings at Selection, during which the church received many accessions. He was enthusiastic in his work, and was the most successful minister that has ever led the United Brethren flock in the county. After preaching several years, both in Monroe and Appanoose counties, in which latter an organization has existed for many years at Salem Chapel, he located in Kansas and became a presiding elder in the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Schaffer, who also preached several years in both appointments.

Rev. Smith came next, and then Rev. Heitegman assumed charge. He did not preach out his full term, and was succeeded by Rev. Rebok. Rev. Benson came next, and filled the pulpit for one or more years, and was succeeded by Rev. Woodson. Woodson died before his term ended, and Rev. Wm. Whitlock filled out the term. Rev. Brooke next took charge and is at present the pastor.

Of late years, a part of the United Brethren Church have taken up the doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification. Rev. Whitlock was one of the most zealous promoters of this society, and did considerable evangelical work throughout the State, taking a tent with him. For some time the "holiness" folks remained in the United Brethren Church, but later have organized some sort of society of their own, a sketch of which will follow in this chapter.

The United Brethren Church in Monroe County contains about 50 members. The church is thrifty and progressive. It formerly opposed secret societies, but of late their constitution has been so amended as to take in members of the secret and benevolent organizations. This change will doubtless add to the growth and popularity of the church, as hitherto the anti-secret society sentiment excluded many influential and worthy members.

In 1884 a handsome church edifice was erected, near Selection, in Monroe Township, where services are held semi-monthly. The old pioneer organization held its services in the Clodfelter school-house in Urbana Township, not far from where Samuel Miller lived for many years.

The Dunkers.

The Dunkers, or German Baptists, have an organization near Cuba, a few miles east of Avery. At present there are about 80 members. The church is of German origin, but many of the membership in Monroe County are native born, and of English nationality.

In 1888 a faction of the church withdrew from the main body and styled themselves "The Old Order." Some of the younger members began to manifest a liking for buttons, instead of hooks and eyes, and the church in general, they thought, had begun to relax its rigidity in its long-adopted custom of plainness of dress. They therefore withdrew, and Elder John Stama had charge of the faction for four years. This faction is now about extinct in Monroe County, there being but one or two members left, since the recent death of David Kingery and wife, who were prominent members.

There is still another offshoot from the church, known as the Progressive Dunkers. The question of dress does not enter into their religion at all, and every member is free to dress as he or she wishes. There is no organization of this faction in Monroe County.

The church proper contains at present the following officers: Hiram Berkman, John Follis, elders; Willis Rhodebaugh, minister in first degree; Abram Morgan, Aaron Moss, "Ren" Morgan, John Miller, Wm. Adkison, deacons.

In the summer of 1885 a church edifice was erected about two miles east of the town of Avery. It is a substantial structure, 36x70 in dimensions, and is of the plainest architecture.

Among the list of present membership are: Hiram Berkman, wife, and two daughters, John Follis and family, Lewis Miller and wife, "Aunt" Ruth Miller, Mrs. Isabel Miller, Geo. Thornton, Mrs. Dora Snow, Miss Ann Ronk, Mrs. Mary Henderson, Mrs. Ellen Moss, Mrs. Abigail Dreskill, Miss Flora Beebe, Miss Martha Beebe, Jasper Beebe, Mrs. Emma Henny, Peter Miller and wife, Lewis Miller and

wife, Warder Miller and wife, Elisha Leech and wife, Miss Rhoda Hunt, Mrs. Matilda Bailey, Mrs. Olive Morgan, Mrs. Eliza Morgan, Wm. Warner and wife, Mrs. Martha Warner, Mrs. Mary Roberts, Joseph Miller, Mrs. Jane Roberts, Mrs. Ann Whetson, Mrs. De Moss, Mrs. Martha Coffman, Mrs. Lucinda Miller, Mrs. Nancy Millard, Mrs. Drucilla Woodruff, Mrs. Margaret Rogers, Mrs. Rosanna Hansel, Mrs. Ida Pearson, Mrs. Malinda Hardsock, Mrs. Ella Beebe, Mrs. Amanda Miller, Marshall Bonnett and wife, Mrs. Sarah Ferrall, Mrs. Hannah Ferrall, Mrs. Dell Ferrall, Mrs. Emma Bonnett, Mrs. Sophia McMullen, Mrs. Mary Adkison, Frank Roberts and wife, Sam'l Roberts and wife, Miss Emma Funk, Miss Maimie Follis, Miss Annie Follis, Miss Amy Beebe, Victor Pearson, Henry Butler, John Miller and wife, Martin Snow, John Brewer and wife, John Dreskill, and Miss Nettie Dreskill.

Among the old charter members were John Hansel and wife, Daniel Miller and wife, Peter Miller and wife, David Kingery and wife, Wm. Warner and wife, Mrs. Abigail Miller, Mrs. Sarah Moss, and Frank Myers.

Elder Frank Myers was the first minister. He was succeeded by Elder Daniel Miller, who died in 1883. Since then, Elder Hiram Berkman and Elder John Follis have had charge of the congregation. Elder Berkman was ordained in 1881, and was associated with Elder Miller in the pastorate up to the death of the latter.

The Baptist Church.

The Baptists organized in 1855, with a small membership. They ceased to hold meetings in Albia in 1863, but two years later they held meetings in the Christian church, and in 1867 they built a church edifice, which in later years passed into the hands of the Christian denomination, and forms a part of the latter's present structure.

Rev. J. C. Miller had charge of the Albia congregation, and in later years Rev. Mace acted as pastor for a time, but at the present there is no organization in Albia.

There is also an organization in the western portion of Monroe Township, in the Woodcock Thomas neighborhood, but they do not hold regular services there. In this congregation were the Woodcocks, Thomases, Youngs, and the Varnum family. The church building was erected in about the year 1860.

There is also another organization at Lovilia, and another at Hiteman. At the latter place they have a commodious church building and a large membership.

An organization was made at Lovilia early in the '60s, but it died out, and no reorganization was made until 1893. They used the other church edifices as places of worship, and have at present a membership of 49. The present deacons are Jas. Stewart, A. F. Cobb, and H. H. Cormany. Their present pastor is Rev. Lanningham, who divides his time with the Hiteman class. Elder Dewees organized the first class, and the next preacher was Rev. Todd. Rev. Hicks took charge in the later '60s, but, becoming entangled in a scandal in which one of the sisters of his flock was co-related, the preacher withdrew, and the church went to pieces.

For many years the Missionary Baptists have had a kind of loose organization in the southern portion of the county. The term "Hardshell" has been applied to the less progressive element of the church, probably owing to their incorrigible opposition to modern church usages and doctrines. This crustaceous appellation may also be in part owing to the rude or unsophisticated appearance of many of the members, together with their close-communion ideas. They seldom had church edifices, but congregated in schoolhouses, in which they became noted for the fervency and vigor of their revival meetings. The ministers were uneducated, but usually possessed a combination of backwoods eloquence and shrewdness which crowned their efforts with success.

In about the year 1890 Rev. Geo. Raney, of Appanoose County, built up a large and prosperous membership of Baptists in the vicinity of Foster, and, chiefly through his efforts, a handsome church edifice was erected at Foster. A couple of years later it burned down and was rebuilt in 1894 and 1895. The church at Foster is in a prosperous condition, and the pulpit is now filled by Rev. Smith. The congregation have also erected a parsonage for their pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The colored Methodists were organized in February, 1873, in the old Baptist church in Albia, by Rev. Benson. The following is a list of some of the prominent members: Mr. Jones, Mr. Henry Jones, Mr. Alf. Grayson, Mrs. Sarah Grayson, Rev. Cornelius Thomas, Mrs. Mary Furgason, Mrs. Rilda

Hedge, Monroe Davis, Mrs. Indiana Thomas, and Elijah Morris.

Rev. Benson served in the pulpit two years, Rev. Hutchison, two years; Elder Holmes, one year; Rev. Johnson, two years; Rev. Rhinehart, two years; Rev. Malone, one year; Rev. Hammond, one year; Rev. Rhinehart, again one year; Rev. Williams, two years; Elder Peterson, one year; Rev. Addison, one year; Rev. Taylor, two years; Rev. Johnson, one year; Rev. F. W. Lewis, one year; Rev. Ford, one year; Rev. James, one year; Rev. Rhinehart, again one year.

The present church structure was built in 1884, and the parsonage in 1895.

Grace Episcopal Church.

In 1867 Bishop Lee organized an Episcopal church in Albia with H. K. Steele, Geo. Hickenlooper, and a Mr. White as vestrymen. Mr. Hickenlooper did not belong to any church, but his wife was a member, and it was probably through her membership that he enjoyed the emoluments of the office. Rev. J. E. Ryan, of Ottumwa, assisted the bishop in the organization.

Rev. Labaugh was their first regular preacher or rector. He continued his services until 1872 or 1873, when the organization succumbed to financial embarrassment. At about this period they erected a church building, largely by means of funds advanced by Mr. Labaugh.

The church building was that now owned by the Catholic society on Benton Street. It passed out of the hands of the Episcopal society through the foreclosure of a mortgage.

The society still continues to hold services in Albia. They congregate in a hall over the Albia State Bank, and Rev. Whittam is the rector.

The Roman Catholics.

The Catholics numbered among the pioneer settlers of Monroe County, and were in the county before Iowa became a State. They early displayed that spirit of enterprise and devotion to their religion which has marked their course in every land and in every epoch of Christian history. Since then, four churches have been built in Monroe County and the society is flourishing.

The membership in Monroe County is largely made up of our Irish population. They are quiet and industrious, and very greatly reverence their priest. The priests who have had charge of the organizations in the county have all been highly educated men, and an embellishment to any community. They are not only capable of rendering wise spiritual counsel to their parishioners, but also give temporal advice in matters of a worldly nature.

In order to illustrate the obedience with which the parishioners conform to the wishes of the priest, an incident is related as an actual occurrence, but the writer cannot vouch for its truth, though the episode probably occurred.

Some years ago, when they were raising funds with which to erect a church, the times were rather hard for an enterprise of this kind, and the story goes that the priest, from his position in the pulpit, would assign certain donations to certain members of the parish; for instance, the Carrs would be directed to donate so many dollars, the Malones so many, etc. The priest, pointing to one old gentleman, said: "And you must give ten dollars." Whereupon the faithful parishioner arose, and in a meek though mildly remonstrative tone began: "May it plaze yer riverince, toims are verra hard an' the price of hogs is"—but at this stage of the remonstrance the priest, pointing his finger at him, shouted: "You sit down, sir!" The old gentleman sat down, and a few days later somebody in Albia remarked to him that the priest was a little hard on him. "Yis, he wor," was his reply; "but the money will have to coom." "What will be the result if you fail?" was next asked. "His riverince would sind me to the divil if I refused."

In 1854 or 1855 the Catholics built a log church in the northeast corner of Hugh Fitz-Patrick's field. It stood by the side of the little grave-yard, which faced the Albia and Chariton highway. The spot where this little church stood is now growing in grass, but the place will long be remembered by the friends and descendants of those pioneer settlers who attended mass in this humble cabin of long ago.

The society was organized by Rev. Father Krakel, a German, who conducted mass in the early '50s, and who is now the venerable pastor of the principal parish in Ottumwa, Iowa.

Among this band of zealous pioneer Christians were the Carrs, Coadys, Conners, Cullenanes, Stacks, McDonalds,

Moloys, McDonoughs, Sinnots, and Sculleys. Through their efforts the handsome St. Patrick's Church at Stacyville was begun in 1860. This edifice was designed by Father Clifford, a young clergyman of rare talent and amiable social traits. The structure is built of stone. It is 100 feet in length, 60 feet wide, and 50 feet in height. It was an arduous undertaking to build it, at the time, and it was several years before it was completed. The parishioners were mostly poor at that time, and it was a great sacrifice on the part of many to contribute of their means. At one time this church interior, with the altar, statuary, and paintings, was classed as one of the handsomest in southern Iowa.

Among later settlers who were most active and liberal in their endeavors to complete the church were Edward O'Bryan, the Kelliher families, John Welsh, the Malones, the Colemans, and several others equally generous.

St. Patrick's Parish has had the following pastors since its organization: Fathers Krakel, McMenomy, Gleason, Malone, Cannon, Harrison, Ryan, Monyhan, Hayes, and Gaule. The latter is the present pastor.

The church edifice at Stacyville was built in 1864, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was observed May, 19, 1864. Bishop Smyth, of Dubuque, was present, and conducted the services. He placed the corner-stone, and beneath it was deposited a bottle, hermetically sealed, containing the following: "Idibus Maii jumpe in feste pentecoste, anno domini 1864. Pio Nono, Papa Feliciter Ecclesiam Regente. Abraham Lincoln, Praside Statuum Faderotorum America Septenrionalis. Wm. M. Stone, Gubernaculum Status Iowa tenente. Illius Reomo Clemens Smyth, Biscopus Dubuquensis, hunce Primarium Lapidum. Inagno Concorsu populi circumstante et equituum exoronte rite et solemniter posnit." There were also deposited with this record a silver five-cent piece, a five-cent bill of fractional currency, and a twenty-cent bill of currency; also a copy of the Albia *Union* of July 8, 1863—all of which are doubtless quietly resting to this day in their sealed receptacle.

In 1870 the Catholic community of Melrose organized. They erected a humble church edifice, but the society increased so rapidly that more room was soon required. The old building was sold, and is now John Foutch's barn; and the present handsome and commodious building succeeded

it. Father O'Reilly is the priest who presides over these people.

Out at Weller stands a neat little church, built by the Catholics. As it is too small, it will soon be replaced by a larger structure.

The organists at these churches are: at Stacyville, Mrs. W. W. O'Bryan; at Melrose, Miss T. McGrath; and at Weller, Miss Wallace. Their respective choirs, especially at Stacyville, attract the attention of all musical ears. The music is said to be exquisite.

In 1874 Father Harrison organized a congregation in Albia. They bought the Episcopal church when it was sold by foreclosure, and at present they hold service twice a week.

Father Ryan preached two years after Harrison's two years' service; then Father King took charge, and led the society for eight months during 1877-8. Father Daily then preached eight years, and was succeeded by Father Quinn, who preached three years. Father Fitz-Simmons next assumed charge, and preached a year, and was succeeded by Father McCarville, who took charge in May, 1895, and who is now at the head of the society.

The Albia church has about 125 members living within the city.

The Catholic population of Monroe County reaches beyond 2,000. There are at present, 224 in Wayne Township, 542 in Jackson Township, 312 in Guilford Township, 398 in Cedar Township, about 200 in Union Township, and about 200 distributed throughout the other townships, with about 125 in Albia.

The Society of Friends.

The Friends Church came into existence in Albia in the year 1895, through the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in expelling certain of its members for alleged insubordination to the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A part of the latter church imbibed the doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification, insisting that this was the basic principle of original Methodism as enunciated by John Wesley. On being expelled, they affiliated with the Monroe County Holiness Association, and participated with the latter in their camp-meetings and cottage prayer-meetings.

As the Holiness Association is inter-denominational in character, embracing a membership from all churches, yet

not being denominational itself, the Monroe County exiles from the Methodist Church decided not to join the Holiness Society as a body, but to investigate the tenets of the Friends organization at Oskaloosa. Accordingly they sent a delegate to Oskaloosa to request membership with the Friends of Oskaloosa.

Rev. G. M. Lemon, of Oskaloosa, superintendent of the Oskaloosa Quarterly Meeting, came to Albia, and, after fully investigating the matter, returned and sent a committee to Albia to examine applicants for membership. A favorable report was submitted by the committee, and an organization was made at Albia, which is known as the Albia Monthly Meeting of Friends. They congregated in Perry's opera house for a time, but later changed their place of meeting to Love's hall, where they meet at present.

The society, beginning with 40 members, has increased to nearly 250. They held meetings at Cedar Mines, where they gained about 100 proselytes. They also held services at the Morris school-house, about five miles west of Albia, where they gained about 50 accessions. Their pastor is Miss Lorena Tyrrell, a lady of remarkable energy and ability. She is universally beloved by her flock, and has been eminently successful in her pastoral duties.

The Albia Friends Church is officered by four deacons—namely, A. H. Humeston, Eli McAlister, Mrs. D. W. Nevins, and Mrs. Sarah Ireland. Mr. Harry Van Schoiak is clerk, and Dr. E. G. Powers corresponding secretary.

Early this fall (1896) they intend to erect a church edifice in Albia, which will have as large seating capacity as any in Albia. It will be erected two blocks north of the northwest corner of the Square and one block north of the Cramer Hotel. It will be a frame building, and it is expected that it will be completed during the present year.

The church creed of these Friends is the same as that of the original Friends, or Quakers, except that in the former faction the regulations of dress are eliminated. There is another striking contrast in their manner of worship. The original Friends, or Quakers, are silent and undemonstrative, while the latter are quite the opposite, often being carried beyond the point of diginity in their religious fervor.

The Monroe County Holiness Association.

In 1892 the doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification, became a conspicuous theme with a certain element of

the Methodist, United Brethren, and a few of the Baptist societies in Monroe County. They are very zealous in their convictions, and while participating in public worship some of them become so wrought up by their emotions that their feelings approach something like a spiritual frenzy. When seized by this feeling, it is not uncommon for the subject to sink into a sort of trance, and remain in this condition sometimes for hours. This phenomenon usually transpires while the subject is experiencing the explusion of inbred sin by the influence of the Holy Spirit. The change, they assert, which their spiritual state undergoes in its transition from a sinful state to one of absolute sinlessness is instantaneous, irresistible, and overwhelming. Their souls are then isolated from all worldly temptations, and all inbred sin is rooted out.

Some of the more emotional of the members adhere to the doctrine of Christian science, and profess to heal diseases through divine interposition.

Among the charter members of this society were Chas. Bay, Jas. Neil, D. C. Crowell, G. H. Clemmons, T. H. Parker, L. H. Parker, Joseph Parker, and Mrs. Parker, his mother, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Maring, D. W. Nevins, Dr. Powers and wife, W. R. Kelsey, the Patersons, Mrs. L. A. McCreary, Mrs. Sarah Ireland, Rev. Wm. Whitlock and wife, J. A. Bigelow and wife, Dallas Winecup and wife, Isaac Trimble, D. C. Currier and wife, Mrs. Hurford, A. H. Humeston and family, and Sol Hickman.

S. H. Humeston, of Albia, is president of this society, and Mrs. Sarah Ireland is vice-president, Miss Bertha Humeston secretary, and Isaac Trimble treasurer. The society is inter-denominational in character, and is governed by a Committtee of Council. The membership within the county is about 200.

Their doctrine is very simple, and is about the same as that of the Salvation Army. It teaches simplicity of dress and the Golden Rule, without any accompanying "isms." Each member is expected to follow his own conscience in discerning the right. They disregard the usual outward ceremonials observed by the orthodox churches, and devote their attention to simple piety.

They have no church edifices, and employ no pastors for their local organization. They worship usually in a tent at certain intervals, and employ some noted evangelist of their persuasion to conduct a camp-meeting.

CHAPTER XVI.

Average Crop Yield of Monroe County for 1895, and Other Statistical Items.

The following figures are taken from the Iowa Agricultural Report for 1895.

The average yield per acre of agricultural products was:

Winter wheat, bushels	22
Corn, bushels	40
Oats, bushels	34
Rye, bushels	16
Timothy seed, bushels	3.6
Clover seed, bushels	2
Millet seed, bushels	18
Potatoes, bushels	134
Sweet potatoes, bushels	136
Buckwheat, bushels	141
Sorghum, gallons	108
Hay, timothy, tons	1

For these staple products, the prices on December 1st averaged as follows:

Winter wheat	$0.42
Corn	.19
Oats	.14
Rye	.20
Timothy seed	1.32
Clover seed	4.50
Millet	.25
Potatoes	.20
Sweet potatoes	.87
Buckwheat	.45
Sorghum	.55
Hay, timothy	7.00

The average price per head for cows on same date was $28, and that of horses $34.

In 1895 there were 10 counties in Iowa which gave a higher yield per acre of winter wheat than Monroe County. The counties of Greene, Tama, and Guthrie averaged 25

bushels per acre, which was the highest. Carroll, Dallas, and Adair gave an average of 24 bushels to the acre, and Palo Alto, Frémont, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine, and Washington 23 bushels per acre. Monroe County, with her average yield of 22 bushels, came next.

Little or no spring wheat has been sown in Monroe County within recent years.

In 1895 the highest yield of corn per acre was made by Frémont County, showing 50 bushels per acre; while that of Monroe County was 40 bushels. The highest average yield of oats was made by Montgomery County, showing 71 bushels per acre; while that of Monroe was 34.

For the present year (1896) the average yield for Monroe County of the foregoing staples will be much greater than for 1895, with the exception of the oat crop. The growth of the latter crop was so exuberant that a large proportion of the acreage within the county blew down before it was headed out, and it did not fill well. The corn crop is probably the heaviest the county has ever produced, and its average yield per acre will reach nearly that of the corn counties bordering on the Missouri River.

During the last three or four years the yield per acre of the hay crop has been decreasing, though the acreage has not been reduced. This is mainly owing to the gradual usurpation of the fields of timothy by blue-grass. During the recent seasons of drought the timothy, making a light growth, and in many cases yielding no seed, permitted the blue-grass to take its place. The blue-grass, maturing the earliest of all grasses, made a rapid growth in the spring, when there was a little moisture in the earth. Its seed matured, germinated, and choked out the timothy, which had about succumbed to the dry weather.

The most protracted drought will not kill blue-grass. It becomes parched and brown, and even its roots become dried out and apparently dead. In this condition the plant will lie dormant for months; but when the rains come, the roots return to life and the plant soon regains its verdure. It grows in great profusion on all kinds of soil, and especially on unimproved lands and timber soil, and affords valuable grazing for live stock.

In 1895 there were 1,215,437 head of horses in the State of Iowa, and of this number Monroe County had 8,961. There were only 9 counties in the State having a less num-

ber—viz., the counties of Osceola, Dickinson, Emmett, Winnebago, Worth, Hancock, Palo Alto, Ida, and Pocahontas. Pottawattamie County had 21,695, and showed the largest number; and Dickinson County, with her 5,211 head, showed the smallest number.

In 1895 Iowa had 3,273,525 head of cattle, of which number Monroe County had 14,546. Fayette County showed 37,910 head, being the highest number; and Emmett County had the smallest number—7,720 head.

In the same year there were 3,895,316 head of hogs in the State, and Monroe County had 6,763 head. Cedar County stood first with her 67,593 head; and Dickinson County came last, with but 4,847 head.

In 1895 Monroe County had 12 cheese factories, far outnumbering any other county in the State; the next highest number being in Humboldt County, in which there are but 5.

While Monroe County stands without a rival as the banner cheese-producing county in the State, she contains but 1 creamery. Bremer County has 28, Dubuque 27, Jones 20, Fayette 22, and Linn 24.

Some years ago the farmers of Monroe County tested the relative profits yielded by these two industries. A creamery was established at Albia under the management of competent and experienced managers. Milk routes were established throughout the county, traversing almost to the remotest parts. The milk was brought to the creamery every day by wagons sent out by the creamery. At the same time the cheese industry had gotten fairly under way; but, after a test of one season, the farmers and dairymen decided that there was more profit in sending their milk to the cheese factories, and in thus supporting the latter, the former industry was abandoned.

Monroe County contains 271,408 acres of land, whose assessed valuation in 1895 was $2,320,235. This valuation included town lots. The assessed valuation of personal property was $680,498. The assessed valuation of railroad property was $579,342, making a total assessed valuation of $3,580,175.

The State tax for the same was $9,194.85; and the county, district, and city taxes were $97,846.

In 1896 Monroe County contained a population of 15,870

people. There were also 5,269 youth enumerated in the county in that year.

The amount of the permanent fund held by Monroe County in 1895 was $60,912.14, and the amount of interest apportioned was $890.46.

To-day there are doubtless 20,000 or 30,000 acres of wild land in Monroe County, lying idle. While it presents considerable diversity in quality, the most of it is good soil, and will afford good pleasant homes to those who have the brawn and sinew and enterprise to occupy and develop it. The greater part of this land consists of timber and brush lands, and at present can be bought at from $5 to $20 per acre, averaging say $12 per acre. Of course, the locality in many cases is not at present the most enjoyable; but, with the rapid change in conditions which is steadily taking place, the remotest fastnesses of the county are destined in a dozen years hence to emerge into a happier and more advanced state of civilization. The refining influence of education is reaching out on every hand, wealth and enterprise join hands with education, and with their combined influence the county will improve and each succeeding generation will be an improvement on its predecessor. School-houses and better public roads are breaking up the coarser phases of rural life. There is no locality within the county so remote from civilization but that the farmer can get his mail in a half-hour's drive. With his good team and carriage, he now drives to the county seat after supper; whereas, in former years, it took him about all day to make the trip with his team of "plugs" and heavy lumber wagon.

Every foot of tillable Monroe County soil ought to be in cultivation. The poorest farm in the county will at least furnish a home for somebody. Nobody has ever been known to starve to death on a Monroe County farm. He can contrive to make a living, at least, and make it honestly. He has the satisfaction of sitting under the shade of his own apple-tree, and the land is his, clear down to the center of the earth. For $400 or $500 he may be able to purchase a solid section of the earth, a quarter of a mile wide, a quarter of a mile deep, and over 3,000 miles in length. It cannot be taken from him for debt, and his domicile cannot be broken into by force, without legal permission. He has a right to defend his domicile against the invasion of others, even to the extremity of depriving the intruder of life.

To be the owner of land adds dignity to citizenship. He is a "free-holder," and enjoys rights and privileges of franchise not accorded to those who are not owners of realty. He can borrow money and secure the loan by real estate security, when others could not negotiate the same loan, though they offered the most abundant security in the nature of personal effects. Security for the loan of school or other public funds must be based on real estate. It is property which thieves cannot break in and steal, nor moth corrupt.

Bee Culture.

Bee culture, as a commercial industry, has within recent years been occupying the attention of a few of the farmers throughout the county. Ever since the country was first settled, the people have kept a few colonies of bees for home consumption of honey, but, beyond supplying their own tables, the enterprise has been attended with varying results—in most instances with failure.

The methods pursued by the bee-keepers of former years were very primitive. The common form of a bee-hive was a section of a hollow log about four feet long, and any diameter from a foot up to two feet. About midway in this "gum" two cross-sticks were inserted as a support for the honeycomb. A broad board was nailed over one end of the "gum," as a roof, and the bottom end was left open. To get at the honey, the bee-man took the family ax, and with its edge pried up the cover sufficiently to blow smoke into the hive. As soon as the smoke reaches a bee it capitulates, but before this stage of the attack, the farmer expected to get stung a half-dozen times at least, for the slightest jarring of the hive will bring a horde of intrepid warriors from out the hive. He did not seriously object to their stinging him if they did it in a satisfactory way, but they would never do that; they would invariably crawl up his pant-legs, and, before getting in their work, strike terror into the heart of the farmer by a kind of premonitory humming. The agony of this suspense was further increased by the sensation produced by the bee climbing slowly up his bare leg. A man with a strong heart and iron nerve could sometimes stand this; but when a bee got into his whiskers, he grew panicy and his iron nerve ran riot. His first instinct was to call to his wife for assistance, but invariably she remained at her

post in the kitchen door, laughing at him until with a wild yell he broke for some neighboring shrubbery, followed by a train of winged pursuers. Sometimes he never ventured back to replace the cover on the "gum."

APIARY OF C. H. CLARK.

Then, if he did not succeed in subduing the bees, he spoiled the honey in digging it out of the hive with a knife and spoon, and usually drowned half the bees in the torrents

of honey flowing from the lacerated comb. Honey in this condition was, of course, unfit for market; and he only aimed to produce enough for home consumption.

Later, when patent hives were introduced, they were all more or less unsatisfactory, and did not conform to the instincts of the bee.

Within recent years, however, the bee-hive has been highly perfected, and the bee industry, which is still practically in its infancy, in Monroe County, is already achieving gratifying results.

C. H. Clark, a son of the late Wareham G. Clark, and who resides five or six miles southwest of Albia, has no doubt pursued the industry with the most conspicuous success of any bee-keepers in the county. He has at present from 40 to 60 colonies, but intends to increase the number to at least 100. He has his apiary on 88 acres of land, and estimates that on an area of 6 square miles 100 colonies of bees could be successfully maintained. He uses a nine-frame hive, and his experience has evolved some very important facts. He uses a square frame instead of one rectilinear in form. His reasons for adopting this form of frame are: the queen bee invariably builds her cell in the center, and for some reason, best known to the bee itself, bees build their supply of honey above the queen's apartment, and leave the lower portion for brood-cells and bee-bread. When Mr. Clark finds the upper half of the frame filled with honey, he removes the frame and turns it upside down, and by thus shifting the position of the frame until all four sides have been in their turn changed, the bees are forced to build in the boxes above, when they would otherwise have selected the frames.

From Mr. Clark's experience, he has determined that 100 colonies will produce 6,000 pounds of honey in a season. He sells his honey at from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound. If his product averaged 15 cents per pound at wholesale, 100 colonies would yield him a profit of $900 annually. Forty acres of land would be all the land necessary, and he could follow farming besides. He could sow say 10 acres of buckwheat to facilitate his bees in their honey-gathering, but they would not be altogether dependent on that, as the forest bloom, such as basswood, white clover, fruit blossoms, field clover, and the wilderness of asters, golden rod, and other yellow wild flowers that bloom in early autumn along fence-rows, highways, and stubble-fields, usually make abundant

food for bees. Of course there would be seasons through which he would have to feed his bees perhaps all winter.

Mr. Clark has two varieties of bees, the Italian and Carinolia. He thinks the Italian is the best, because it can reach the honey cavity in a large proportion of the red field clover bloom. The Carinolia is a bee imported from Austria, and he considers this variety next best, having in his apiary about 20 colonies.

The first to engage in bee culture in this county was Peter Brown. Oaks and Bachelor next started an apiary, but soon abandoned the enterprise.

Within recent years R. B. Arnold, of Urbana Township, has been pursuing the industry quite successfully in connection with horticulture and farming. He has 30 colonies, and intends to keep on increasing the number.

Henry Burner, Austin Jay, L. Snow, David Kenworthy, Alfred Weilman, and others are successful bee-raisers in Monroe County.

Mr. Clark, whose judgment in all practical matters can be fully relied on, states that from his personal experience, bee culture in Monroe County can be made a highly remunerative industry, and he earnestly recommends its investigation.

Political.

The political cast of Monroe County for many years has been pretty evenly divided, the two dominant parties being the Republican and Democratic parties.

For many years there has also been a third party within the county, known under various names, such as the Greenback party, Union Labor party, Prohibition party, and Populist party of the present time.

These various third party organizations, save the Prohibitionists, derive most of their recruits from the Democratic party; hence they have exhibited a more cordial feeling towards the latter party than towards the Republican party, and it is not uncommon for the Democratic party and the third party, whatever it may be, to fuse on a county ticket. When this course is taken, the Republican party is often in a slight minority; but when all three parties bring out a separate local ticket, then the Republicans are in the ascendency. The increased mining population has added strength to the Populist party of the present time, since

a large majority of the miners favor the Populist doctrine. The Democratic and Populist parties were of about equal strength in the earlier part of 1896, but later in the season the free silver agitation, then at its height, drew many Democrats into the Populist ranks, and left the Democratic party third in rank.

The following official tables show the strength of the respective political parties in the county from 1889 to 1895. The vote was on State officers.

1895.

	Drake.	Babb.	Crane.
Pleasant	88	48	42
Bluff Creek	117	25	31
Union	95	72	22
Cedar	51	50	46
Wayne	26	61	24
Georgetown (precinct)	26	40	22
Hiteman (precinct)	104	33	164
Troy	142	30	63
Albia, 1st Ward	84	30	21
" 2d Ward	94	45	17
" 3d Ward	62	15	12
" 4th Ward	92	35	37
Mantua	79	14	24
Avery (precinct)	64	10	105
Urbana	55	62	33
Hilton (precinct)	57	54	18
Foster (precinct)	30	30	74
Franklin	39	50	36
Jackson	62	136	14
Total	1367	848	805

1894.

	McFarland.	Dale.	Crane.
Pleasant	134	58	69
Bluff Creek	131	23	23
Union	113	80	29
Cedar	67	52	56
Wayne	32	71	16
Georgetown (precinct)	32	54	16
Hiteman (precinct)	111	24	167
Troy	131	26	65

	McFarland.	Dale.	Crane.
Albia, 1st Ward	104	26	17
" 2d Ward	116	24	24
" 3d Ward	62	13	12
" 4th Ward	95	32	34
Mantua	81	12	29
Avery (precinct)	81	11	125
Urbana	58	68	27
Foster (precinct)	45	22	73
Hilton (precinct)	74	41	18
Franklin	61	54	38
Jackson	70	137	8
Total	1618	832	846

1893.

	Jackson.	Boies.	Joseph.
Pleasant	117	83	32
Bluff Creek	126	31	10
Union	85	80	23
Cedar	48	68	22
Wayne	38	75	11
Georgetown (precinct)	28	56	13
Hiteman (precinct)	100	29	132
Troy	147	39	52
Albia, 1st Ward	95	35	16
" 2d Ward	102	48	20
" 3d Ward	40	18	8
" 4th Ward	96	40	28
Mantua	136	44	108
Urbana	57	83	29
Foster (precinct)	45	37	65
Hilton (precinct)	78	41	16
Franklin	39	59	30
Jackson	74	130	8
Total	1451	996	623

1892.

	Cummings.	Witmer.	Joseph.
Pleasant	95	107	34
Bluff Creek	128	41	9

	Cummings.	Witmer.	Joseph.
Cedar	60	75	16
Union	103	105	25
Wayne	30	77	14
Georgetown (precinct)	37	60	14
Hiteman (precinct)	93	45	125
Troy	143	44	69
Albia, 1st Ward	103	37	12
" 2d Ward	107	46	13
" 3d Ward	45	20	4
" 4th Ward	96	51	15
Mantua	145	39	117
Urbana	55	107	15
Hilton (precinct)	78	50	17
Foster (precinct)	51	33	40
Franklin	59	81	8
Jackson	73	151	3
Total	1501	1169	550

1891.

	Wheeler.	Boies.	Westfall.
Pleasant	89	126	11
Bluff Creek	148	53	1
Union	104	126	4
Cedar	82	98	1
Wayne	41	74	0
Georgetown (precinct)	16	87	5
Hiteman (precinct)	74	70	18
Troy	150	71	53
Albia, 1st Ward	112	55	3
" 2d Ward	99	46	10
" 3d Ward	54	24	1
" 4th Ward	93	77	4
Mantua	161	75	74
Urbana	56	110	3
Hilton (precinct)	86	55	2
Foster (precinct)	47	40	17
Franklin	72	88	0
Jackson	75	154	1
Total	1559	1429	208

1890.

	McFarland.	Chamberlain.	Brown.
Pleasant	89	108	9
Bluff Creek	125	53	7
Union	108	111	4
Cedar	80	93	3
Wayne	34	76	1
Georgetown (precinct)	25	80	3
Hiteman (precinct)	55	46	10
Troy	172	78	23
Albia, 1st Ward	103	48	1
" 2d Ward	106	41	2
" 3d Ward	48	18	0
" 4th Ward	89	61	4
Mantua	140	95	20
Urbana	62	112	4
Hilton (precinct)	84	49	4
Foster (precinct)	46	28	25
Franklin	60	73	2
Jackson	68	155	1
Total	1494	1325	125

1889.

	Hutchinson.	Boies.	Downing.
Pleasant	102	150	6
Bluff Creek	128	49	9
Union	105	111	5
Cedar	67	77	2
Wayne	35	61	1
Guilford	42	90	0
Troy	148	86	13
Albia, 1st Ward	101	41	1
" 2d Ward	93	47	1
" 3d Ward	48	22	0
" 4th Ward	87	52	8
Mantua	146	93	19
Urbana	55	110	7
Monroe	100	82	5
Franklin	63	63	0
Jackson	65	134	1
Total	1385	1268	78

In the foregoing tables the first column of figures denote the Republican vote; the second, the Democratic; and the third, the third party vote. The figures given for 1892 were for presidential electors.

At the general election of 1895, the Republican vote for Governor, in Monroe County, fell 54 votes short of the number cast for the Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket; Parrott receiving 1421 votes. During that campaign, there was also a Prohibition vote in the county of 112 votes. A majority of these were drawn from the Republican party. There were three county tickets in the field—viz., the Republican, Populist, and Democratic tickets. D. H. Scott, the Republican nominee for Representative, received 1440 votes; McCauley, Populist, 908; and Campbell, Democratic, 720.

In 1894 the Democrats and Populists of Monroe County united their forces, but the Republicans carried the county against their combined vote. McCahan, Republican nominee for Clerk of the District Court, received 1727 votes; and Moore, the fusion candidate, 1588 votes.

In 1893 the People's party took the "middle of the road" and nominated a county ticket of their own. The vote that year for Representative was: Jay, Republican, 1475; Moss, Democrat, 894; Clarkson, People's party, 773.

In 1892, also, there were three local tickets in the field for a part of the offices to be filled. McCahan, Republican, for Clerk of the District Court, received 1483 votes; Wyatt, Democrat, received 1205; and Bates, People's party, 524. John R. Clark was elected Auditor by a fusion vote of the People's party and Democrats. Morrissey was also elected Recorder by Democrats and Populists.

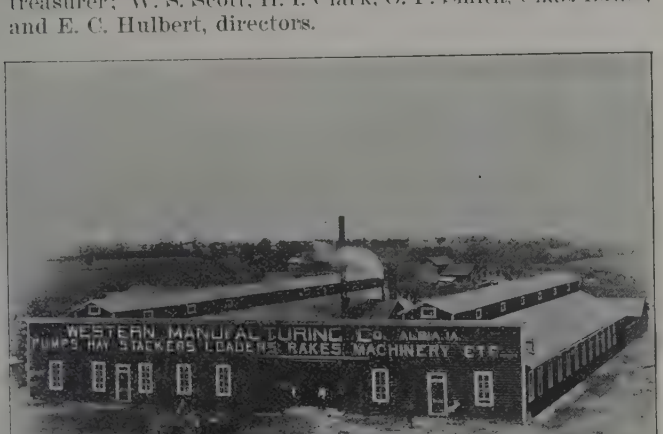
The Democrats and People's party fused in 1891, but the Republicans elected their ticket in the face of the united opposition. Jay, Republican, received 1601 votes; and Pettit, fusion candidate, 1587.

In 1890 the Democrats and People's party advocates united their strength against the Republicans, but were defeated by the latter. The vote on Clerk of the District Court was: Griffin, Republican, 1666; Forster, fusionist, 1224.

Manufacturing.

Monroe County contains one manufacturing concern of considerable magnitude—viz., the Western Manufacturing

Company. This plant is located at Albia, and was established in January, 1895. It incorporated under the State laws, with an authorized capital stock of about $50,000. The amount paid in, however, falls below that sum. It organized with the following officers: Fred Townsend, president; W. S. Scott, vice-president; J. R. Clark, secretary and treasurer; W. S. Scott, H. I. Clark, O. F. Smith, Chas. Israel, and E. C. Hulbert, directors.



WORKS OF THE WESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ALBIA, IOWA.

The plant was located at Osceola, Iowa, prior to its organization in Monroe County, but as this county offered better transportation and fuel facilities, a local organization was formed of Monroe County gentlemen, the machinery was brought here and increased facilities added to the new organization. The company builds a very popular pattern of hay-ricker and rake; they also manufacture iron pumps of a high grade, and other mechanical sundries.

The company has not been in operation long enough here to solve the problem of whether a manufacturing plant will succeed in Albia or not. The greatest obstacle which inland manufacturing enterprises have to encounter is the

large establishments of the manufacturing centers, whose unlimited capacity enables them to reduce all expenses to a minimum. Having this advantage, they are enabled to place their products before consumers at a price which will drive the smaller competitor into bankruptcy. The superior merits of the products of the Western Manfacturing Company, however, may achieve for the company a fair degree of prosperity. The concern usually employs from fifteen to twenty men. Its management is in the hands of staunch and reliable business men.

ALBIA CANNING FACTORY, ALBIA, IOWA.

The Albia canning factory was organized in 1894 as a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State. Its authorized capital stock was $21,000, of which amount $10,500 was paid up. The company was under the management of eleven directors: E. W. Byers, Ed. A. Canning, John R. Duncan, Max Loeb, J. S. Moon, A. A. Mason, John Forster, C. C. Acheson, C. W. Smallwood, J. C. Robeson, and Tom D. Lockman. E. W. Byers was president Chas. W. Smallwood secretary, and J. S. Moon treasurer.

Owing to the crop failure of 1894, the management concluded to not operate the factory that summer. On accepting the plant from the contractors, the directors started the machinery to see that everything was in good working order. Everything appeared satisfactory, and the company received the plant. On starting up in 1895, for the first time, it was found that the machinery, and especially the engine, was not set properly, and some expense was incurred in readjusting it. A well was also lacking, also piping and other fixtures, to supply all of which cost the company nearly a thousand dollars.

The machinery for working corn did not work satisfactorily the first season, and a large quantity of the canned product spoiled. Then the company paid the farmers more for the corn than they ought to have done in order to realize any profit on it. The result was that at the end of the first season's operations the company found itself $2,000 poorer than in the beginning. This, with the additional outlay incurred by supplying the well and meeting other deficiencies, discouraged the stockholders, and at a meeting it was ordered that the factory be sold to pay off the indebtedness. It was bought for $3,000 by Messrs. John Ralston, Max Loeb, J. S. Moon, G. H. Hobson, Tom D. Lockman, and R. O. Cramer, who are the present directors and proprietors.

The concern continues its charter as an incorporated body, and its capital stock is fixed at $3,000, all of which is fully paid up. It is establishing itself on a prosperous basis at present, and is under the management of R. O. Cramer.

Albia also contains a drain-tile factory, but it is not in operation at the present time. It is under the management of J. W. Harvey. It is not in a flourishing condition, owing to inability on the part of the proprietor to find a steady market for the product of the factory.

CHAPTER XVII.

Towns and Villages.

Albia, the present county seat of Monroe County, was first incorporated as a town in 1856, though in the summer of 1845 John Massy surveyed the town site when it was known as Princeton. The place at present contains a little more than 2,500 population. As we have stated elsewhere, John Stephenson claimed the quarter-section on which the village was located. He was the first settler in the neighborhood.

The original plat contained but two wards, defined by the alleys running north and south from the Square in the center of the plat.

Joseph B. Teas was Mayor, and Robt. E. Craig was Recorder; Aldermen—East Ward, Joseph H. Halbrook and Samuel Buchanan; West Ward, Samuel Hebrew and Daniel McIntosh.

Mock's and Gray's Additions were included in 1859, and Mason and Koontz's, or South Park Addition, was added in 1892 or 1893.

In 1848 the village of Albia was chiefly a grass-plat. The public park in the center of the Square was a tangled mass of wild grass and "shoe-string" willows. John Marck and family lived in a little frame building on the southeast corner, where the Albia *Union* office now stands. Then about half way across the Square, on the south side, stood the shanty of Dr. Warrick. On the west were the little sheds occupied by Messrs. Park, Harrow, and Buchanan. On the east were Scott Arnold and the court-house, and on the northeast corner was Dan Richardson's.

One block north of the northeast corner of the Square, on the site owned for many years by Dr. Lambert stood the little log jail. Just north of the jail stood the residence of A. C. Barnes.

John Webb was also one of the first settlers of the town, and kept in his house a small quantity of goods.

At the present time the following is nearly a complete list of business firms of Albia:

Anderson & Hollingshead, grocers, east side of Square; the present firm has been doing business for ten years.

Robb Brothers, grocers, east side of Square; in business for thirty years.

Miss A. C. Young, general merchandise, east side of Square; in business five years.

D. A. Maiken, general merchandise, east side of Square; in business eight years.

W. K Hardenbrook, harness, buggies, etc., east side of Square; in business twenty-two years.

NORTH SIDE SQUARE, ALBIA, IOWA.

John E. Waugh, meat market, east side of Square; in business two years.

S. K. Smith, barber, east side of Square; in business ten years.

Chas. Claver, second-hand goods, east side of Square; in business twelve years.

Fred Stucky, shoemaker, east side of Square; in business thirty years.

W. W. Menach, barber, Benton Street; in business thirty years.

Anderson & Gray, marble dealers, Benton Street; in business two years.

I. S. Jones, blacksmith, Benton Street; in business thirty-one years.

Henry Johnson, meat market, Benton Street; in business seventeen years.

Samuel T. Craig, grocer, Benton Street; in business fifteen years.

J. O. Varner, grocer, Benton Street; in business ten years.

EAST SIDE SQUARE, ALBIA, IOWA.

E. Dougherty & Son, furniture and undertaking, northeast corner of Square; in business twenty-three years.

J. T. Arnold, Star Laundry, Main Street; in business one and one-half years.

R. Simpson, pumps, coal, and grain, Main Street; in business many years.

Chas. Olson, general repairing and upholstering, Main Street; in business twelve years.

Electric Light and Power Company, A. R. Jackson, proprietor.

Royal A. Adams, blacksmith and implements, Main Street. (See further mention near end of this volume.)

B. W. Crabb, blacksmith, Jefferson Street; in business one year.

O. C. Palmer, livery, Jefferson Street; in business four years.

L. A. McCreary, livery and feed, Jefferson Street, in business sixteen years.

T. C. Ballew, lumber, Jefferson Street; in business five years.

WEST SIDE SQUARE, ALBIA, IOWA.

Jas. Dyson, restaurant, Jefferson Street; in business six months.

Harry Smith, Eureka Chop-House, Wall Street; in business three years.

Thomas & Rosser, grocers, Wall Street; in business ten years.

N. A. Anderson, pumps and general repairing, Wall Street; in business five years. (See further mention near end of this volume.)

Mark M. Baker, proprietor, New Cramer Hotel; in business six months.

S. S. Pill, restaurant, Wall Street; in business two years.

Preston & Israel, merchant tailors; in business one year.

Scott & Milligan, barbers; in business one year.

Tobey & Anderson, cigar manufacturers; in business three years.

W. A. Alford, merchant tailor; in business one and one-half years.

G. W. Hartsuck, meat market; in business four years.

J. Roberts, druggist, north side of Square; in business five years.

D. C. Johnson, millinery and ladies' furnishing goods, north side of Square; in business five years.

Cal Koontz, jeweler, north side of Square; in business twenty-one years.

C. L. Nelson, insurance, north side of Square; in business thirty years.

Skean & Zook, furniture and undertaking, north side of Square; in business five years.

E. Skean, grocer, north side of Square; in business fourteen years.

F. E. Dawson, photographer, north side of Square; in business two years.

Chris. Rudd, baker and restaurant, Wall Street.

Abe Goodman, clothier, north side of Square; in business eight years.

W. H. Kreger, bakery, north side of Square; in business four years.

C. S. Barger, hardware, north side of Square; in business two years.

M. W. Duncan, books and stationery, north side of Square; in business nine and one-half years.

J. C. Morrison, druggist, north side of Square; in business twenty-nine years.

G. N. Ewers, boots and shoes; present business two years.

Henry Varner, harness-maker, south side of Square; in business one year.

Joseph McInnis, grocer, south side of Square; in present business one year.

Curtis Mock, Vienna Bakery, south side of Square; in business two months.

R. O. Cramer, dry goods, south side of Square; in business twenty-nine years.

G. W. Cramer, merchant tailor, south side of Square; in business forty-two years.

L. B. Fuller, manager South Side Book Store; in business twelve years.

S. M. Tovrea, grocer, south side of Square; in business four and one-half years. (See further mention near the end of this volume.)

SOUTH SIDE SQUARE, ALBIA, IOWA.

Acheson & Kelly, grocers, south side of Square; in business four years.

S. S. Smith, boots and shoes, south side of Square; in business twenty-six years.

J. H. Love, Jr., dry goods, west side of Square; in business ten years.

Wilkin Brothers, grocers, west side of Square; in business nine years.

Ramsay Realty Company, northwest corner of Square; in business six months.

Mrs. L. Buffon, millinery, west side of Square; in business twelve years.

Mrs. Mary Clark, combination store, millinery, general merchandise, wood, fuel, fence-posts, and material for coal mines.

Prizer Clothing Company, Odd Fellows' Temple, west side of Square; in business three years. (See additional mention near the end of this volume.)

H. A. Prizer & Brother, dry goods, Odd Fellows' Temple; in business six years.

Paulline & Son, tailors, Odd Fellows' Temple, basement; in business one and one-half years.

G. R. Carden & Company, druggist, west side of Square; in business three years.

Globe Clothing House, Sol. Loeb, proprietor, west side Square; in business one year.

J. T. Porter, cigar-maker, west side of Square; in business four years.

Jas. Pheney, grocer, west side of Square; in business thirty-seven years.

W. N. Moon & Son, general merchandise, west side of Square; in business twenty-nine years.

Max Loeb, clothier, west side of Square; in business twenty-eight years.

J. T. Rowe & Son, carpenters, Benton Street; in business twenty years.

Walter Cokingham, wagon-maker, Benton Street; in business twenty-seven years.

Sparks & Rowe, blacksmiths, Benton Street; in business twenty-six years.

Tom Teas, blacksmith, Benton Street; in business nineteen years.

Clark Brothers, implements, Benton Street; in business twenty-one years. (See further mention near the end of this volume.)

E. H. Wilson, novelty store, Benton Street; in business four months.

Miss C. Hamilton, millinery, Benton Street; in business six months.

Jas. Stewart, feed store, Main Street; in business six months.

Wilson Brothers, livery and feed, Main Street; in business six months.

Saunders & Warner, blacksmiths, Main Street; in business four years.

Hobson Brothers, lumber; in business two years.

W. E. Whited, livery; in business ten years.

S. Eaton, barber, southwest corner of Square; in business six months.

Wm. Peppers, implements; in business twenty-two years.

Albia State Bank, south side of Square; in business six years.

First National Bank, northwest corner of Square; in business twenty-five years.

Albia Roller Mills, M. M. Edward, proprietor.

Commercial Hotel, one block south of southwest corner of Square; J. M. Titus, proprietor.

J. R. Wallace, Diamond Laundry, near Central Depot; lately burned out.

The Semi-Weekly Union, southeast corner of Square; A. R. Barnes, publisher and proprietor.

The Progress-Defender, Wall Street; M. M. Hinton, publisher and proprietor.

The News, west side of Square; Belvel & Crenshaw, publishers and proprietors.

The Messenger Publishing Company, west side of Square.

Monroe County Republican, daily and weekly, Benton Street; Sebille & Mendal, publishers and proprietors.

L. E. Lambert, jeweler; in business six years.

Cottage Hotel, at C., B. & Q. depot; Wm. Campbell, proprietor.

Byerley Hotel, A. J. Byerley, proprietor.

Albia Bicycle Manufacturing Company, Heiserman & Anderson, proprietors; in business one year. (See further mention near end of this volume.)

Avery.

The town of Avery was established when the C., B. & Q. Railway was put through, in 1868. The present population is about 400, but the population varies according to the condition of the mines, as it is strictly a mining town. The houses are small and unattractive. The town is five or

six miles east of Albia, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

At present the place contains the following named business firms:

Dr. J. R. Cady, physician; eight years residence.
Dr. Montgomery, physician, eleven years residence.
Dr. A. M. Tait, physician, five years residence.
Smoky Hollow Coal Company, eleven years in business.
Central Coal Company, just opening up.

STREET IN AVERY, LOOKING WEST.

W. H. Tedrow, lawyer and insurance; four years in business.

T. L. Evans, general merchandise; eight years in business.

Hotel, Mrs. Ella Morgan.
J. G. Thayer, notary public.
A. L. Criddlebaugh, barber.
John Melcher, meat market; in business six months.

L. R. Pearson, general merchandise; in business sixteen years.

The town also contains a Methodist Church organization and church edifice.

In the vicinity of Avery are situated the Chisholm Mines. They are now about worked out, and the village of Chisholm will of course disappear with the exhaustion of the coal supply. However, a new coal enterprise has just gotten itself on foot in the vicinity, which promises to develop into an extensive coal plant. It is known as the Central Coal Company, and its headquarters are at Avery. The mines are on the Iowa Central Railway, and the camp will be named Lockman, in honor of Thos. D. Lockman, of the First National Bank of Albia. The company has control of about six hundred acres of coal lands, underlaid by a vein of coal averaging four feet in thickness. The mines will be operated by means of a "slope." Wm. Evans is president of the company, Enoch Evans treasurer, and Thos. L. Evans secretary. The company began operations in 1896.

In about the year 1870 Avery was in the zenith of her prosperity. The mines were the most extensive of any in the county, and the miners made good wages.

They formed an association and built the Miners' Institute—a sort of epitomized Tammany Hall. The building is still used as a public hall, but the organization has gone down. It was a social club, and had for its object the educational and social improvement of the miners and their families. The club had a good library, and the "Institute" was doubtless beneficial to the miners.

Hynes City.

This lately christened village lies one and three-fourths miles southeast of Avery. The locality is also known as "Smoky Hollow."

Here the Smoky Hollow Coal Company operate their mines. The company's mines have a capacity of about 1000 tons of coal daily. J. L. Evans is at the head of the concern, and the company has been in business eleven years. Faley Hynes acts as superintendent of the mine, and P. H. Hynes is secretary. The mines are entered by two "slopes," and ventilation is supplied by means of fans.

Hynes City contains a population of from 250 to 300 people. The town was projected in 1892, when six houses were built by John T. Evans, and the place increased rapidly.

In 1894 the town contained forty more houses; then the town was formally christened by Mr. Horace Barnes, of the Albia *Union*. The place was named in honor of P. H. Hynes, secretary of the Smoky Hollow Coal Company and manager of the Avery Supply Company. His brother, Faley Hynes, it is understood, comes in as a joint sharer of the honor.

About forty rods east of Hynes City is located the Famous Coal Mines, or Nos. 1 and 2, of the Smoky Hollow Coal Company.

Hynes City has a large store in its midst, owned by the Avery Supply Company; and also a school-house. In addition to these, there is soon to be established a blacksmith shop and post-office.

Foster.

In 1889, when the Marion and Kansas City Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was completed through Monroe County, a side-track was put in, near Soap Creek, and about nine miles southeast of Albia. The stopping-place was called Soap Creek Siding, and as soon as Ira Phillips and E. I. Foster began to establish a coal plant in the vicinity, trains began to stop regularly; but a station had already been established at Brompton, about two miles east of Foster, where the railroad company erected a tank and constructed a large reservoir.

By the time Mr. Phillips had gotten the mine in operation, which went by the name of the Soap Creek Coal Company, several buildings had gone up, erected by the coal company. A large boarding-house and another equally large store building were erected among the first by the Ottumwa Supply Company, an auxiliary of the coal company. The store was conducted as a "company store," issuing "scrip" to the miners instead of currency. This "scrip" was emitted in this way: The coal company paid its employees once a month in currency. If a miner needed goods or provisions before pay day, and had no credit with merchants or cash with which to buy, the coal company would issue him an amount of "scrip," the amount depending on the account in his favor, against the company, for his labor. This "scrip" was current at the company store, in exchange for merchandise. The store was an extensive concern, and handled all lines of merchandise, but, like all

"company stores," it was not popular with the people. The upper floor of the building was used as a hall.

Shortly after the village began its existence it was christened Foster, in honor of E. I. Foster, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the principal investor in the mine enterprise. The Messrs. Phillips then retired from the concern, but Henry Phillips, who was president of the Ottumwa Supply Company, continued to run the store; not, however, in conjunction with the coal company. The building burned down two or three years later, and was never rebuilt.

A GLIMPSE OF FOSTER, LOOKING WEST.

While sinking the shaft in 1888 or 1889, a very unfortunate and fatal accident occurred, which attached to Mr. Phillips considerable ill feeling in the community. Mr. Phillips was running the hoisting engine, and the half of a kerosene barrel was used as a "bucket" with which to hoist the dirt. Ed. Dial and Rolla Williams, two young men working in the pit, were being hoisted in the "bucket" to the top of the ground; while ascending and passing through the curbed aperture at the top, Williams' head

struck a cross-bar and he fell out of the "bucket," down to the bottom of the pit, a distance of nearly 200 feet, and was instantly killed. He was a young man of good family and highly esteemed, and Mr. Phillips was harshly criticised,

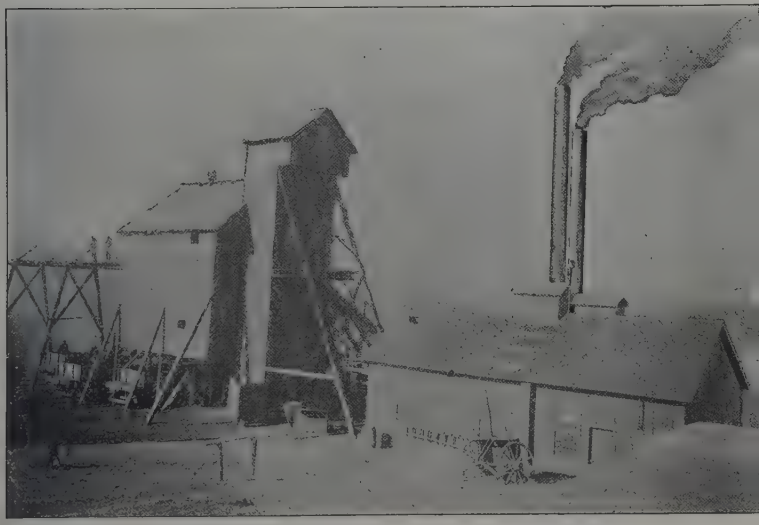
DRUG STORE OF WOODRUFF & PABST, FOSTER, IOWA.

it being alleged that he did not slow up the engine while the men were entering the top of the pit. A civil suit followed, being instituted by W. D. Kinser, administrator

of the estate of the deceased, and a small amount of damages was awarded the plaintiff.

Foster now contains about 800 population, the figures varying, according to the state of activity of the mines.

In October, 1891, G. W. Bever, of Cedar Rapids, invested in the mine, and the company was reorganized with E. I. Foster president and Chas. Fugle manager. The firm name was changed to that of the Deep Vein Coal Company, and under that name it is at present incorporated. The plant has a capacity of 1000 tons of coal daily, but from 500 to 700 tons is its usual daily output.



DEEP VEIN COAL COMPANY'S WORKS, FOSTER, IOWA.

The company originally purchased 320 acres of coal land, paying about $40 per acre for it. Since then it has acquired nearly that much more, but has sold a considerable portion of its surface, retaining only the coal. The company at the present time has removed 30 per cent of the coal from underneath its tract. The mine is ventilated by a fan, which forces down 40,000 cubic feet of air per

minute. The coal is a superior grade of steam coal, and the output is sold in Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota.

Most of the buildings in Foster are owned by the Foster Land and Town-lot Company, a corporation said by the incorporators to be distinct and separate from the coal company. Both concerns, however, bear the same date of organization, and E. I. Foster is president of each. Some of the coal land lately purchased was bought by the Foster Land and Town-lot Company, and the coal company mines the coal.

The Deep Vein Coal Company have $200,000 invested in the plant, and it is next to the largest in the county. The mines for the last eight months have been running on nearly full time, and the company has paid to its employees during the present year $100,000. The coal company has no "company store," and pays its men every two weeks.

The population of Foster is largely made up of English and Welsh. There are also a number of Swedes, and a few Italians and Scotch. The Welsh are fine singers, but many of them are intemperate. The Italians are quiet and peaceable, but are fond of their beer. They are quite social among themselves, and about every Saturday night congregate around a keg of beer. They drink and sing all night, but do not affiliate with Scotch, Welsh, and English.

The Swedes are much more quiet, and at the same time more temperate. Those who do drink, however, get a quantity of raw alcohol, sweeten it, and dilute it with hot water, drinking it hot. This is the Swede's national drink. The Scotchman drinks anything, from bay rum to whisky, and never gets enough.

Taken on the whole, they are all a jovial set of fellows, and the better one gets acquainted with them the more he likes them. They lead uncertain lives in the mines, and every miner of ten or twenty years' experience has had his injuries and miraculous escapes.

Foster is an incorporated town and is an excellent trading point; and boasts of a baseball team of considerable local fame.

The Foster Cornet Band ranks as one of the best in the State of Iowa. Mr. Hughes, the pit-boss of the mines, is a lover of music himself, and has had opportunity to draw to Foster some of the best band-players in the country.

A good band-player—and there are some good ones among the miners—can always secure work in the Foster mines through Mr. Hughes. Following are the names of the members of the Foster Band: Samuel Webb, conductor; Thos. Berdinner, clarionet; Samuel Webb, solo clarionet; Robt. Dalzel, first cornet; Jas. Dazel, solo clarionet; Winter Giles, E flat cornet; Joseph Thomas, first alto; Harry Webb, second alto; John Marshall, first trombone; John Caldwell,

C., M. & ST. PAUL RAILWAY TRESTLE, FOSTER, IOWA.

second trombone; Robt. Muffit, third trombone; Wm. Dalzel, euphonium; Chris. Thomley, B flat bass; Jack Webb, E flat bass; John Dalzel, E flat bass; Geo. Saunders, bass drum; James Kennedy, snare drum; Robert Hughes, general manager.

Foster at present contains the following business firms:

Deep Vein Coal Company.

Hilton Coal Company, whose plant is near Hilton, but whose headquarters are at Foster.

Chamberlin & Carson, general merchandise.

R. M. Bixby, hardware and tinware.
Mrs. Treat, confectionery.
Rowles & Hickenlooper, general merchandise.
Wilson Brothers, general merchandise.
G. W. Buck, meat market.
Rupert Brothers, grocers.
Trussell & Eslinger, lumber, implements, hardware, and banking.
Wm. Miller, general merchandise, restaurant, and livery.
Mrs. France Jones, hotel.
Mrs. Bowley, hotel and boarding-house.
McCoy Brothers, livery and draying.
—— Furgason, racket store.
Woodruff & Pabst, drugs and stationers. (See further mention near end of this volume.)
Alex Reed, barber.
Richard Williams, justice of the peace.
Frank Hawk, Mayor and post-master.
C. P. Jones, blacksmith and wagonmaker.
Blucher Hutchins, blacksmith.
J. H. Treat, coal company blacksmith.

Foster has two churches, with a large membership in each. They are the Baptists and Methodists. The Baptists erected a commodious church edifice in 1891-2. It burned in 1894, and in 1895 a new structure was completed, which is a handsomer building than the first, and would be a credit to any locality. They also built a parsonage for their pastor.

Foster is twenty-three miles southwest of Ottumwa. There is an unlimited supply of coal in the vicinity, and it is quite probable that other coal enterprises will soon spring up.

Blakesburg.

This village is one of the oldest hamlets in the county. It was named in honor of Theophilus Blake, who, with Cyrus Vancleve, laid out the town in 1850. The greater portion of the town lies in Wapello County.

The first white woman who ever resided in Blakesburg, or on the spot where the town now stands, was a Mrs. Smith, who, on the death of her husband, married Len Daggett. She lived on the present site of Blakesburg a whole year before she saw another white woman. Some

of Mrs. Smith's children and grandchildren still live in Urbana Township. She was the grandmother of Elmer Thayer's present wife.

Since the C., M. & St. Paul Railway was built through the town, it has grown considerably, and large shipments of live stock are made all the year round.

Blakesburg is growing rapidly and the town is surrounded by a prosperous community. A handsome $3,000 school building is now in process of erection, besides other

STREET IN BLAKESBURG.

building improvements. The town has about 400 inhabitants, and it is not an incorporated village. There are large bodies of coal lying along Avery Creek, two or three miles north of the town, which, when developed, will doubtless make the town one of considerable importance.

Following is a list of the business firms doing business in Blakesburg in 1896.

G. L. Redmon, restaurant; in business three years.

L. Campbell & Son, druggists; in business four years.

M. H. Abernathy, general merchandise; in business three years.

C. N. Thompson, meat market; in business twenty-six years.

Wm. Angel, hotel; in business two months.

Wilson & Durby, general merchandise; just beginning business.

Frank Fritz, hardware; in business two years.

Wm. Fritz & Brother, general merchandise, lumber and implements; in business ten years.

Wm. Rowe, blacksmith; in business sixteen years.

Chas. Reading, blacksmith; in business sixteen years.

Geo. Chedister, barber; in business three years.

A. V. Tinsley, livery; in business four years.

David Zigler, saw and planing mills; in business five years.

W. H. Kolman, hardware; in business three years.

Henry Weidman, boots and shoes; in business seven years.

Mrs. Harrington, hotel; in business one year.

John F. Lober, harness and groceries; in business seven years.

Mrs. Semiramis Barnes, a young widowed lady, has held the office of postmistress during the Cleveland administration. Blakesburg, in this particular, has been most fortunate, as the present postmistress' predecessor was a young lady, Miss Effie Reading.

Blakesburg has two churches and three doctors. Dr. C. N. Udell is one of the most successful practitioners in Monroe and Wapello counties. He is also a preacher, politician, writer, philosopher and sage. Drs. Ray and Torrence are each skillful physicians.

The Baptist Church built an edifice two years ago, and has about 30 members. Rev. Garrison is in charge. The Methodist Episcopal Church erected a building about eight years ago. Its membership is about half a hundred. Rev. Ingham is in charge of the congregation at present.

Hilton.

Hilton was originally a flag-station about midway between Albia and Moravia on the C., M. & A. Railway. It contained a post-office, and in 1893 or 1894 H. Herrington started a small store and ran it for a year or more. At the

present time there is a prospect of the place taking a boom, as a coal company has secured an option on a large body of coal land in the vicinity, comprising 400 acres, which by thorough drilling was found to contain on an average five feet of coal, at a depth of 215 feet, where the shaft is located. The present shaft has a capacity of 300 tons daily.

The company is known as the Hilton Coal Company, with headquarters at Foster. The company's lands abut against the Iowa Central Railway. The town has been platted, and already contains seven houses. The company was incorporated January 1, 1896, with a capital of $25,000, $4,000 of which has been paid in. L. A. Chamberlin is president, A. L. Wright vice-president, and A. R. Chamberlin treasurer. The present town plat is about a half-mile east of the station or platform.

Melrose.

Melrose has about 500 population, and is fifteen miles west of Albia on the C., B. & Q. Railway. It is situated in the midst of a Catholic community, and the name itself has an Irish ring to it, like Tyrone.

The site of Melrose was first claimed by John Drew, in 1847; but the town was not laid out until 1866.

In 1857 the first school was taught in the town by Sarah Prindle, and the next year a commodious schoolhouse was built. The first store was started by T. C. Stewart in 1860. In 1861 the post-office was established, with J. D. S. Peacock as postmaster.

Among the earlier settlers were A. D. Brown, J. P. Currier, T. C. Stewart, J. Davenport, John McCoy, Adam Youtsey, Wm. Gilbert, Willis Gilbert, Wm. Bernard, J. Robinson, Pat Coady, and Orson Glass.

Following is an enumeration of the business firms of Melrose in 1896:

Sumner Smith, notary, pension agent, and insurance; in business twenty-two years.

W. R. Briles & Company (W. R. Briles and D. Riordan), druggists and pharmacists; in business four years.

Jas. Duggan, postmaster and merchant; in business since 1881.

Thomas Brandon, banker; established in 1881.

L. Lemly & Son, hardware and farm implements; in business five years.

Geo. Sone, breeder and importer of thoroughbred stallions.

Wm. Ford, blacksmithing; in business twenty-two years.

F. L. Sailing, harnessmaker.

M. D. Sullivan, general merchandise and justice of the peace; in business sixteen years.

J. C. O'Conner, druggist; oldest druggist in Monroe County—in business twenty-five years.

A. G. Paschal & Son, general merchandise; in business fifteen years.

W. S. Curry, groceries, boots and shoes; in business one year.

Cleveland Hotel, Mrs. S. W. Albert, proprietor; in business ten years.

Providence Hotel, P. G. Dever, proprietor; in business two years.

J. P. Currier & Son, meat market and grain; in business four years.

Western Exchange Hotel, C. H. Whelan, proprietor.

Mary Heffron, millinery and dressmaking.

Riordan & Blair; in business two years.

A. O. Lee, lumber; in business thirty years.

Wm. Lahart, general merchandise; in business twenty years.

P. C. Murphy, bakery and confections.

W. W. O'Bryan, attorney at law and notary.

Stacyville.

This hamlet is seven miles north of Melrose, and contains the principal Catholic church in Monroe County.

East of Stacyville, three miles, is the hamlet of Georgetown, and Tyrone is south of Georgetown and nine miles west of Albia.

West of Albia three miles are located the once bustling coal mines known as Cedar Mines, now about extinct. The Cedar Valley and Albia coal companies had their plants here.

Frederic.

This village is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, about four miles east of the town of Avery, and about two miles south of what was once the village of "Business Corners." The town was laid out by Messrs.

Hale and Hamilton when the railroad was built. The place was named in honor of Frederick Joy, a former president of the B. & M. Railroad.

The village contains perhaps 150 people, and those engaged at present in business are:

Hawthorn & Hansel, general merchandise; in business six months.

S. A. Worley, blacksmithing and implement dealer; in business four years.

Akers Grocery Company, general merchandise; in business three years.

Reeves & Company, general merchandise; in business two years.

Grove Brothers, general merchandise; in business twenty-eight years.

Frederic Coal Company, controlled by Chas. Akers, who has an option on the plant and eighty acres of land.

Hiteman.

The town of Hiteman is the largest town in Monroe County outside the city of Albia. At present (1896) the place contains a population of between 1400 and 1500, and is situated on Cedar Creek, six miles northwest of Albia. The town was platted September 1, 1890. The location is broken and was selected more to suit the convenience of the Wapello Coal Company than with a view to symmetry or beauty. The population is made up almost exclusively of miners. They consist of Americans, English, Welsh, Swedes, Scotch, Germans, and negroes. The negro population occupy the southern part of the town.

Those engaged in business in Hiteman in July, 1896, were:

W. A. Dovenspike, Hiteman Hotel; in business two years.

Wm. Morrissey, postmaster.

Dr. McFall, physician; in business two years.

B. O. Meadows, barber; in business two years.

Hiteman Supply Company, J. P. Early, manager; in business six years.

Sam White, blacksmith and wagon-maker; in business one and one-half years.

Wm. Kennedy, livery; in business two and one-half years.

Wapello Coal Company; in business six years.

J. W. Loach, restaurant and bakery; in business two years.

Drs. Avery and Palmquest, physicians; Dr. Avery has been located three years, and Dr. Palmquest three months.

Mrs. Olive James, millinery and dressmaking; in business four years.

Dr. W. O. McFall, physician; in business three years.

Dr. Fred A. Poligue, physician; in business one year.

The fraternal institutions are also well represented.

WAPELLO COAL COMPANY'S WORKS, ALBIA, IOWA.

In 1893 the Freemasons established a lodge, known as Perfect Square Lodge, No. 526. Thos. Bridges is at present worshipful master; Sam'l Chase, senior warden; Owen Reese, junior warden; J. W. Lewis, treasurer; W. F. Narber, secretary; J. J. Davis, senior deacon; David Jeffreys, junior deacon; W. H. Thomas, senior steward; Alf. Neighbors, junior steward; W. L. Morgan, tyler. The order has no building, but has a lease on the I. O. O. F. Hall.

The Knights of Pythias brought their organization from Kirksville, Iowa, and have been firmly established in Hite-

man ever since. Their organization is styled Richland Lodge, No. 151. They have 108 members.

The Odd Fellows organized in 1894. They have 79 members, and their lodge is known as the Hiteman Lodge, No 548. The present officers are: J. H. Nelson, N. G.; Ed. C. Moses, vice-grand; J. H. McAuley, recording secretary; Peter N. Swanson, permanent secretary; and Wm. Wild, treasurer. The Odd Fellows have a large two-story frame building nearly completed. The lower floor will constitute an opera hall, and the upper one will be fitted up for a lodge room. The hall is 86x36 feet in dimensions.

The Hiteman Supply Company is by far the most extensive mercantile firm in Monroe County. The concern was incorporated in 1890, and is in reality an auxiliary of the Wapello Coal Company. It is a corporate concern, with an authorized capital stock of $50,000, and has issued stock to the amount of $30,000. J. C. Peasley, president of the Wapello Coal Company, is president of the Hiteman Supply Company, H. L. Waterman is vice-president, S. A. Corey secretary and treasurer, J. P. Early manager, and O. L. Canning cashier. The following persons assist as salesmen: Chris. Peterson, John Spar, Miss Henrietta Dinsmore, John Morgan, Thos. Barker, Ed. Early, W. S. Scott, and I. T. Williams. The store building is 48x96 feet in dimensions, and the firm handles every line of goods from lumber to nutmegs.

The Wapello Coal Company was incorporated in 1880, with an authorized capital stock of $900,000, but only $730,000 has been issued. J. C. Peasly, of Chicago, is president, H. L. Waterman vice-president, and H. E. Jarvis, of Burlington, secretary. The company owns about 5,500 acres of coal land in the vicinity, which cost the company about $24 per acre on an average. The workable coal averages 5 feet in thickness, and the company has removed about 10 per cent of its coal. The C., B. & Q. Railway consumes the entire output of the plant. The company has paid to its employees during the present year $250,000, and the average net earnings of a miner is about $500 per year. The shaft is 160 feet in depth, and there are about 450 men employed in the mines.

Only one vein of coal is worked at Hiteman. The daily capacity of the plant is 1,000 tons, and the daily output averages about 800 tons. The company have a "tail-rope" system in the mines, and have two fans for ventilation purposes.

The fans send down about 90,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

The following persons have charge of the mines: Phil Waterman and his father, Sen. H. L. Waterman, civil engineers; mechanical engineers, John Zentz and Thomas McGuire; hoisting engineer, L. S. Cousins; pit-boss, W. B. Powell; inside foremen, Wm. Barkwell and Owen Reese; top-boss, Mark Greeley; blacksmiths, R. D. Morgan and A. L. Hirst.

The company contemplates sinking another shaft this year, about a mile north of the present one, and similar to it in extent and plan.

Wherever there is a mining camp there is a large Welsh population. In a camp of say 1000 population there are about a half-dozen different families by the name of Thomas; then there are about an equal number of Jameses, Morgans, Lewises, Williamses, Reeses, Hugheses, Llewellyns, and Joneses; these are all names very common among the Welsh. On account of so many different families bearing the same name, it is customary in Wales, in writing a person's name, to affix to his name the first name of his father, and to that of his father, the name of his father. For instance, in writing John Morgan's name the Welsh word "ap" follows it, "ap" meaning "son of"—thus, John Morgan ap Gomer ap Owen; Gomer and Owen being the father and grandfather, respectively, of John Morgan.

Wherever these Welsh names are found in a community you may expect a musical neighborhood. The towns of Hiteman and Foster contain a large number of very fine singers, some of whom have been educated in some of the best musical schools in Europe. For several years the Hiteman Glee Club has maintained the reputation of being one of the best glee clubs in the State.

The town supports a very fine cornet band. Following is a list of the members: Jas. Amsbury, leader; Wm. Phillips, cornet; P. C. Williams, clarionet; Hugh Williams, alto; Geo. Darby, alto; Henry Longacre, trombone; John Neighbor, trombone; Frank Laundeen, 2d cornet; Jack Cooper, tuba; Jack O'Holland, bass drum; Lincoln Hirst, 2d cornet; Thos. Williams, snare drum; Andrew Johnson, tuba; Jas. Wild, baritone; Wm. Morrissey, B bass.

In 1892 the School Board of Hiteman built a nice frame school-house. The main building is 30x60 feet, with a wing 26x36 feet.

Hiteman contains six church organizations—viz., the Baptist, Congregational, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Methodist, Welsh Baptist, and Colored Baptist.

The Baptists organized and built a church structure in 1894. The building is 28x60 feet. Rev. McDowell organized the congregation.

The Congregational Church was organized by Rev. Wm. Thomas, and a church edifice erected in 1892. The church is made up largely of Welsh, and the present membership is about forty. Rev. Owen Thomas, the present pastor, has been preaching for the class for two years.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in 1893. They have a small church edifice. Rev. B. M. Glyn is the present pastor. He also conducts a day school, teaching the Swedish language.

The Swedish Methodists were organized by Rev. Ericsson in 1892. He has charge of the congregation at present. This organization has about 30 members. They own a church building, 18x28 feet.

The Welsh Baptists built a church in 1892, 16x20 feet in dimensions. Their organization contains twenty-five members. Rev. D. R. Morgan is their pastor.

The Colored Baptists organized in 1890. They consist of about 15 members.

But the one institution of the town which inspires the citizens of Hiteman with intense pride is the Hiteman Baseball Nine. It swathes the town in a flood of glory, and the first thing the citizen speaks about, in welcoming a visitor to the place, is the immortal nine. He will tell you that the club have lost but two games in two years. The roster of this glorious band is as follows: Dr. McFall, manager; Wm. Everett, captain; Wes Bladgett, pitcher; Henry Dinsmore, right field; Jas. L. Baxter, center field; Edmund Thomas, left field; Roe Torrence, first base; Wm. Tiley, second base; and Wm. Stephenson, third base.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Some Battles with the "Hairy Nation."

The next dearest thing to the heart of the citizen of the "Hairy Nation," after a drink of whisky at Harrow's, was a free-for-all fight. Every man of them was a warrior. They did not fight so much through provocation or on account of any desire to avenge any imagined grievance, but they fought merely for recreation. They loved it. It was a race peculiarity.

They did not all inhabit the eastern portion of the county, for there were a few in the northern part. The Goodwins and Gladsons lived in Bluff Creek Township, but they were not loyal to the Mantua crowd. They did not belong to the "Nation."

At that time, Soap Creek had not yet come to the front as a fighting nation. The Kinser clan, however, were "good men," and whenever they felt inclined to take a little recreation, they came to Albia to fight with the Gladson-Goodwin crowd against the Tyrrell-Judson gang. They were allies of the Goodwin gang.

In 1851 Geo. Cramer was clerking for A. C. Wilson. The North and South met and united their forces against the "Hairy Nation." When the braves began to assemble, Geo. Cramer instinctively barricaded the store door, by running a heavy bar across the entrance. At length an assailing party came round to the store, found it locked, and then they tried to break in the door. In vain they threw their weighty bodies against it to break it in. Old Billy Kinser, father of W. D. Kinser, of Moravia, was among those inside the store, and probably induced Cramer to open the door to hasten on the "festivities." At any rate, young Cramer, who was about 18 years of age, raised the portcullis, and the besieging party rushed in. There was a barrel of ax-handles in the room, and each party seized one. The crowd was fighting mainly among themselves, probably just to keep in good fighting trim whenever the Northern band put in an appearance. Bill Kinser got an ax-handle, and used it in a free-and-easy manner among the crowd, knocking one of the Judsons flat on the floor. Cramer mounted the

counter with an ax-handle, and whenever a member of the crowd of combatants circled within reach of his ax-handle, the handle came down without stint on the hirsute cranium of the Mantuan.

In 1858 Geo. Cramer was deputy sheriff of Monroe County. Some of the Judsons had been "pulled" for getting too hilarious at Harrow's saloon. Henry Judson, when arrested, gave bond for his appearance in justice's court, but, on the day set for the trial, neglected to appear. Cramer went down to the "Nation" to arrest him. When he brought his prisoner through Cuba, a crowd of the "Hairy Nation" arose and rescued their fellow-chieftain from the officer. Captain Saunders happened to be at Cuba that day, and with his assistance Cramer rearrested his man, and while he held the crowd at bay with a brace of pistols, Saunders loaded the prisoner into the buggy and away they drove towards Albia, followed by a cavalcade of the mob, shouting and firing their pistols at every jump of their nags. The pursuers and pursued kept up a running fire until they reached Albia. While the prisoner was being conducted towards the office of Wm. Davis, the justice of the peace, an attempt was again made to rescue him.

There were the Tyrrells and Judsons and other braves of the "Nation" among the attacking party, and Mart Giltner, George Knight, Oliver Garrott, William Boals, Tom Tucker, and others among the crowd of "minute men." George Knight used a pitchfork, Geo. Cramer his fists and a revolver, Captain Saunders his fists, Tom Tucker an ax-handle, and others used clubs. One of the Judsons ripped open Wm. Boals' shirt-collar with a big knife, and while Tom Tucker was shoving Laurel Tyrrell into the jail door, the latter kicked backward, striking Tom on the chin and knocking out two of his teeth. Milt Smith hit one of the Tyrrells on the head with a brickbat, and the crowd thought the man was killed.

The "Hairy Nation" was finally whipped in the fight, and the prisoner was gotten to the justice's office, and probably re-fined, and others of the party were lodged in jail.

At another time he was wanted for some slight offense. George Cramer went to bring him in. He located him in the woods, chopping away at a big tree. When the tree was about ready to fall, Cramer approached him from the rear. He did not see the officer until he was within a few

feet from him. Judson then, on discovering him, made a jump for his rifle, which leaned against a neighboring tree; but before he could cock it, Cramer had him covered with a revolver. Captain Saunders was also with Cramer, and the three started for Albia, going through a field. Judson wanted to go by way of Cuba, but was told that his captors had had a little experience with him not long before, and that they thought it best to leave the village on their route.

While going through the field, Judson inquired what they would do if he concluded to not go any further. Cramer told him they would simply make him go. Then he laid down, and would not move. Cramer had a rope on his horse; with this he tied Judson, and, attaching one end to the horn of the saddle, the procession proceeded a short distance, when the prisoner concluded to go along voluntarily.

Old man Strickland was also a "good man." He lived a few miles north of Albia, and whenever he felt an inclination to "clean out the town," his first warlike preparation was to pull off his shirt. One day he was out in the streets of Albia, preparing to engage the crowd in battle, but in removing his shirt he neglected to unbutton the wristbands. He got the garment over his head, but his hands would not come through the sleeves at the wristbands. His antagonist, seeing the advantage, opened the attack. Strickland, appreciating the necessity for prompt action, stooped and, placing one foot on each sleeve, pulled, like one skinning a squirrel, until the sleeves gave way and freed his hands. He then sailed into his foe, but was arrested and lodged in the old jail. At this period the old jail leaned considerably to one side, and when a guard was placed over him, he objected; he thought it was unnecessary to guard the side of the jail which leaned, as "any man would be a d—d fool to venture to escape from the side which leaned."

How a Sixth Iowa Cavalry Boy Got His Whisky.

Thomas Boyle, of Foster, who was a member of the Third Iowa Light Artillery, relates an anecdote on his friend John Gelson, an Irishman, who belonged to Company B, Sixth Iowa Cavalry. In 1863 and 1864 this regiment was in Sully's command, stationed in the Cheyenne country, near Ft. Pierre.

It was on Christmas, and the boys wanted a little whisky, but did not have the money to buy it, and the sutler would not be "stood off" for the pay. Gelson got two jugs, filled one with water and the other was empty. Appearing before the sutler, he ordered the empty jug filled with whisky. The sutler filled it. Gelson, on receiving it, inquired how much it was worth. The sutler informed him that it would cost five dollars. Gelson appeared disappointed, and objected to paying so much. The sutler was a heartless fellow, and told Gelson that if he thought it was too much, to hand the jug back. Gelson did so, but handed the jug that contained the water instead of the whisky. The sutler was none the wiser, and the boys celebrated Christmas on whisky that did not cost a cent.

The Oldest Citizen Born on Iowa Soil.

John Adams, of Mantua Township, claims to be the first white male person born on Iowa soil. He is 76 years of age, and was born in 1820 at a trading post on the Missouri River, where the city of Council Bluffs now stands. The city had not been platted at that time, nor in 1824, when a French trader named Hart built a cabin on the bluffs near the large spring known as "Myner's Spring." The employees of the American Fur Company called the locality "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

It may be necessary, however, for Mr. Adams to defend his claims to the honor of being the first white child born within the State, against those of Julien Dubuque's band of miners who settled along the Mississippi River in 1788. Although Mr. Adams may have been the first white American born in Iowa, it is quite certain that there were white children born in Iowa among the French traders prior to 1820.

Dr. Muir settled in Lee County in 1820. He was a surgeon in the United States army, and some years later located in Galena, Ill., and practiced law, and then returned to Keokuk. He had an Indian wife when he located in Lee County, and was the father of four children, some of whom were born in Iowa, as early, at least, as 1820.

Mr. Adams came to Monroe County in the '50s. Then he located in Wapello County, and then returned to Monroe County in 1873. From Council Bluffs he emigrated to Ohio, and from thence to Black Hawk County, in 1850.

Yankee Pumpkins as Parlor Sets.

In early times chairs were a luxury which every pioneer family, however well regulated, could not always afford.

Nail-kegs, too, were scarce, but the settlers soon began to use a chair not made with hands. It was the big Yankee pumpkin.

In the early '50s Nat Williamson went "sparking" over the line in Wapello County. In those days it was customary for the young men to court their girls in droves. Williamson, Tom Commons, and Joe Carwell went over in a gang to "set" Salina McFarland, Miss Way, and Miss Sutton. They did not have chairs, but the lovers sat on pumpkins. They were never popular with lovers, however, as a pumpkin would not support two without wabbling.

Old Documents.

"Territory of Iowa
Kiskekosh County

"to eny Cunstabal in said county greeting in the name of the united states of america you are hereby commanded to atach so much of the goods and chatchels money receipts of Simon Cochron except such as the law exempts as shall be sufficient to satisfy the claim of sixteen dollars and seven cents and cost of suite in hoosoever possession the same may be found in your county and presincte that the goods and chatchels so attached may be subject to ferthar Prosedings thare on as the law requires and also to summon the said Simon Cochron if to be found to apere before mee a Justice of the peace of the Mcintire precinct in said county at my office tharein on the 19 day of July 1845 at 12 oclock of said day to anser into H. M. Smith plantif and also that you summon all such pursens as garnisheez as may be dereeted by the said plaintif to apere before me at the time and place aforesed to anser such intirguations as may be proponded to them and of this rit make legal servis and due returns given under my hand this 9 day of July A. D. 1845.

"*Archibald Dorothy*
"Justice of the peace"

On the back of this "rit" is found the following:

"This rit came to hand July 9 at P. M. 9 oclock."

"leved this 10 day of July, one thousand seven hundred and twenty rales bilt in fense tin achres braking two log

cabens three achres and a half of buckwheat whith all and singulare belonging to the with in cowhorn all the buv named property laying in township seventy one"

"garneshed Mr. Scot and A Trussle leved on by Flemming Tice July 10 1845"

"the demand $16.7 cents at the request and resque of the plaintif I impour Flemming Tice to execute this rit

"Archibald Dorothy
"Justice of the peace"

Here is another order for the delivery of certain "goods and chattels":

"Territory of Iowa	To any constable
Kishkekosh County	in said County
Troy Township.	greeting:

"In the name of the united states of America you are hereby commanded to cause to be delivered without delay to Henry B. Bones herein (if he gives the security required by law) the following goods and chattles to wit: ten hogs, one sow of a dirty white couler and her ear marks destroyed by dogs, three barrows marked with a crop off the left ear and an underbit in the right and a slit in the same; and five pigs coulered black and white and no ear marks, and summon Andrew Galaspy defendant, to be and appear before me, a justice of the Peace in the above named county, at my office tharein, on the 15 day of January 1846, at 9 oclock A.M. of said day, to answer unto the said plaintiff, in a plea of replevin, and of this writ, make due service and return, given under my hand this 8th day of January, 1846.

"Geo. Deay,
"Justice of the Peace."

Some Early Milling Exploits.

In 1848 Newt Vancleve went to Bonaparte with a grist of milling. When he got down as far as Big Soap Creek, he found the stream out of its banks, caused by a recent heavy rain. There were no bridges; and as the family had scraped the bottom of the meal-barrel, there was no alternative but to get to mill in some way. He found a big cottonwood log lying across the stream above the current. Over this he carried each sack of corn to the opposite bank; then he took the wagon apart and carried it across, piecemeal. The wagon-bed he floated across by attaching a rope to it. He then swam the team across, and then went on

his way. It took him nine days to make the trip; on returning, he found the creek still out of its banks. He left the wagon and milling at Madison McIntyre's, and swam the team across the stream and got home. He and his father returned a week later for the wagon and grist.

Mr. Vancleve is still living in Urbana Township, and relates another incident. In 1850 Hamaker's mill was established on Cedar Creek, and here the settlers took their "grinding." One day, while *en route* to mill, he overtook Hon. Josiah T. Young with an ox-team, also on his way to mill. Mr. Young was in his bare feet and was reading a volume of Gibbon's "Rome" while *en route*.

Mr. Vancleve passed him, got his grist ground, and both started on their return home. Mr. Young stopped at Strickland's, a few miles north of Albia, to water his oxen. Old man Strickland was drunk, and got after Mr. Young's bare feet with a switch, making him hop around over the premises quite briskly.

In 1867 John Edwards made a proposition to the people of Monroe County to build a mill in Albia if the people would subscribe $600 towards the enterprise. The mill was erected, but the amount of bonus was never made up.

CHAPTER XIX.

Educational.

Monroe County offers as good educational advantages as any county in the State.

The course of study pursued in the Albia High School is just as thorough as that taught in the colleges, and it requires twelve years to complete the course. Latin, however, is the only foreign language taught. Prof. H. C. Hollingsworth is the present principal. He receives an annual salary of $1300.

There are six graded schools in Monroe County—viz., Albia, Avery, Foster, Hiteman, Lovilia, and Melrose. In 1895 there were enrolled in the schools: Albia, 701 pupils; Avery, 110; Foster, 139; Hiteman, 305; Lovilia, 97; and Melrose, 126.

In 1896 there were 102 school-houses in the county, and in 1896 there were 161 teachers enrolled in the office of the County Superintendent. Following is the list as taken from the County Superintendent's books:

Mrs. Della Angel, G. M. Abegglen, Mary Abegglen, Chas. Abegglen, W. T. Bussear, Mamie Bucher, Emmett Bay, A. H. Bain, W. H. Bates, D. W. Bates, Sadie Baldwin, Laura Burgason, Bessie Bradley, Alice Burgason, Ada Burgason, Amanda Burgason, Clara Barber, Mollie Barber, Fred Bowen, Mrs. Mary Baker, Clara Chisholm, Myrta Cox, J. J. Carr, Olla Cobb, Anna Castle, Alice Cromwell, Mrs. L. B. Carlisle, Stella Cobb, Maggie Canning, Mary Carmody, Ella Cady, Rose Clark, Cassie Craig, Josie Craig, Bert Courtney, Mary Cummings, Fannie Dunleavy, Mary Drury, Libbie Davis. Nellie Delana, Laura Dashiell, A. E. Elder, Jennie Ewers, Albert Ewers, Mattie Emanuel, Clara Forest, M. C. Falvey, Mary Fuller, Mamie Follis, Ada Foster, Anna Fall, Chas. E. Fulton, Mattie Ferguson, Florence Ferguson, Wm. Fallon, Emma Funk, Stella Fulton, Ora Fisher, Anna Fulton, Lillie Gillaspie, Ida Gillaspie, Jessie Gray, John O. Hawk, Eva Harris, Alice Howk, Margaret Hawk, Mrs. H. G. Hickenlooper, Ruth Higgenbotham, Sol. Hickman, John Hickman, Cyrus Hickenlooper, Maggie Harlow, Myrta Harlow, Dora Haugh, Zulah Holtzclaugh, Maude Ireland, Effie

Junkins, Nettie Junkins, Estella Johnson, L. E. Johnson, Lila Judson, Albert Johnson, Joseph Kelleher, Ella Kirby, E. G. Kussart, Rosa Leech, Lucy Lemaster, Ella McDonald, Maude Mullen, Ethel Mullen, Mary Miller, Allie Murray, Frankie McKissick, Rhoda McGilvery, Nettie McCoy, Anna Morrissey, Clara Noland, D. W. Nevins, Mary Neil, Lizzie O'Brien, Mrs. Mary O'Bryan, E. B. Piper, Mattie D. Petersen, J. W. Payne, Alice Quillan, Mary Quinn, Mrs. Hattie Robinson, May Rigdon, Maggie Ryan, Mary Ryan, Effie Robison, V. L. Ray, Pearl Riggs, Otto Runyan, Julia Riordan, D. H. Rouse, Chas. Richey, Orpha Rigdon, J. W. Robison, Addie Rogers, A. W. Richardson, Josie Sexton, Della Sinnott, J. M. Sterrett, Mary Shearer, Bid Sullivan, Stella Scott, Jennie Sinclair, Arthur Spencer, Daisy C. Sayles, Alice Stone, G. W. Stocker, G. Z. Stocker, Katie Sexton, Mary Simons, H. A. Stites, Minnie Sullivan, Thomas Stewart, Maggie Sinnott, Ollie V. Smith, Geo. H. Shahan, Lottie Totman, Edith Tibbals, Ella Tubaugh, W. H. Tedrow, Hattie Thompson, Etta Thompson, Mabel Ury, Katie Whalen, Osie West, Katie Winslow, John Wycoff, Emma Way, Merlin Wilkin, Nora Wilkin, Alice White, Ruth Wirt, Mary Wiedman, Charles Young, Mrs. Jennie Thayer, Mrs. Jennie Warner.

CHAPTER XX.

The Mining Industry.

At the present time Monroe County ranks third in the list of coal-producing counties in the State; but it is safe to venture the prediction that within the next five years she will occupy a place at the head of the list.

Mahaska County is at present the largest coal-producing county in the State, producing, in 1895, 902,430 tons of coal, valued at the mines at $1,209,256.

Appanoose County came next, with her 350,000 tons, valued at the mines at $420,000.

Monroe County followed, with 313,354 tons, valued at the mines at $391,692.

It should be here stated that the foregoing figures represent the condition of the coal industry at the period of the great financial panic of 1894 and 1895, when all industries, and notably that of mining, were completely paralyzed. During this memorable period of depression the coal industry suffered most of all. The railroads, having little or nothing to haul, did not need coal for steam purposes. The factories throughout the country ran on half or quarter time, and many completely shut their shops. From this source another portion of the coal demand was cut off. The winter was mild and not much coal was required as fuel. Then the coal-miners' strike added to the depression and curtailed in a large measure the output in 1895. Hence it is that the figures given do not express the normal condition of the mining industry in Monroe County.

In 1893, just on the eve of the financial crisis, Monroe County produced 641,805 tons of coal.

In 1895 Mahaska County had 28 mines in operation, Appanoose had 72, while Monroe County had but 18, and 6 of this number are but "slopes," or country banks, some employing but one or two men during the winter months.

The State Mine Inspector divides Iowa into three mining districts, and the First District comprises the counties of Adams, Appanoose, Davis, Lucas, Monroe, Page, Taylor, Wapello, Warren, and Wayne. Of these, Monroe, Lucas, Wapello, and a part of Davis are the only counties within

the First District which yield any coal from the lower coal seam. The others named work a 3-foot vein, with an interval of about 8 inches of fire-clay in the middle of the seam. This 3-foot vein also occurs in Monroe County, but the coal at present is not mined for shipping purposes, and is worked only in country banks, for local consumption as fuel.

In no locality in the mining districts of Iowa is the product of this thin coal vein very suitable for steam purposes. It is lighter, and while it is superior for fuel purposes to that of the lower coal lying at a greater depth, it does not find a market as steam-producing coal. Its quality in Monroe County is not quite so good as in Appanoose County, yet this, however, may be due to the fact that up to the present no tests of its quality have been very extensively made in Monroe County, in regions overlaid by a thick rock roof. Where entries have been driven to any considerable distance from surface exposure and beneath thick superincumbent strata of rock or slate, the quality of the coal is perceptibly improved. This coal seam is unvarying in thickness throughout the county, and crops out along all the principal streams. It is preferred for fuel purposes to the lower coal, even in Monroe County, and no doubt it will command a good commercial value in the future, when there is a greater demand for it than now.

About 50 feet below this seam there is another one, about 16 inches in thickness, which is usually from 100 to 150 feet above the lower coal seam. Another seam of about the same thickness occurs above the 3-foot vein in localities within the county.

Monroe County, like Mahaska, occupies the center of the great coal-bearing district of Iowa, which, beginning at Webster County, parallels the Des Moines River on either side, as far down as Van Buren County. This area is classed by geologists as the "lower coal measures." The thickness of these coal measures in Monroe County is variously estimated at from 200 to 400 feet, and contains, as already stated, several seams of coal of varying thickness, from 8 feet down to as many inches.

The lowest stratum of coal is by far the most important commercially, as the vein is of the greatest thickness, and also superior in quality for steam purposes. It does not lie in a continuous or persistent stratum extending over any considerable areas, but occurs in lenticular basins or pockets.

some of which are of large extent. These pockets doubtless represent the inequalities of surface of the earth, during the glacial period, when the mass of vegetable matter drifted in and formed beds of coal.

When it is remembered that the coal-fields of Monroe County are practically in an undeveloped state at the present time, it is reasonable to conclude that she will soon overtake and outrank Mahaska County as the banner coal county of the State. Much of the available coal supply in Mahaska County has already been mined, and with the present number of mines and the amount of capital and enterprise expended in mining operations in the county, her output is destined soon to diminish with the exhaustion of her present already thoroughly worked mining camps. A large amount of Monroe County coal lands are held in reserve in anticipation of an early advance in prices incident on the diminution of the coal supply in neighboring localities.

The distribution of coal in Appanoose County is doubtless confined to a less area than that of Monroe County, and the lower vein is not present at all in any locality within the county. A 3-foot vein is the only one worked in the county, and it is near the surface and is easily accessible by means of drifting into the earth. This does not require an expensive equipment, and with the rapidly increasing number of mines which take the place of those worked out, the output will soon begin to diminish. Moreover, the quality of the coal, while superior for domestic purposes, cannot be placed on the market as steam coal, and in the summer season the industry is usually partially suspended, and often altogether so, on account of finding a light market for the coal.

For purposes of State inspection, the coal-producing area of Iowa is divided into three mine-inspection districts. Each of these is under the supervision of a Mine Inspector appointed by the Governor. The First District comprises the counties of Adams, Appanoose, Davis, Lucas, Monroe, Taylor, Wapello, Warren, and Wayne.

The counties of Appanoose, Monroe, and Wapello are the only three counties of the district which are of any importance as coal-producing counties.

The three named, together with Mahaska County, of the Second District, are the mining centers of the State.

The Second Inspection District of Iowa comprises the

counties of Jasper, Jefferson, Keokuk, Mahaska, Scott, and Van Buren, and the Third is made up of the counties of Adair, Boone, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Marion, Polk, Story, and Webster.

For organization and various other purposes, the mining districts of Iowa, irrespective of the mine-inspection district division, are divided into the Northern, Des Moines, Central, and Southern districts. Some of these districts are known as "low coal" districts, the term "low coal," in mining parlance, meaning coal occurring in shallow seams – the 3-foot vein, for instance, of Appanoose, of the Southern District, or of Boone and Webster of the Northern District.

This "low coal" is distinguished as "mining coal," or coal to mine which the miner has to use his shovel and pick alone. He merely digs the fire-clay from the seam, and wedges or pries the coal out, without resorting to "shooting" or blasting. This coal readily separates from the shale or slate roof, and as it rests on a bed of fire-clay, it freely separates from the latter. In order, however, to mine such coal, the miner has to remove a portion of the upper or lower, or sometimes both upper and lower, adjacent strata, in order to get sufficient height in his room for operating purposes and for the passage of mules drawing the cars. Owing to this extra amount of labor which the miner has to perform, he receives a higher price per ton for the amount of coal mined than if the coal was "higher."

The price per ton for coal mined is fixed by common agreement between operators and miners throughout the coal mining districts of the United States. This schedule of prices for Iowa was fixed in 1893; and since then occasional violations of that basis led to one of the most extensive strikes or suspensions of labor in the mines that the mining industry in the West has ever experienced. The history of that strike may not be fairly well understood by those not immediately interested, as the causes that led to it were not altogether local in character.

During the eight hour strike movement of 1890, when most of the various organized labor organizations throughout the United States struck for eight hours of labor instead of ten hours, the United Mine-Workers of America were drawn into the strike movement. The miners did not demand of the operators ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, since the miner is paid by the ton for his labor; but

the theory was, that by reducing the number of hours for each day's labor more men could be provided with work in getting out a required amount of coal.

In obedience to an order from the national organization, the Monroe County miners struck; they held out for several weeks, but at some of the mines their demands were not acceded to by the operators, and the strike was abandoned. The movement was not well generaled, and, one after another, the camps resumed work without having achieved any advantage.

At the termination of this strike, the Iowa miners withdrew from the national organization, owing to a lack of support, and in 1893 a State organization was perfected, which took the name of The Iowa Miners' Association, with its headquarters at Foster, Iowa. J. T. Clarkson was chosen president of the organization, and Richard Williams, also of Foster, was secretary and treasurer.

That year brought the forerunner of the great financial distress of the country. All departments of trade became stagnated, the arteries of commerce became clogged, and money ceased to circulate freely. Every kind of business succumbed to the general distress. The farmer could not get anything for his products. Transportation shrunk to a minimum, and factories curtailed their output. This, of course, affected the coal trade in a large degree. The operators of mines could not find a market for all their output at former prices. They found that they could not pay operating expenses by paying the schedule rate per ton for mining the coal, and most of the operators began to cut below the schedule rate, which had been fixed in 1893 and which is known as "the 1893 basis." This rate was as follows: For mining coal in the Southern District, comprising the counties of Appanoose and Wayne, $1.00 per ton; Central District, comprising Monroe, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, and Wapello counties, 75 cents per ton; Des Moines District, $1.00 per ton; Northern District, comprising Boone and Webster counties, $1.00 per ton.

At the time the general strike or "suspension" was ordered in 1894, by the National United Mine-Workers of America, the Iowa miners were not members of that organization, and were really not parties to the calling of the strike at that time. The order was given to strike on the 21st of April, 1894, and after many urgent appeals from the

national officials and from miners within the State, the President of the Iowa Miners' Association issued a call for a miners' convention to meet at Albia on May 3d, for the purpose of considering the appeals from the national organization, for coöperation. After hearing reports from every mining camp within the State, it was found that about two-thirds of the delegates were opposed to a strike or to participating in the "national suspension."

A report was submitted by each delegate, which showed that a reduction had been made, of 20 cents per ton on coal mined in the Southern District, where "low coal" is mined; 25 cents per ton reduction in the Des Moines District, and 20 cents per ton in the Northern field. This reduction affected about 65 per cent of the mines in the State, not including What Cheer and other eastern mines. Several of the Monroe County mines, however, did not make any reduction, among which was the Deep Vein Coal Company at Foster. Yet, notwithstanding, the strike went into effect at that place, the same as if the company had violated the 1893 compact.

In the convention, a motion to suspend work was voted down by one majority. The next day a motion was carried to reconsider the vote, and, when acted on, it was carried by a majority of eleven votes, that, in view of the reductions made in the State, which were threatening to produce a uniform reduction of 20 cents per ton, over the State, by reason of competition compelling the operators who had not so reduced the price per ton for mining to meet the operators in the market who had made the reduction, it was resolved that the president issue a call for all miners in the State to stop work; which was done, and the miners were idle until June 11, 1894, when the following agreement was entered into by the parties to the contract:

"*Whereas*, The miners of Iowa are to-day idle because of their action in joining the movement known as the 'national suspension'; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the operators and miners of Iowa, in joint convention assembled, at Oskaloosa, on this 9th day of June, 1894, that the scale of wages for mining coal, and the rules and regulations in force during 1893, be restored (excepting so far as these may be modified by the acts of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa), and that the same continue in effect until April 1, 1895.

"*Resolved also*, That whereas there have been no acts of violence committed at any of the mines here represented, it is agreed by the operators here assembled that there shall be no discrimination used against their men on account of the part taken in the suspension.

"*Resolved further*, That it is the aim of the Iowa operators to always deal fairly with their men; they agree that they will be glad to consider complaints at any time, and that they stand ready at all times to properly adjust any wrongs that may exist.

"*Resolved further*, That the operators of Iowa whose signatures are hereto attached will recognize the written request of any or all of their miners to pay over to any committee or its treasurer any sum per ton due such men, it being understood that said committee may dispose of such sums of money as they deem expedient, and that the operators have no interest in such sums after they have been paid over as above.

"It is agreed by the representatives of the miners of the State, who are duly authorized to act, that all miners in the State shall return to work, commencing Wednesday, June 13th, at all mines willing to resume on the above basis.

"In witness whereof we hereunto attach our respective signatures."

To this were attached the following signatures: J. W. Reynolds, President Executive Board; J. T. Clarkson, Secretary; W. S. Scott, President Dis. 13, U. M. W. of A.; Julius Fraum, Secretary and Treasurer Dis. 13 U. M. W. of A.; Robt. Cunion, Foster; Jas. B. Williams, Wapelluka; Robt. Downs, What Cheer; Elisha Holland, What Cheer; Geo. Richard, Colfax; W. F. Lewis, Wapelluka; Thos. H. Davis, Des Moines; Robert Cowan, Angus; Wm. Mitchell, Flagler; White-breast Fuel Company, by Paul Morton, President; Oskaloosa Coal and Mining Company, by E. H. Gibbs, President; What Cheer Coal Company, by E. M. Trescott, Superintendent; Chicago Coal Company, by D. C. De Wolf, President; Star Coal Company, by C. H. Rathburn, Secretary; Wapello Coal Company, by H. L. Waterman, Vice-President; Excelsior Coal Company, by Geo. Ramsey, Superintendent; Black Swan Coal Company, by Thos. Beck; Hickory Coal and Mining Company, by J. H. Ramsey, Superintendent; Boone Valley Coal and Railway Company, by Hamilton Brown; Lower Vein Coal and Railway Company,

by Hamilton Brown; Boone Coal and Mining Company, by Hamilton Brown; Iuka Coal Company, by H. Booth, President; Oak Hill Coal Company, by S. R. Rawlings; Columbian Coal Company, by W. A. Durfee, General Manager; Smoky Hollow Coal Company, by J. J. Evans, Proprietor.

Thus ended one of the most extensive and far-reaching strikes that this country has ever seen. It affected at one time fourteen thousand mine employees.

At the convention at Albia, which ordered the Iowa miners to strike, J. T. Clarkson resigned his office of president of the Iowa Miners' Association, but occupied the position of secretary at the time he attended the National Executive Board meeting at Columbus, Ohio, June 4, 1894, when it formally voted to declare the "national suspension" off, and to permit every mining district to make any kind of arrangements they chose between the miners and the operators.

Mr. Clarkson was opposed to the strike from first to last; but, under the overwhelming pressure brought to bear on the Iowa miners, and the persistent entreaties of the miners themselves, he yielded to their wishes, and called the convention. Later he accepted the office of vice president of the Iowa Miners' Association, but resigned in 1895, and has since then devoted his talent and energy to the practice of law.

Whether this great strike resulted in any material advantage to the miners of Iowa is a matter of doubt. The Deep Vein Coal Company, of Foster, Iowa, refused to enter the agreement, and the strike was prolonged at the place for some weeks. That company had never violated the '93 schedule, and had paid its employees promptly every two weeks. Moreover, it had to face the competition of other mines which operated on a reduced scale for mining, but it gave its men work (though not on full time) as long as they wished work. Mr. Foster, president of the company, took exceptions to one clause of the agreement requiring his company, on request of the miners, to become their agent in the collection of certain dues or "relief funds." The miners at Foster at length signified their willingness to resume work without having secured any concessions from the company, but their action cost the company the loss of some valuable coal contracts, which, on account of its inability to fill them at the time of the strike, were placed with other companies, which had already gone to work.

During the strike many of the miners and their families were reduced almost to destitution. The relief fund was inadequate, and the appeals sent out to the farming community for donations fell on unsympathizing ears. The farmers would not contribute to their support, and met the solicitors with the retort: "Why don't you go to work if you are starving? We have to work for whatever we can get, in order to keep the wolf from the door." The farmers could not see the wisdom of a strike at a time when all business was already paralyzed by a financial panic. They felt that they themselves were in the same boat, and refused both material and moral support to the strike movement. Their aid was not withheld through a lack of charity, for they felt that it would be fostering a social evil to encourage men in idleness.

Probably a majority of the sober reflecting miners were opposed to the strike; but in a mining community there are ruling spirits, whose counsels are listened to and heeded by the rank and file. Sometimes these bosses are unscrupulous men, who go by the name of "agitators." There are a few of them in every mining camp, and they are a source of mischief to both operators and miners. In all treaties with operators they are careful to have the latter agree to a clause which binds the operator to not make any discrimination against them and their active followers for having abetted the strike. Notwithstanding these promises on the part of the operators, and notwithstanding the enactment of a statute in the laws of the State, forbidding this discrimination, the "agitator" soon finds himself out of employment in the mines. He goes from mining camp to mining camp seeking work, but he is invariably known to the company in some way, and is told his services are not desired. He usually goes to work with the rest of the miners, but he invariably lands in some part of the mine where there is bad air, "low coal," or a treacherous roof. He is not a favorite with the "pit-boss," and is assigned by him to the least desirable part of the mine, where he cannot earn a living by his labor.

The scale of wages for mining coal, as agreed to by the joint convention at Oskaloosa, June 9, 1894, which scale was a continuation of the '93 scale, and was to be in force until April 1, 1895, was not strictly observed by the parties to the contract, and in the spring of '95 the operators and miners met in convention at Ottumwa, March 29th. In this convention an agreement was entered into, which is known as the

"Ottumwa Agreement," and in which it was agreed that the '93 scale would be observed from April 1, 1895, to April 1, 1896. It seems the operators entering into this compact found themselves unable to carry out its provisions, and a reduction was made, which precipitated another strike, by the operators in the Northern, Southern, and Des Moines districts refusing to sign or abide by the agreement.

In the Southern District nearly all the men went out on account of a reduction of from 10 to 15 cents per ton. A levy of $1.00 per head was placed on every miner working throughout the districts, but this aid was soon exhausted, and the striking miners were advised by the State organizaton to temporarily resume work at the reduced schedule price. This advice was given out in a circular signed by J. T. Clarkson, as president *pro tem.*, and Julius Fraum, secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Miners' Association.

In Monroe County the fixed schedule for mining coal has for several years been the same as that of Mahaska County—viz., 70 cents per ton for summer and 80 cents for winter, or 75 cents on an average. The State Mine Inspector of the First Inspection District gives the following prices for the various counties comprising the districts:

Appanoose and Wayne counties, per ton	$1.00
Central District, comprising Mahaska, Monroe, Marion, Keokuk, and Wapello counties, per ton	.75
Des Moines District, per ton	1.00
Northern District, comprising Boone and Webster counties, per ton	1.00

The State Mine Inspector, however, in his report of the First District, for the year ending June 30, 1895, places the average price for mining coal in Monroe County at 66 cents per ton, in Mahaska County at 75 cents per ton, and in Appanoose County at 88 cents per ton.

The writer has no knowledge of any rate in Monroe County lower than 70 cents.

The State Mine Inspector's Report for the year 1895 gives the following as the number and character of the mining plants of Monroe County:

MONROE COUNTY.

Name of Company, Firm, or Operator.	Name of Superintendent.	Post-Office Address.	Kind of Mine.	Plan of Working Mine.	How Ventilated.	Kind of Power Used.	Shipping or Local.
Wapello Coal Co.	P. H. Waterman.	Hiteman.	Shaft.	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
Smoky Hollow Coal Co., No. 1.	F. Hynes.	Avery.	Slope	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
Smoky Hollow Coal Co., No. 2.	F. Hynes.	Avery.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Steam.	Shipping
Deep Vein Coal Co.	C. H. Fugle.	Foster.	Shaft.	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
Enterprise Coal Co.	Thos. Lewis.	Albia.	Shaft.	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
Chicago & Iowa Coal Co.	W.G. Richardson.	Cedar M.	Shaft.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Steam.	Shipping
Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co.	D H. McMillan.	Albia.	Shaft.	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
White-breast Fuel Co.,No.10	T. J. Phillips.	Ottumwa.	Shaft.	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
Diamond Coal Co , No. 1.	A. B. Little.	Coalfield.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
Diamond Coal Co., No. 2.	A. B. Little.	Coalfield.	Shaft.	Room and Pillar.	Fan.	Steam.	Shipping
Fredric Coal Co.	Clarence Akers.	Fredric.	Shaft.	Long Wall.	Furnace.	Steam.	Shipping
Wilson Coal Co.	P. F. Jackson.	Fredric.	Shaft.	Long Wall.	Furnace.	Horse.	Shipping
Remey Bros.	Wm. Remey.	Albia.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.
W. D. Russell.	W. D. Russell.	Albia.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.
Smiley Bros.	Smiley Bros.	Albia.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.
Hartyer Bros.	Hartyer Bros.	Albia.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.
John K. Manley.	John K. Manley.	Albia.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.
Geo. Combs.	Geo. Combs.	Albia.	Slope.	Room and Pillar.	Furnace.	Horse.	Local.

In addition to the foregoing, two more companies have organized and begun operations since 1895—viz., the Hilton Coal Company, of Hilton, Monroe County, and the Central Coal Company, near Avery, a further description of which is found elsewhere in this volume.

Few of the mining concerns within the county have achieved much success financially within recent years. Labor disturbances have been one cause, and a sharp competition in the coal markets another.

The expense of mining in some of the localities is much greater than elsewhere, owing to unsatisfactory roofing, "faults" in the coal, hilly or uneven condition of the inner surface of the mine, and a variety of other hindrances.

In many cases the railroads themselves have discriminated against certain coal operators, the roads being more or less identified with coal enterprises themselves. Those coal companies which are accorded the special favoritism or patronage of the railroads are successfully operated and those concerned make money.

The fifty days' strike of 1894 was certainly an ill-advised move on the part of the miners of Iowa. They had no local grievances to set right; they struck out of sympathy for a horde of turbulent foreigners working in the mines of the Eastern States—a population consisting largely of Sclavs, Huns, and other European nationalities, little governed by civilization or the requirements of good citizenship. The loss to the miners themselves, entailed by the strike of 1894, amounted, in the First District, to 299,584 tons of coal, and $399,226 in earnings, or a decrease of 18.5 per cent of earnings.

Following is a list of accidents occurring in the mines of Monroe County for the two years ending June 30, 1895:

Date.	Name.	Cause of Casualty.	Name of Company or Firm.	Where Located
Nov. 6, '93.	Julius Koehler.	Killed by fall of slate.	Wapello Coal Co.	Hiteman.
Dec. 29, '93.	John Kelly.	Killed by fall of slate.	Enterprise Coal Co.	Albia.
March 8, '94.	Robert Roberts.	Killed by fall of slate.	White-breast Fuel Co.	Chisholm.
May 10, '94.	Thos. McManamon.	Killed by fall of slate.	Wapello Coal Co.	Hiteman.
May 12, '94.	John Wignall.	Fell into shaft, killed.	Smoky Hollow Coal Co.	Avery.
Nov. 20, '94.	Chas. Ricker.	Killed between cars.	Smoky Hollow Coal Co.	Avery.
Nov. 27, '94.	John A. Jones.	Killed by shot.	Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co.	Albia.
Dec. 22, '94.	Frank Bennett.	Killed by powder explosion.	Deep Vein Coal Co.	Foster.
Aug. 25, '93.	E. T. Ades.	Bruised by slate.	Deep Vein Coal Co.	Foster.
Dec. 23, '93	James Wilson.	Leg broken by fall of rock.	Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co.	Albia.
Feb. 16, '94.	John Gustafson.	Spine injured by slate.	Wapello Coal Co.	Hiteman.
Feb. 17, '94.	Frank Adolphson.	Leg broken by fall of slate.	Wapello Coal Co.	Hiteman.
July 16, '94.	W. A. Bednan.	Burned by blown-out shot.	White breast Fuel Co.	Chisholm.
July 16, '94.	Ben Thomas.	Burned by blown-out shot.	White-breast Fuel Co.	Chisholm.
July 18, '94.	Aug. Fleming.	Right leg broken by slate.	Enterprise Coal Co.	Albia.
Aug. 13, '94.	Chas. V. Kirk.	Back hurt by fall of coal.	Enterprise Coal Co.	Albia.
Oct. 16, '94.	Barry Nicholson.	Burned by pipe igniting powder.	Enterprise Coal Co.	Albia.
Oct. 31, '94.	Wm. McKinny.	Strained hip from fall of slate.	Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co.	Albia.
Nov. 27, '94.	James Dyson.	Burned by blown-out shot.	Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co.	Albia.
Nov. 27, '94.	Geo. Taylor.	Burned by blown-out shot.	Iowa & Wisconsin Coal Co.	Albia.
Dec. 22, '94.	Victor Johnson.	Burned by explosion of powder.	Deep Vein Coal Co.	Foster.
Jan. 21, '95.	O. Polander.	Right leg broken by fall of slate.	Wapello Coal Co.	Hiteman.
Feb. 4, '95.	Swan Nelson.	Left leg broken by fall of slate.	Wapello Coal Co.	Hiteman.
Feb. 13, '95.	John Bagnell.	Bruised by fall of slate.	Wapello Coal Co.	Hiteman.

At half past 8 o'clock on the morning of November, 1894, a tremendous explosion occurred in the mines of the Iowa and Wisconsin Coal Company, two miles west of Albia. It occurred in what was known as the back entry of the main South. It had been allowed to fall in some time previous, and was now being opened up again by taking a "skip" off the rib. The work had proceeded in this way till at the time of the occurrence it was twenty feet ahead of the last break-through where the air was traveling, and 1,250 feet from the bottom of the shaft.

The explosion was caused primarily by a shot having been fired. The hole for the shot was a 2½-inch hole, and it contained four and one-half common charges of powder. The hole was 6 feet deep, and was 12 inches out of perpendicular. The shot was fired by a squib. Four men sat near the shot, inside the break-through and in the main entry. Two other men were 90 feet distant. These men were burned worse than those in close proximity to the shot. The shot spent its force in the air, blowing out the tamping without breaking up the coal. The flame from the shot seemed to ignite in the air of the entry either an accumulation of gas or "dust." In this explosion John A. Jones was killed and James Dyson and George Taylor were severely burned and maimed for life. The exact cause of the explosion was somewhat of a mystery to mining experts.

CHAPTER XXI.

Railway Casualties.

Early on the morning of July 13th, 1869, a freight train, consisting of an engine and twelve freight cars, one baggage car, one sleeper, and one passenger coach, in charge of Conductor H. S. Miller, of Burlington, rumbled slowly down the grade west of Albia, on the C., B. & Q. Railway. There had been a heavy rain that night, and Coal Creek was running out of its banks.

Engineer Peter Ericsson and David Deffinbaugh, fireman, sat in their places on the lookout for accidents. They had been warned that the track was unsafe, and that large quantities of sand had been washed out from under the piling of the bridge which spanned Coal Creek. The bridge was made on pilings, and was about twenty feet high. When about the center of the bridge, the engine went down with a crash, into the water, followed by seven of the cars. The water was fifteen or twenty feet deep; and the cars, after rising to the surface, floated slowly down the stream, turning over and over in their passage, until they finally lodged against trees.

The engineer and fireman were submerged with their engine, and as the engine settled to the bottom of the stream, the men climbed out through a window, and, coming to the surface, floated down with the current and saved themselves.

When the train left Burlington, a man named Wm. Herriott, with his four children, took passage in one of the ill-fated box-cars. They were *en route* to Taylor County, with a team and wagon, but at Burlington concluded to ship on board the cars. Their wagon and team were taken on board the train, and Mr. Herriott and children remained in the car with the wagon. Their car was one that went down into the watery chasm. The father and one little girl escaped from the car. The child, having crawled through the partially opened side-door, pried the door a little wider open and her father was liberated, and in about an hour both were taken off the car and towed to dry land by means of ropes.

The other three children were drowned, and their bodies were not recovered until some hours later. The children's ages were 12, 11, 10, and 8, respectively. Emma, the oldest daughter, was the one who made her escape. William, 12 years of age, together with his sisters aged 10 and 8, respectively, were those drowned.

A coroner's inquest fixed the blame for the accident on the railroad company, and the company at once asked Mr. Herriott to name the amount of damages. He named

WRECK ON THE IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

$1,000 as the amount, which the company paid forthwith, and also tendered him $700 more, which was accepted. The company also paid all the expenses, making the total bill of $2,000. Mr. Herriott was well satisfied with this settlement, and the railway company was equally glad to escape with so small a sum. The corpses were taken back by friends to Bureau County, Illinois, for burial, and the father and mother continued their journey to Taylor County, the latter having in the meantime joined her husband.

At this time Tom Potter, who afterwards became General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system, was the station agent at Albia.

On the night of the 15th of August, 1896, another casualty, quite similar to the foregoing, except that it was not attended by loss of life, occurred on the Iowa Central Railroad, a short distance west of the village of Hickory, in Monroe County. A south-bound passenger train, due at Albia at 9:15 p. m., with McCarthy as conductor, Eads engineer, and Shopes fireman, in passing over the first bridge west of Hickory narrowly escaped being precipitated into the stream. There had been a tremendous rain, and the accumulation of drift washed against one of the piers had swept away one of the bents of the bridge. The engine passed over this in some unaccountable manner, but the baggage car began to settle. The engine was instantly detached, and passed on over with her crew, *en route* to Albia. The next bridge was 100 feet in length, and about 25 feet in height. It was a wooden structure built on piling, and spanned Miller Creek, which at the time of the accident was much swollen by the recent rain. The engine had no sooner gotten fairly on the bridge than, without a moment's warning, it went down into the chasm with a tremendous crash, alighting in five or six feet of water.

None of the crew were injured in the least degree. The men climbed out of the cab, and passed along the side of the engine until they caught hold of some projecting timbers, and drew themselves out of the wreck. The engine sustained but slight injury, and within the next forty-eight hours an inclined track was built to it, when a huge Mogul engine was harnessed to it by means of a long cable, and the engine was drawn out. If the train had passed safely over the first bridge, its fate at the second one might have been terrible to contemplate.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Independent Club Guards.

"January 1, 1844.

"We, the undersigned, believing it necessary for the better security of our claims, to protect ourselves against foreign as well as domestic aggression, and to settle all disputes between individual claimants, and all right to claims according to our neighborhood or club law, do form ourselves into a club or company known as the 'Independent Club Guards of Kishkekosh County.'

"Article I. All persons known as claim-holders in this county may become members of this society by subscribing to these articles and the claim laws.

"Article II. On motion, two members of said company shall be declared *viva-voce* tellers, to receive the vote of the Club in their choice for Captain, Lieutenant, and Six Best Men.

"Article III. These officers so elected shall serve one year from the first Monday in April, 1844, to the first day of May, 1845.

"Article IV. It shall be the duty of the Captain, or, in the absence of the Captain, of the Lieutenant, or, in the absence of both, of the Best Men, to call upon the company to appear at command, and proceed with said officer to hear and decide all rights to claims according to our claim laws, and to put the claimant having the right to said contested claim in full and peaceable possession of the same, and protect him in said possession, fully and effectually.

"Article V. Any officer who shall refuse to act shall, by a two-thirds vote of the members of said company, be deprived of his office and hold only membership.

"Article VI. The company shall then proceed to elect officers to fill all vacancies.

"Article VII. Any claimant whose name is attached to our claim laws may appeal to the Captain of the Guards and state to him his grievances, or, in absence of the Captain, to the other officers, and they shall protect said claimant

fully in possession of his claim, without further trouble to said claimant.

"*Alexander Kemp*, Captain.
"*James McRoberts*, Lieutenant."

Masonic.

On June 25, 1855, Albia Lodge, No. 76, A. F. and A. M., was organized at Albia, with 78 charter members. The first officers were John Bone, W. M.; Samuel Gossage, S. W.; W. C. Hatton, J. W.; Wm. Mercer, S. D.; Henry Saunders, J. D.; John McKnight, Secretary; R. M. Hartness, Treasurer; Joseph Benone, Tyler.

This lodge went down finally, and in December, 1889, Astor Lodge, No. 505, was instituted. This lodge at present contains 70 members. The present officers are: Ed Cooper, W. M.; A. J. Beckett, S. W.; W. J. Hastie, J. W.; Tom D. Lockman, Treasurer; B. F. Duffy, Secretary; G. W. Hartsuck, S. D.; Geo. D. Miller, J. D.; S. H. Hobson, S. S.; B. E. Clark, J. S.; J. H. Tobey, Tyler.

Royal Arch Masons, Monroe Chapter, U. D., was organized July 20, 1896. Its officers at present are: I. S. Jones, Most Excellent High Priest; J. H. Easter, Most Excellent King; Jonathan Hartsuck, M. E. S.; Ed M. Noble, Treasurer; A. J. Beckett, Secretary; Tom D. Lockman, C. H.; J. H. Tobey, P. S.; Geo. D. Miller, R. A. C.; S. D. Love, G. M. 1st Veil; A. R. Jackson, G. M. 2d Veil; J. H. Love, Jr., G. M. 3d Veil; Jerry Willcox, Tyler. This lodge contains 22 members.

Knights of Pythias.

Troy Lodge, No. 31, was organized July 15, 1875. It organized with 24 charter members. The officers were E. C. Hurlbert, P. C.; W. M. Glenny, C. C.; Val Mendal, V. C.; C. P. Cone, Prelate; Jas. Morris, K. R. and S.; Geo. Coleman, M. F.; D. M. Miller, M. E.; Homer Duncan, M. A.

The present officers are: Morris Loeb, C. C.; R. E. Hindman, V. C.; H. B. Holesclaw, Prelate; John Grace, M. A.; Harry Smith, J. G.; Jas. Moody, O. G.; Fred Mason, K. of R. and S.; L. B. Edwards, M. of E.; Roy Alford, M. of F.; Lee Rowe, M. of W.

The I. O. O. F.

Monroe Lodge, No. 81, was organized October 11, 1855, with the following charter members: John Clark, Thos.

Kenworthy, S. D. Ramey, A. G. Chambers, R. M. Hartness. There were about 50 members at the close of 1856. The first officers were: S. D. Ramey, N. G.; Thos. Kenworthy, V. G.; John Clark, Secretary; R. M. Hartness, Treasurer.

The present officers are: John Hoyt, N. G.; W. J. Lewis, V. G. D. O. Clapp, Recording Secretary; J. P. Lamberson, Permanent Secretary; J. R. Duncan, Treasurer. The present membership is 154.

Prior to 1860 there was an encampment at Albia, but in that year it surrendered its charter.

Albia Encampment, No. 19, I. O. O. F., was organized by Robert McCormack in 1876. At the present time the organization is not doing any active work, there being but 15 members. The organization is intact, and has funds in its treasury. The officers at present are: J. P. Lamberson, Chief Patriarch; S. F. White, High Priest; I. L. Mills, Senior Warden; J. R. Duncan, Junior Warden; S. M. King, Scribe.

The A. O. U. W.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen organized at Albia in 1884. The present membership is 160. The present officers are: E. Mart Noble, M. W.; Josephus Kester, Foreman; Wm. Anderson, O.; S. M. King, Financier, J. O. Varner, Receiver; N. S. Anderson, P. M.; G. W. Stamm, Recorder. The object of this organization is both fraternal and for insurance.

Modern Woodmen of America.

Earnest Camp, No. 264, was organized in November, 1886. The present membership is 26. The present officers are: Chas. Olson, Venerable Consul; Jesse Brewer, Worthy Adviser; Harry C. Payne, Clerk; S. M. King, Banker; Robert Ford, Escort; S. M. King, Physician; Jas. Brewer, Watchman; F. Turner, Sentry; S. T. White, Delegate to State Camp; Dr. Hoover, S. M. Tovrea, and W. M. Crane, Managers. This society is also fraternal and for purposes of insurance.

Woodmen of the World.

Organized at Albia the 4th of August, 1896, with a membership of 50. J. T. Clarkson, Consul Commander; J. W. Noble, Lt. Adviser; Chas. Craig, Clerk; W. T. Shields, Banker, E. T. Paulline, Escort; Vern Noble, Watchman;

J. W. Alford, Sentry; Messrs. Hyatt and Bartram, Physicians; W. P. Brewer, C. N. Hyatt, and F. G. Chase, Managers.

The Rebecca Degree, I. O. O. F.

Mary and Martha Lodge, No. 37, an auxiliary of the Odd Fellows, was organized in October, 1875, by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hurlbert, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Phinny, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes. This lodge flourished for some years, and then became inactive.

In 1895 Albia Rebecca Lodge, No. 323, was chartered on the 24th of July, and the officers of that organization are: Mrs. Tovrea, P. G.; Mrs. W. I. Shields, N. G.; Mrs. Max Loeb, V. G.; Mrs. Dr. King, Secretary; Mrs. David Brusser, Financial Secretary; Mrs. W. F. Hill, Treasurer; Mrs. John Watkins, Chaplain; Mrs. J. P. Lamberson, Warden; Mrs. Jas. Flanders, Conductor; Mrs. Samuel Pill, Inner Guardian; D. O. Clapp, Outside Guardian; J. P. Lamberson, R. S. of N. G.; Mrs. A. Goodman, L. S. of N. G.; Max Loeb, R. S. to V. G.; Mrs. J. T. Jones, L. S. to N. G. The present membership of this lodge is 65.

Woodmen Circle.

Organized September 16, 1896, with a membership of 24. The officers are: Mrs. Margaret Hyatt, W. G.; Mrs. W. I. Shields, Adviser; Mrs. W. Hartsock, Clerk; Mrs. Sam Tovrea, Magician; Mrs. Frank Edwards, Attendant; Dr. R. T. Bartram, Physician; Mrs. J. J. Moody, I. S.; Mrs. Ed. Francis, O. S.; Mrs. Hattie White, Organist; Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Lamberson, and Mrs. Shields, Managers. The object of the society is social and beneficiary.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Orman Post, No. 337, a semi-military post, was organized in Albia in 1884, and at present contains about 60 members. Following is a list of the officers of the organization for the present year: R. C. Payne, P. C.; G. W. Fordyce, S. V. C.; Wm. Haycock, J. V. C.; J. L. Duncan, Q. M.; S. M. King, Surgeon; J. T. Young, Chaplain; H. Hickenlooper, Adjutant; H. B. Moore, O. D.

The P. E. O. Sisterhood.

Chapter H of this ladies' fraternal society was organized in Albia the 31st of August, 1884. The charter mem-

bers were Miss Nannie Lockman, Miss Flora Perry, Miss Minnie Early, Miss Metta Boals, Miss Carrie Duncan, Miss Lou Porter, Miss May Porter, Miss Minnie Richie, Miss Mabel Richey, and Miss Etta Neville. Since the chapter organized, there have been 168 initiations, and the membership at present numbers 50 active members.

The present presiding officers of Chapter H are Mrs. Maud Anderson, President; Mrs. Minnie Duncan, Vice-President; Miss Angie Koffman, Recording Secretary; Mrs Inez Edwards, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Jennie Duncan, Treasurer; Mrs. Nellie Moffett, Chaplain; Mrs. Josie Hobson, Guard.

The objects of the society are general improvement; the inculcation of faith, purity, truth, justice, and charity; the advantages of social relations; and the perpetuation of fraternal love.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Horse-Breeding.

The first horses in Monroe County were a small hardy breed that were crossed with the Indian ponies of the frontier. The Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin horses at that time came chiefly from the stock mixed up with the horses of the adjacent Indian tribes. The pioneer settlers of Iowa did not bring many horses with them, but used oxen for the first few years. When they did begin to bring in horses, they procured most of them from the adjoining States, above mentioned. They were horses that weighed from 1000 to 1100 pounds. They were easily kept, and would subsist on sweet pumpkins if the hay and grain supply ran short. They would even live through the winter by browsing in the forest on bark, buds, and twigs of trees, together with what blue-grass they could find.

In about the year 1875, Jas. B. Turner and one or two other gentlemen began to import Norman horses from France into Monroe County, and a short time later a large Clydesdale stallion, named Highland Chief, was brought over the water.

The Clydesdales were of ponderous size, but they were a little too coarse for the horse market, and the English Shire or draught horse replaced the Clydesdales. The Shires and Normans are the favorite breeds in Monroe County at the present day, and many fine animals of these classes have been brought to the county within recent years. The old-fashioned "plug" horse has entirely disappeared, and most of the horses now raised by the farmers are of a high grade.

Among those who have been active in the importation and breeding of heavy horses were Jas. B. Turner, A. M. Giltner, Jas. H. Love & Son, Wm. Peppers, and Fred Galliers.

While farmers and breeders have been devoting attention to heavy horses for the market, they have also paid considerable attention to speed horses, so that to-day Monroe County contains some of the best goers in the State. W. B. Griffin, of Albia, in the summer of 1896, purchased a trotting stallion, named Ernest Wilton, which is claimed to be

the fastest animal ever brought into the county. It is five years old, and has a three-year old record of 2:27¾. It was brought from Paris, Kentucky, and those who are competent to judge say the horse will be able to beat 2:15. Mr. Griffin has another good horse, named Stewart Eddy, and has over a dozen brood-mares, among which is Soprano, a mare formerly owned by ex-Governor Brown, of Michigan, who at one time refused $5,000 for her. This mare is the dam of three 2:30 performers, and dam of Coldridge, 2:05¼, and Choral, 2:09½ Mr. Griffin sells his horses in all parts of the United States, and even in Germany.

In addition to Mr. Griffin's operations, several other gentlemen have been very successful in the fast stock enterprise. M. E. Hennion & Son have some good Kentucky strains of Wilkes stock. Euxine, a handsome stallion, with a record of 2:25¼, is owned by Willis Hennion. It is a fine-looking horse, and is very speedy. Walton & Clark own another good horse, named Castleman. It is highly bred and a good goer. A few years ago Jas. H. Love & Son were the owners of Newton, a 2:22 stallion. This horse, which at that time was the best in the county, was sold to a gentleman in Dakota, but he left a valuable progeny in Monroe County, among which is a handsome brown owned by Jas. Titus, which promises great speed when its training is completed.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The 1896 Canvass.

The political canvass for the election of county officers for the year 1896 brought into the field the following named gentlemen as party nominees on the Republican ticket: For Auditor, Josiah T. Young; Clerk of the District Court, J. W. H. Griffin; Recorder, Robt. O. Clapp; Member of the Board, J. K. Watson; County Attorney, Jerry Wright.

The Democrats and Populists united their forces and brought out: For Auditor, John Welsh; for Clerk of the District Court, Geo. Stamm; Recorder, A. E. Dille; County Attorney, J. T. Clarkson; Member of the Board, John W. Shahan.

Any one of the above candidates would make a capable and efficient officer to discharge the duties of his office, but at the date of this writing it cannot be definitely prophesied who will be elected in the general election in November.

Hon. Josiah T. Young is a self-made man, and climbed up from obscurity and poverty. He was elected to the office of Secretary of State, and served two terms, during Governor Carpenter's incumbency as chief executive of the State. Later he was elected to the General Assembly, and has filled other offices of public trust in a satisfactory manner. He was a good soldier and a victim of a Southern rebel prison-pen.

J. W. H. Griffin has discharged the duties of Clerk of the District Court for so many years that the Monroe County bar, irrespective of party lines, looks upon him as an indispensable fixture. He usually receives considerable support from the opposition and is universally popular.

Robt. O. Clapp is a candidate for re-election. He has made a good officer, and receives considerable support through sympathy, he being a cripple with but one leg.

Jerry Wright is a young attorney of Albia, just feathering out in the legal profession. He is full of enterprise, and will no doubt be competent to discharge the duties of his office, if elected.

J. K. Watson is one of Monroe County's most staunch farmers, and will make an excellent Member of the Board if elected.

Mr. Welsh is a very popular farmer from the west side of the county. He formerly served as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and he is just as capable and deserving of the office of Auditor as any man in his party.

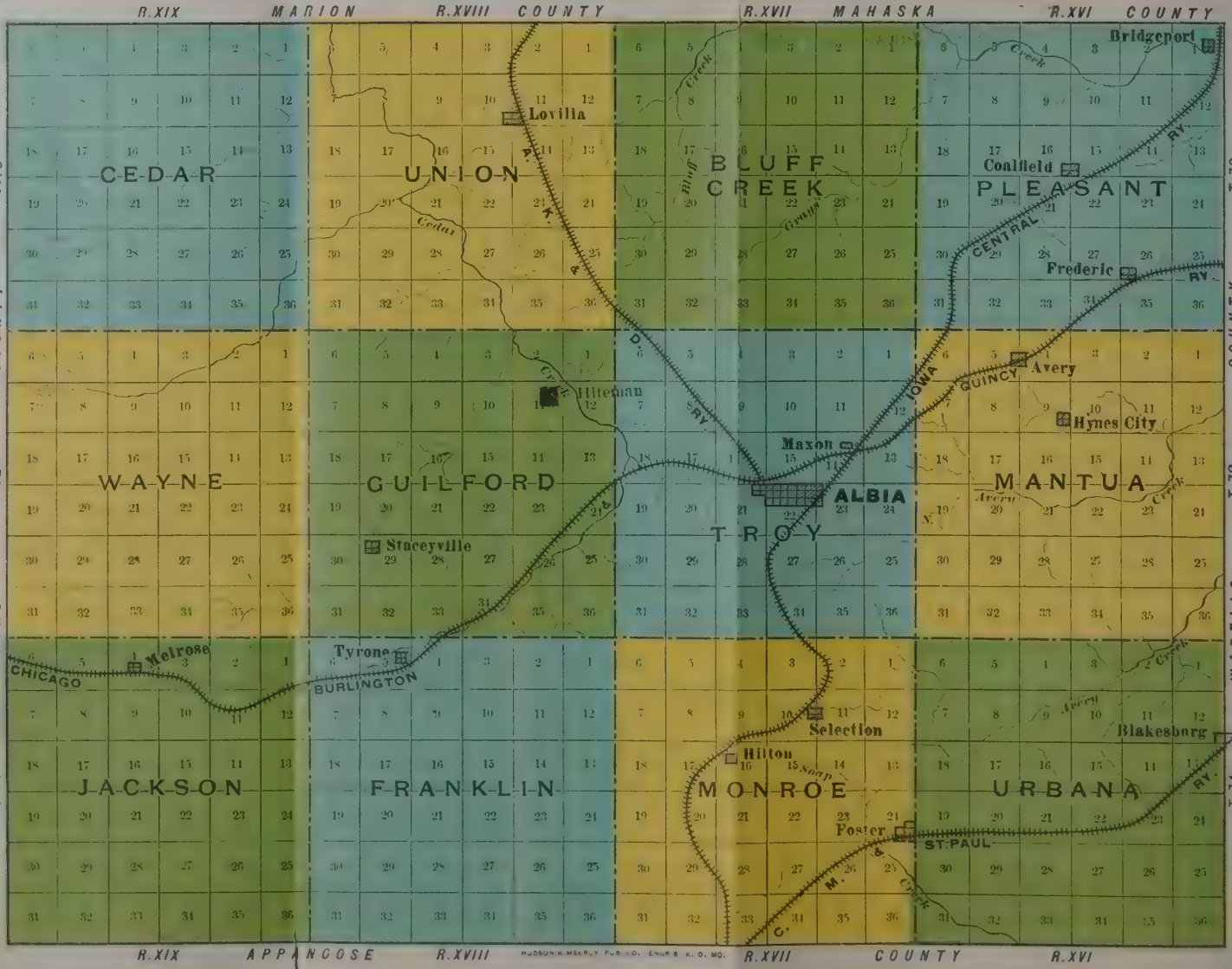
George Stamm was a Union soldier, has always lived an honorable, upright life, and well deserves some official recognition at the hands of his party. He is a Populist at heart, but was formerly a Republican. Welsh is a Democrat.

A. E. Dille is a well-educated young married man, and is a good penman. He was formerly a Republican, but some years ago espoused the third party cause.

J. T. Clarkson is a rising young attorney with two or three years' experience at the bar. He is climbing up from humbler walks in life, and bids fair to reach an exalted rank in the profession. His first vocation was that of a coal-miner, but he has selected the law as his life-profession. He is a Populist or third party man, and a few years ago acquired some prominence through his connection with organized labor movements.

Geo. W. Shahan is a well-to-do and practical farmer of Mantua Township. He well understands the needs of the county, and has its interests at heart, and would no doubt make a safe and efficient Member of the Board if elected.

Map of Monroe County, Iowa. 1896.



CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.. 7

CHAPTER I.

Geographical location.—"Base-lines," "correction lines," range and meridian lines.—Geological character and probable extent of the coal deposit..... 11

CHAPTER II.

When Monroe County shall come to an end. -A horoscope of her destiny, and mere speculation as to her future greatness, later decay, and ultimate dissolution..... 15

CHAPTER III.

Monroe County as a part of the "Louisiana Purchase."—Monroe County when comprising a portion of Illinois Territory, also when a part of Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin Territories, respectively.—Organization of Kishkekosh (later Monroe) County. -Kishkekosh, the Indian chief—his chivalry and friendship for the whites. -Black Hawk.—The early homestead laws. -The "Club law."- -Claim-jumping and "claim-pens."—The county-seat contest.—Princeton (afterwards named Albia) and Clarksville the rivals. -Building the log court-house and log jail..... 18

CHAPTER IV.

Early political methods. -The Mormon settlers.—Steal'ng of the Cainsville poll-book, and the Congressional embroglio of 1848 resulting from the act..... 33

CHAPTER V.

Early types of settlers.—Primitive methods of farming.—Different species of forest trees..... 38

CHAPTER VI.

Monroe County in defense of the flag.—Quotas of troops called out by the Federal calls. The draft.—Roster of regiments, showing the age, rank, company, date of enlistment, and list of casualties of Monroe County soldiers enrolled in the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-sixth, and Forty-e ghth Iowa Infantry Regiments, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Cavalry Regiments, and the Third Iowa Battery. -Early militia organizations.—List of old soldiers residing in Monroe County who were enrolled from other localities, giving regiment and company.—List of the soldier dead in Oak View Cemetery, giving regiment and company and date of death.—History of the First Iowa Cavalry.—History of the Sixth Iowa Infantry.—History of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry. -History of the Th'rty-sixth Iowa Infantry..... 43

CHAPTER VII.

Monroe County's railroads.—The building of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Building the Wabash road. The Iowa Central Railroad. The Centerville, Moravia, and Albia Railway. The Albia, Knoxville, and Des Moines Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway. Taxes and bonus raised for the construction of railroads by the people of Monroe County.....129

CHAPTER VIII.

History of the press in Monroe County. Urbana Township Democracy.—Letter written by Horace Greeley on the subject of Frémont's alleged ownership of slaves. Mr. Barnes' little boys learn to swear. Young T. B. Perry is reproved by the *Independent Press* for his presumption in aspiring to be County Judge, and for procuring whisky with which to advance his political interests. Resolutions passed by the Urbana Township Democracy in 1861, in denunciation of the abolition movement.—Hon. Josiah T. Young's letter to Gov. Pickens of South Carolina on the subject of rebellion. Old Henry Clay Dean's speech at Albia in 1860. The "Knights of the Golden Circle." Rev. Jacob Weyrick writes a letter to Jacob Hittle in justification of human slavery, from a scriptural standpoint.....133

CHAPTER IX.

Early county officers. Building of the present court-house. Monroe County Agricultural Society. The Albia post-office. Methods of obtaining appointments as postmaster.....154

CHAPTER X.

Failure of H. K. Steele's bank.—The Monroe County Bank failure. Other banks in the county.....166

CHAPTER XI.

Murder of Jas. Gorden. The criminal docket of 1866. Lynching of Chas. Brandon. Murder of Tom Hulligen. Killing of Thomas Davis. Horse-thief bands. Lynching of Garrett Thompson. Murder of Chris. McAlister. Lynching of Pleas. Anderson. Lynching of Lewis Frazier.....171

CHAPTER XII.

Negro contrabands. Milt McIntyre's fight with a panther. Raising of the "Hickory" pole in Albia in 1868. Wild game in Monroe County in early days. The circular wolf-hunt. Coal-miners' strike at Cedar Mines in 1880. Negro miners. The "Deep Snow." Weaving cloth in early days. The "flax break" and "hackle." Doster Noland's big butternut coat. Roads and road-making. Pioneer fashions in dress. Love making. Courtship of Col. Dan Anderson. Courtship of old Sam Daal. The wool-picking and the spinning-wheel. Rise and progress of civilization in the "Hairy Nation".....183

CHAPTER XIII.

Early joys and sorrows. Milling trips.—The prairie-itch as a social institution. The *charivari*. An interesting find. Bee-hunting.—The log cabin. The "hoe-down." Camp-meetings and water melons. The "Hardshell" Baptists. Bro. Jackson's sermon on hell-fire. Jim Pollard gets "too full of the love of God to hold cabbage." Embryo villages.—The "water-witch." Schools and school ma'ams. The pioneer school-master.—Soap Creek jurisprudence.—The big fight of old Ben Ashbury and Newt Vancleve. Other big fights and law suits. Pioneer fogyism.—Old Dr. Prather.—They killed the family pig.....209

CHAPTER XIV.

Building of the county jail and late financial matters.—Bonding the county.—The county tax levy.—The accumulating deficit of county funds.—Authority of the Board of Supervisors.....234

CHAPTER XV.

History of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Soap Creek Mission. The Bloomfield Mission. The Upper White-breast Mission.—The Eddyville Mission. The Knoxville and Albia Missions.—Complete list of Methodist ministers identified in ministerial work from the organization of the Church in Monroe County down to the present time. History of the Presbyterian Church in Monroe County. History of the Associate Presbyterians or "Seceders."—The "Seceder" war with the "Hairy Nation."—The Associate Reform Presbyterians. Union of the Associate and Associate Reform bodies and the organization and history of the United Presbyterian Church. The Covenanters. The Cumberland Presbyterians.—Complete history of the United Brethren, Christian, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, and other church societies in Monroe County.—Laying the corner-stone of the Catholic church at Stacyville.—Pioneer preachers and the growth and progress of the various church societies. Historical sketch of Service United Presbyterian Congregation.—The Dunkers.....237

CHAPTER XVI.

Average crop yield of Monroe County for 1895 and other statistical items. Bee culture. Political matters. Strength of the respective political parties in Monroe County from 1889 to 1896.—Manufacturing.....280

CHAPTER XVII.

The city of Albia.—Avery. Hynes City. Foster. Blakesburg.—Melrose. Stacyville.—Fredric. Hiteman.....296

CHAPTER XVIII.

Some battles with the "Hairy Nation." How a Sixth Iowa Cavalry boy got his whisky. The oldest white settler born on Iowa soil. Yankee pumpkins as parlor furniture. Extracts from some old justice's dockets. Some early milling exploits. How Newt Vancleve crossed Soap Creek on a foot log with a team, wagon, and grist when the stream was out of its banks.....322

CHAPTER XIX.

Educational topics.—Roster of Monroe County teachers.....329

CHAPTER XX.

The mining industry. The lower coal measures. -Mine-inspection districts.—The eight-hour strike movement of 1890. The organization of the Iowa Miners' Association. The 1893 schedule. -Rates for mining coal throughout the various mining districts.—History of the great coal-miners' strike or "suspension" of 1894. The "Ottumwa agreement." -Miners' convention at Albia. -The "agitator."—List of coal companies operating in Monroe County, their daily capacity, capital invested, etc.—List of accidents occurring in the mines of Monroe County for the two years ending June 30th, 1895.—The Jack Oak explosion.....331

CHAPTER XXI.

Railway casualties.—The drowning of the Herriott children in the Coal Creek bridge accident.—Wreck on the Iowa Central in August, 1896.....345

CHAPTER XXII.

The Independent Club Guards. -The history of the Free Masons in Monroe County.—The Knights of Pythias. -The I. O. O. F.—Albia Encampment, No 19.—The A. O. U. W. -The Modern Woodmen of America. Woodmen of the World.—The Rebecca Degree, I. O. O. F.—Woodmen Circle.—The G. A. R.—The P. E. O. Sisterhood..348

CHAPTER XXIII.

Horse-breeding and fast horses.....353

CHAPTER XXIV.

The 1896 political canvass. The tickets nominated. Map of Monroe County.....355

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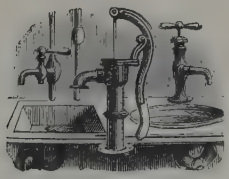

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